Monthly Labor Review

FEBRUARY 1952 VOL. 74 NO. 2

American Productivity and Full Employment

A Review of American Labor in 1951

CIO Training for Local Leadership

IRRA Discussion of Government-Labor Relations

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MAURICE J. TOBIN, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner*

ARTHUR JOY WICKENS, *Deputy Commissioner*

Assistant Commissioners

HERMAN B. BYER

HENRY J. FITZGERALD

CHARLES D. STEWART

Chief Statistician

SAMUEL WEISS

H. M. DOUTY, Chief, Division of Wages and Industrial Relations
W. DUANE EVANS, Chief, Division of Interindustry Economics
EDWARD D. HOLLANDER, Chief, Division of Prices and Cost of Living
RICHARD F. JONES, Chief, Division of Administrative Services
WALTER G. KEIM, Chief, Division of Field Service
HERBERT E. RILEY, Chief, Division of Construction Statistics
SAMUEL H. THOMPSON, Chief, Division of Productivity and Technological Developments
FAITH M. WILLIAMS, Chief, Division of Foreign Labor Conditions
SEYMOUR L. WOLFBEIN, Chief, Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics
PAUL R. KERBEMEAUM, Chief, Office of Program Planning
MORRIS WEISZ, Special Assistant to the Commissioner

REGIONS AND DIRECTORS

NEW ENGLAND REGION
WENDELL D. MACDONALD
301 Franklin Street
Boston 10, Mass.
Connecticut — *New Hampshire*
Massachusetts — *Rhode Island*
Maine — *Vermont*

MID-ATLANTIC REGION
ROBERT R. BENLOW
Room 1090
341 Ninth Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.
Delaware — *New Jersey*
Pennsylvania — *New York*

SOUTHERN REGION
BRUNSWICK A. BARDON
Room 604
80 Seventh Street, NE.
Atlanta 5, Ga.
Alabama — *North Carolina*
Arkansas — *Oklahoma*
Florida — *South Carolina*
Georgia — *Tennessee*
Louisiana — *Texas*
Maryland — *Virginia*
Mississippi — *West Virginia*
District of Columbia

NORTH CENTRAL REGION
ADOLPH O. BERGER
Room 312
226 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago 6, Ill.
Illinois — *Missouri*
Indiana — *Montana*
Iowa — *Nebraska*
Kansas — *Ohio*
Kentucky — *North Dakota*
Michigan — *South Dakota*
Minnesota — *Wisconsin*

WESTERN REGION
MAX D. KOSSORIS
Room 1074
870 Market Street
San Francisco 2, Calif.
Arizona — *New Mexico*
California — *Oregon*
Colorado — *Utah*
Idaho — *Washington*
Nevada — *Wyoming*

Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Chief, Office of Publications*

CONTENTS

Special Articles

125 American Productivity and Full Employment
130 A Review of American Labor in 1951
140 CIO Training for Active and Effective Local Leadership
145 IRRA Discussion of Government-Labor Relations

Summaries of Studies and Reports

151 Expansion in Electronics Employment
156 Work Injuries in Warehousing Operations
158 Basic Iron and Steel Industry Wage Structure, January 1951
163 Regional Differences in Characteristics of New Houses
167 Union Scales in Local City Trucking, July 1, 1951
169 Wage Chronology No. 20: Massachusetts Shoe Manufacturing in 1945–51
172 Earnings in the Footwear Industry, August 1951
175 Trends of Teachers' Salaries in City Public Schools, 1949–51
177 Defense Mobilizer's Fourth Quarterly Report
178 General Wage Regulations 18–19; Ceiling Price Regulations 100–110

Technical Note

180 A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index

Departments

III The Labor Month in Review
188 Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor
192 Chronology of Recent Labor Events
193 Developments in Industrial Relations
196 Publications of Labor Interest
202 Current Labor Statistics (list of tables)

February 1952 • Vol. 74 • No. 2

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. - Price 55 cents a copy
Subscription price per year—$6.25 domestic; $7.75 foreign

This Issue in Brief . .

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE worked more, produced more, earned more, owned more, spent more, and added more to industrial plant and equipment in 1951 than in any other year in their history, according to the Secretary of Labor's year-end report. This high AMERICAN PRODUCTIVITY AND FULL EMPLOYMENT (p. 125) was studied by a 16-man French team of experts under Economic Cooperation Administration auspices. In their preliminary report they conclude that economic, institutional, and psychological, as well as technological, factors account for America's constant productivity gains, its success in maintaining full employment, and the prompt distribution of these gains to workers and consumers. Among these factors are the competitive system, strong and realistic trade-unionism, mobility of labor and capital, and management practices which minimize worker resistance to change. A basic belief in progress and expansion, the team concludes, facilitates high productivity and full employment.

The past year's events as they relate to labor are described in A REVIEW OF AMERICAN LABOR IN 1951 (p. 130) and are illustrative of the practical application of the philosophy of expansion, as observed by the French team. Because of defense contracts, production in certain segments of industry was increased during the year; civilians employed reached a peak of 62.6 million last August. Along with these increases, trade-unions gained in membership.

At the same time, earnings generally and prices at wholesale and retail levels also were affected by the expanding economy. Despite the increase in money earnings, the rise in the cost of items purchased by moderate-income families held real weekly earnings in check. Cognizant of this imbalance, organized labor focused a large part of its attention on the nature of price and wage controls and their administration.

Wage control and labor's participation in making and administering Government decisions during an emergency were the subject of an IRRA DISCUSSION OF GOVERNMENT-LABOR RELATIONS (p. 145). In describing wage policy, one of the speakers emphasized the need for flexible wage restraints except in a "crisis period" when adjustments should be tied closely to cost of living. In advocating labor participation in wage as well as price control, other speakers gave their views on its content and the methods of insuring that worker interests will be considered.

The impressive gains made by American industry through high productivity and full employment are somewhat dimmed by the injury record of its workers. The 1950 all-manufacturing injury-frequency rate was 14.7 for each million employee-hours worked and the severity rate was 1.2; the average time loss for all-manufacturing was 84 days for all reported injuries and 16 days for all temporary-total disabilities. The record of WORK INJURIES IN WAREHOUSING OPERATIONS (p. 156) is one of the highest of those studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Over-all injury frequency in warehousing in 1950 was more than double that of all-manufacturing; at the same time, the industry's severity record was also less favorable than for all-manufacturing.

The basic iron and steel industry and electronics manufacturing take on added significance under defense mobilization. A comprehensive study of BASIC IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY WAGE STRUCTURE, JANUARY 1951 (p. 158) by the Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed that plant workers averaged $1.79 an hour in that month. This study also analyzed earnings within the occupational structure and the wide variety of supplemental benefits. In the electronics industry, rising defense activity and improved television sales have accounted for the recent EXPANSION IN ELECTRONICS EMPLOYMENT (p. 151) after a mid-1951 slump. The study points out that total employment in this industry is expected to reach a postwar peak early this year. At the same time, dislocations within individual plants may occur, as civilian manufacture is curtailed in favor of military production.

The series on worker education which was initiated in the November issue is continued this month with CIO TRAINING FOR ACTIVE AND EFFECTIVE LOCAL LEADERSHIP (p. 140). In order to observe the CIO's training program at first hand, the author attended one of the union's nationally sponsored schools.

The Labor Month in Review

SETTLEMENT of the potential pattern-setting dispute between CIO Steelworkers and basic steel employers was postponed in January while industry representatives formulated answers to union arguments presented to a special Wage Stabilization Board panel. Progress was made toward settlement of some of the disputes between the railroad unions and the carriers. Relations between the AFL and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions were strained. Despite some improvement in textile employment in December 1951, competition with southern mills tensed labor-management relations in the New England textile industry early in 1952.

Steel Hearings

Hearings by the special WSB disputes settlement panel for the basic steel industry were resumed on February 1 with testimony by CIO Steelworkers spokesmen who stressed the high priority which the union placed on the guaranteed annual wage. The union's proposal called upon the steel industry to guarantee to workers with 3 years' service a total of 30 hours' pay a week for 52 weeks a year, less any State unemployment benefits. Creation of a trust fund from which benefits could be drawn was recommended.

Opening the industry rebuttal, Benjamin Fairless, president of United States Steel Corp., argued that if a wage increase without a price increase became a pattern for all industries for the year, the Government would lose $11 billion in tax revenues. On the occasion of payment of U. S. Steel's quarterly dividend, Irving S. Olds, board chairman, had declared that a price rise of $8 or $9 a ton for finished steel products would be necessary to compensate for a 15-cents-an-hour wage increase. Officers of the Republic Steel Corp. also served notice that the steel industry would not accept a WSB recommendation for higher wages which failed to provide "an equivalent increase in steel prices."

Railroad Labor Developments

President Truman named Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin to handle disputes over the introduction of the 40-hour week for Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) yard-service employees. The May 1951 BRT contract provided a workweek reduction from 48 to 40 hours after January 1, 1952, if requested by the union and available manpower permitted the reduction without overtime.

The improvement had been requested on 36 lines when Secretary Tobin was named. After he met with the parties, a procedure was established for settling manpower supply disputes. The parties were given until February 1 to negotiate; if agreements were not reached, mediation was then to be made available. Disputes not settled by March 1 will be presented to Secretary Tobin, who was given authority to make binding decisions.

The Presidential Emergency Board named for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.) recommended acceptance of the 23½-cent hourly increase for road service and 38 cents for yard work which has been agreed upon by a majority of railroad workers. BLFE's negotiating committee unanimously rejected the board's recommendations. In subsequent negotiation between the BLFE and the carriers, the parties agreed on the amount of a wage increase, but were at odds over the base date for starting the escalated part of the adjustment.

The Order of Railroad Conductors (Ind.) requested Department of the Army intervention to secure a wage advance, while the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.) withdrew its application for an emergency board and posted notice of a strike vote.

Hearings were completed by the Presidential Emergency Board named to hear arguments of the nonoperating railroad unions for the extension of the union shop to all of the Nation's carriers.

Mine Safety Bill

Hearings on the Neely-Price bill providing for Federal enforcement of mine-safety regulations were completed by the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations. Highlights of the sessions were abandonment by the Federal Bureau of Mines of its previous position favoring an educational and voluntary approach to mine safety, and a clash between United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis and Senator

Robert A. Taft over the right of the UMW to shut down unsafe mines.

President Truman called for quick passage of bills giving enforcement powers to the U. S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Mines. Secretary Oscar L. Chapman testified that an adequate bill must include these features: Power to promulgate safety standards which have the force of law; authority to close unsafe mines and keep them closed until the danger has been removed; and adequate criminal penalties for willful violations of safety regulations and shutdown orders.

Mr. Lewis urged the adoption of the Neely-Price bills. If Congress does not see fit to pass such legislation, he asked that the Taft-Hartley Act be amended so that the UMW will not be liable in damages for refusal to work in unsafe mines.

AFL-ICFTU Relations

Because of dissatisfaction with the recent course followed by the ICFTU, the AFL Executive Council deferred decision until May 1952 on payment of a $100,000 contribution to the ICFTU's Regional Fund. The AFL will, however, continue to pay its regular annual dues of $70,000 to the ICFTU. The CIO had already made a $100,000 donation to the fund which is designed to spread union organization in underdeveloped countries during the next 3 years; the British Trades Union Congress has paid or pledged $360,000.

Upon his recent return from the ICFTU executive meeting in Brussels, George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer, had proclaimed his disapproval of certain decisions which had been taken by a majority of the ICFTU Executive Board.

Despite the Federation's decision to defer its contribution, a spokesman declared that the AFL was not turning toward isolationism. The AFL action was generally interpreted as indicating its disapproval of the policies of J. H. Oldenbroek, ICFTU secretary-general, and Vincent Tewson of the British TUC, ICFTU president.

Textile Troubles

Charges and countercharges were exchanged between New England textile employers and unions throughout the month. With inventories high, employment stagnated. Further shifting to the South was indicated, not only by cotton and rayon mills but also by woolens and worsteds plants. Mill managements were highly critical of union practices, whereas union leaders charged the operators with poor management and attempts to undermine the union.

Textile employers stepped up their insistence that the unions accept higher workloads to meet southern competition; some mills demanded that wage cuts be accepted. American Woolen Co., employing 16,000 workers, announced that it would terminate its union contracts on March 15. New Bedford and Fall River cotton and rayon manufacturers also announced that they would reopen the current contract with the CIO Textile Workers on March 15, in order to improve their competitive position in relation to southern textile makers. Textron, Inc., virtually completed the process of abandoning its Nashua, N. H., operations with a final lay-off of approximately 1,800 employees.

Employment and Retail Prices High

Nonfarm employment reached a record high of 47.5 million in mid-December 1951, 700,000 above November and 900,000 above the previous December. The 1951 average level of 46.4 million nonfarm employees was the highest achieved in any year, and almost 2.5 million higher than 1950.

Employment in manufacturing declined slightly in December 1951, but, at 15.9 million, remained 85,000 over the December 1950 level. Consumer-goods industries made cuts in employment due to restricted metal allocations or reduced consumer purchases, but most defense-related industries continued to add workers.

The average workweek of production workers rose from 40.5 to 41.2 hours from November to December 1951; average weekly earnings rose by $1.55 to $67.36 in December, and gross hourly earnings rose by 1 cent to an average of $1.64.

Retail prices of goods and services bought by moderate-income urban families averaged 0.3 percent higher on December 15, 1951, than in the preceding month; the CPI stood at 189.1, 11.1 percent higher than the index for June 1950 (pre-Korea). At the same time the "old" or unrevised CPI, still generally used for escalated wage adjustments, advanced to 190.0. The revised CPI for December 15 was 4.2 percent above the January 1951 index, while the "old" index had advanced 4.6 percent.

American Productivity and Full Employment

A French Group Evaluates Causes of High American Productivity, Full Employment, and General Economic Expansion in the Light of Current French Problems

PAUL STANCHFIELD*

TECHNOLOGY, as such, is only one of the underlying factors which account for constantly rising productivity and the maintenance of full employment in the United States. Other factors—economic, institutional, and psychological—are stressed in the conclusions of the French Study Group on Productivity and Full Employment.

The preliminary report of this group of 16 experts, who visited the United States in September-November 1951, stresses the importance of many elements in American life which contrast with European practice. These include the important role of competition, the functions of strong and realistic trade-unions, the mobility of labor and capital, the development of management practices which minimize worker resistance to change, and the prompt distribution of productivity gains to workers and consumers.

Two other key elements cited are the existence of an effective "national full employment policy," and the adequacy of measures to protect workers against short-term unemployment. Numerous adjustments are made at the plant level, while unemployment insurance, public employment offices, and other labor-market programs assist the unemployed directly.

Many aspects of American psychology and institutions which are almost unconsciously taken for granted in our daily life, but are often misunderstood or distorted in foreign thinking about the United States, are brought out in this report.

The French study group, under Economic Cooperation Administration auspices, spent 3 weeks in Washington and 5 visiting industrial plants and universities throughout the country, in a program arranged by the U. S. Department of Labor. Members met with hundreds of Americans, including economists, government officials, representatives of national labor and employer organizations, experts from universities and research institutes, and management and trade-unions at the plant level. Unlike the usual ECA productivity teams, which specifically study individual industries, this group aimed at a broad understanding of our American economic institutions and the underlying dynamics of our social system.

Prime objectives were to understand how full employment has been maintained simultaneously with great advances in American productivity, and to find means of eliminating the fears which exist among French workers that productivity gains may prevent full employment or cause undesirable changes in living and working conditions.

Based on their study, the French group concluded that (1) if higher productivity in France produces frictional unemployment, it "will not be serious and can be quickly reabsorbed"; (2) "technological progress in France is more likely

*Of the Bureau's Division of Productivity and Technological Developments.

to be too slow than too swift . . . If in the future there should be unemployment in our country, it would certainly result from causes completely apart from technological progress"; and (3) "only a real national policy of productivity will allow us to get results approaching those in the United States." This will require "a consistent economic policy, guided by [adequate] information" and "energetic action on the part of employers [and] the firm support of workers and the participation of their unions."

Composition of the French study group was unusually diversified, including two academic economists, three representatives of national employer organizations, three representatives of non-Communist labor federations, two officials of the Union of Engineers, Supervisory Workers and Foremen, two agricultural experts, and several Government agency representatives. The latter were from the Ministries of Labor, National Defense, and Economic Affairs. Prof. Georges Lasserre of the University of Paris was the chairman. The author of the present article planned and directed the study program.

Technological Change and Employment

The team concluded that technological change, as such, does not present a threat of unemployment. In fact, it has been a major factor in achieving continuous economic expansion, accompanied by high employment and rising living standards. Although "fear of technological unemployment has existed, and has even sometimes played an important role among American workers and in their . . . unions, that fear has virtually disappeared," the team stated, because experience confirms "the classical economic reasoning" that productivity gains create new labor demand in two ways. If demand is "elastic," lower prices "bring about a substantial increase in sales, and the business (or industry) is led to hire additional employees . . . the most progressive industries are often those in which employment . . . has actually increased." Where demand is less elastic, lower costs "make additional purchasing power available—either to consumers through price reductions, or to workers through wage increases, or to the investor." This new purchasing power "is translated into additional demand in other sectors of the economy," thus creating new labor demand "to absorb the workers laid off elsewhere."

To determine whether this mechanism "will operate equally well elsewhere," the French team examined the "general characteristics of the American economy . . . which are favorable both to acceptance of technological progress . . . and to the rapid reemployment of workers displaced by technological change." Among these factors, the French group emphasized competition, existence of an expanding economy, and the role of strong labor unions.

The Role of Competition

"The American economy," the French team found, "has remained much more truly competitive than our own," largely because of "a truly competitive state of mind among businessmen" and the effectiveness of antitrust programs, and only partly from "the dimensions of the economy itself." Competition makes the businessman, in general, "more ready to seek ways of lowering his costs, and less ready to seek ways of restricting competition." If he fails to improve his products, prices, and methods of production, he knows that he cannot count on artificial protection from a cartel or from the Government. "Business failures . . . play their role of selection in eliminating those businesses that are not progressive enough."

Though competition is "far from being absolute," the American consumer benefits from competition in some 85 percent of his purchases. As a result, the consumer is not treated as "a kind of hunting preserve or feudal domain" for the extraction of profits. "Instead, consumers are the electorate" upon which competitors must depend for survival.

Competition has compelled the American economy "to keep moving incessantly in the direction of technological improvement." It has strongly stimulated "technological progress and research designed to improve efficiency" and has kept the economy flexible. "The benefits of productivity are in large part passed on rapidly to workers . . . or to the consumers."

Competition prevents excessive levels of profits from being long maintained: "the two ideas of productivity and profit are tied together."

Under these conditions, "profits do not seem shocking or illegitimate to the worker; instead, they . . . create the funds from which the union will be able to get wage increases."

Productivity and Economic Expansion

Absence of technological unemployment, the French group found, "is greatly facilitated . . . because the economy as a whole, the individual industry, or the enterprise is . . . expanding." Such expansion seems "essential for the maintenance of full employment in an economy in which productivity is rising."

What are the roots of such expansion? In general, a free economy "expands to the degree that important prospects of profit stimulate . . . productive initiative . . . If these prospects are lacking, the economy tends to become stagnant or to regress." In the United States, "the frontier long served as a stimulant to expansion . . . And when the frontier disappeared (around 1890) technological progress . . . took over its role." The increase in productivity raises the purchasing power of workers, thus enlarging the outlet for goods and permitting manufactured products "to reach more and more layers of the population."

Among many other factors promoting expansion are "the low interest rate . . . and the ease with which industrialists can obtain credit"; the fact that "the period for amortization of new equipment is much shorter in the United States than in France"; and the stimulating effect of consumer credit for the purchase of durable goods. Inflation, at certain periods, has also been a factor.

Current defense spending, the team found, has a mixed effect: Cuts in civilian production have caused "a certain amount of unemployment . . . But to the extent that defense expenditures are financed by deficit spending," they "contribute to economic expansion." However, the recession of 1949 "had already been absorbed when events in Korea occurred."

Is there an ultimate limit to this economic expansion? American economists "on the whole . . . do not believe in the possibility of market saturation." In addition, safeguards are provided by the national full employment policy, which thus far has been successful in many serious tests of its effectiveness.

The Strength of Organized Labor

The labor movement has been another factor in raising American productivity, and in assuring that it is promptly translated into higher living standards and expanding markets. "If America's high productivity has made these wages possible, it has been the action of trade-unions that has actually obtained them." Besides, since the passing of the frontier, "trade-union action, . . . by continuously raising the price of labor, has compelled industry" to seek labor-saving methods.

The strength of the American labor movement, the team found, lies not only in its size and strong financial position, but also in its unity at the local level: All workers in a bargaining unit are represented by a single union, chosen "by a majority vote whose results are accepted by all the employees." [1] Also important is the unions' "essentially realistic and practical attitude, in which there is very little ideology."

Through collective bargaining, "American workers have almost everywhere obtained" impressive gains. "In many cases, they have . . . the union-shop and the check off."

Several other aspects of American labor-management relations were cited as having an important bearing on productivity. One was the use of arbitration under terms of the contract "to resolve disputes without strikes." Another was the absence of the "speed-up," which some Europeans assume is the key to American productivity. "The mission was much impressed by observing that the speed of work was relatively slow."

Also impressive were the "cordial, simple and confident relations . . . between employers and unions" and the extent of scientific research on industrial relations. "The discovery of the importance of the human factor has . . . permitted the American employer to get away from the old ideas of Taylorism" and the impersonal approach to labor efficiency. While "disputes do exist . . . they are out in the open."

All these elements have a bearing on the attitudes of the American worker. Since his way of life is not essentially different from that of others, he "does not consider himself as belonging to a

[1] In France, workers in a single plant or craft may be represented by two, three, or even more unions—on a proportional basis. In the United States, there may be several "bargaining units" in a single plant, each comprising a separate craft or class of workers, but all workers within each bargaining unit are represented by a single union.

separate class." He is more concerned with increasing production, and getting a fair share of the increase, than with haggling about the distribution of last year's production. Unlike some French workers, "he does not have the feeling . . . of being exploited, or of . . . social injustice between the classes." The unions accept the free-enterprise system, "not for philosophical reasons, but because, up to now, it has given them a constant improvement in their conditions."

Trade-union attitudes toward technological change have evolved gradually. Early attempts to resist change demonstrated "the uselessness of struggles against technological progress as such . . . Later, the rapid rise of levels of living" made American workers realize that "high productivity itself" results in their high level of living. Workers and unions "are ready to contribute to the improvement of productivity," although always insisting on certain safeguards.

Until now, the sharing of workers "in higher productivity has been accomplished through wage increases," or by price reductions. "The idea of profit sharing or participation in management seems very strange to American unions." American unions do not demand "a part in management decisions," but seek "to obtain, through collective bargaining and higher wages, the fair share to which labor is entitled." Nevertheless, other ways of assuring a "fair and rapid sharing of the fruits of productivity," are considered—e. g., the improvement factor in the General Motors-UAW contract, and the guaranteed annual wage.

On balance, the team concluded, American workers "have no fear either of the 'speed-up' in their work, or of being cheated of their fair share, or of unemployment. The workers' principal objections to increases in productivity are thus eliminated, and the unions' favorable attitude toward . . . high productivity can be understood."

Other Favorable Factors

The French report also noted "a number of social and psychological factors which have facilitated the policy of productivity and full employment." Among these are a basic belief in progress and expansion, the lack of class consciousness and class distinctions, a general willingness to experiment with new ideas and to accept risks. Also important is the "mobility, as much social as geographic, of the American—who does not hesitate to abandon one job to seek another that will pay better," or to move to another town "to make a better living."

Both in daily life and in industry, "innovations . . . are accepted more readily by management, engineers and workers than they are in [France], where innovations are always regarded with a certain suspicion."

Other underlying factors include steady population growth, the influence of immigration and the frontier, and high over-all levels of production and consumption which have characterized American life.

National Full Employment Policy

The maintenance of full employment, the team concludes, depends on over-all national economic policies. The American policy embodied in the Employment Act of 1946, and implemented by the Council of Economic Advisors, has already been successful in meeting two difficult problems—postwar reconversion and the recession of 1949. "These indisputable successes have created, in the whole country, a great confidence . . . in full employment . . . and the expanding character of the economy." In turn, "this plays a decisive part in the confident attitude" of workers toward high productivity. The team noted that the American policy for maintaining high employment has evolved gradually, through increased theoretical knowledge of how Government can modify economic trends, and growing agreement on the responsibilities of Government.

The team's analysis of this national policy notes that "the essential point is to assure continued expansion" and to maintain economic equilibrium. The Government has certain means of direct action, which are used with care "to preserve economic freedom and initiative." Among them are adjustments in tax structure, general credit policy, public works and other public spending, price and wage supports, and certain "automatic regulators" such as unemployment insurance.

"Moreover, a considerable influence is exerted upon economic life by mere persuasion." The Council of Economic Advisors "plays only a con-

sultative role, but it enjoys a great authority" since "reliable economic information, broadly disseminated, provides a very valuable guide" which is often taken into account by businessmen and unions.

As for the future, "methods of analysis and action are continuously being perfected. And the American economy, because of improvement in economic technique, is more and more flexible . . . and able to make rapid readjustment."

Frictional Unemployment

Regardless of everything that can be done "to guarantee . . . a constant trend toward full employment," technological change does create some short-term frictional unemployment. "A certain number of workers must leave (their former) jobs and find others." They must find new jobs "as soon as possible, and before suffering hardships."

In the United States, this problem is met partly by action at the plant level: Much can be done within the individual business to minimize frictional unemployment, and to deal with "the human aspect" of technological change. The study group found that, in the plants visited, these changes "have never caused unemployment, but on the contrary have increased employment." Partly, this is because "changes affect only one phase of manufacture at a time" and are usually scheduled at times when market demand is high.

Employers can minimize displacement and prevent worker resistance to technological change, the team concluded, by (1) gradual introduction of new equipment, so that labor savings can be absorbed by turn-over rather than lay-offs; (2) discussion with workers and the union in advance, to develop a definite plan for redistributing manpower within the plant; and (3) systematic training of displaced workers for other jobs in the plant.

Many problems are simplified by provisions in collective agreements covering seniority, allocation of new jobs, work loads, and wage rates, and union participation in the change.

Finally, where actual displacement does occur, the Government has an important role. The high degree of labor mobility in the United States speeds up the redistribution of manpower—but the public employment service assists by providing "accurate information about the economic situation and the labor market in every part of the country" and doing everything possible "to find jobs for all workers applying to their offices." Efficient cooperation "between the different employment offices within a State, and between the different States [facilitates] the movement of workers toward areas [where] relative shortage of labor" exists.

Studies of the future demand and supply in specific occupations also help to minimize unemployment, by drawing workers to professions or crafts which will offer favorable job opportunities.

A Nation-wide (but State-operated) system of unemployment compensation provides cash benefits to tide jobless workers over short periods of unemployment. Severance pay, under some union contracts, serves a similar purpose.

"The French Productivity Center, with the assistance of ECA, has organized a traveling exhibit of both French and American electrical and pneumatic hand tools and accessories. The exhibit, which left Paris in June, is scheduled to fill demonstration requests from 80 factories, and its itinerary includes 85 towns. . . . Other Marshall Plan countries have already expressed interest in arranging for similar exhibits."

—Thirteenth Report to Congress of the Economic Cooperation Administration, For the Quarter Ended June 30, 1951.

983721—52——2

A Review of American Labor in 1951

JOHN NEWTON THURBER*

AMERICAN labor unions gained in membership during 1951. With employment generally high, and segments of industry expanding because of defense contracts, membership increases were shared by most organized labor groups.

Labor attention was focused on the nature and operations of price and wage controls. All wage adjustments were subject to governmental controls and review throughout most of the year. In order to have a more effective voice in the course of defense mobilization, the United Labor Policy Committee was formed, which, however, was ended with the withdrawal of the American Federation of Labor in August.

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin reported at the year's end that the American people worked more, produced more, earned more, owned more, spent more, and added more to industrial plant and equipment in 1951 than in any other year in American history. "At the end of 1950," he said, "raw material prices had risen 12 percent in 6 months and the Consumers' Price Index was rising at the rate of 1 percent a month. But at the end of 1951, raw material prices were the same or lower than they were at the beginning of the year and the CPI had risen only about 3 percent since February."

Price Rises and Wage Stabilization

With the rapid advance of wholesale and retail prices during the second half of 1950, a vigorous wage-adjustment movement spread to many industries. By December 1950, an Office of Price Stabilization, and also a Wage Stabilization Board with Cyrus Ching as chairman, had been set up under the Economic Stabilization Agency. The first control orders, rolling back passenger-car prices and restricting wages in the automobile industry, were issued before the turn of the year.

Wage Rates and Real Wages. By the end of 1951, average earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries were $1.64 an hour and $67.36 a week. During the year, hourly earnings increased about 5 percent, while weekly earnings, as a result of general wage changes and a slight increase in hours, rose 5.6 percent. The rise in the cost of items purchased by moderate-income families held the net gain in real weekly earnings to 1.4 percent.

Month-to-month variations in hours worked created a rather erratic course of weekly earnings in spite of the steady increase in hourly earnings. Weekly hours during the first half of the year hovered around 41, later declined to about 40, and then reached their highest level (41.2) at the end of the year.

During the calendar year, the weekly earnings of workers in durable-goods industries, with hours averaging between 41 and slightly more than 42 a week, increased 7.3 percent, while the CPI rose 4.2 percent. In these industries, hourly earnings (both gross and excluding premium overtime) rose between 5 and 6 percent. Since the average workweek in nondurable-goods industries dropped slightly during the year, weekly earnings increased by only 3 percent despite increases in hourly earnings of about 4 percent.

GCPR and the Wage Freeze. The rapid upward trend of prices and of wages continued from 1950 into early 1951. The most notable upward wage revision in January brought the coal miners an increase of $1.60 a day.

With prices and wages advancing rapidly, the General Ceiling Price Regulation was issued on January 26. It set ceiling prices on most commodities and many services. Wages were frozen the same day. The CPI, which stood at 170.2 (1935–39 = 100) on June 15, 1950, was reported at 183.8 for February 15, 1951.

*Of the Bureau's Office of Publications.

Both the price and wage orders were soon modified. Wages of State and local public employees were exempted; wage increases previously negotiated were allowed to stand; and customary wage adjustments based on merit or length of service were allowed.

The 10-Percent "Catch-Up" Formula. On February 15 WSB voted against increases which would raise average rates more than 10 percent above January 15, 1950, levels without Board approval. This formula was designed as a "catch-up" arrangement for groups with lagging wages. No provision was made for cost-of-living wage adjustments or annual "improvement factor" increases. The labor members of WSB resigned from the Board when their opposition to the formula did not prevail. In promulgating the 10-percent formula, ESA Administrator Johnston suggested that the cost of health, welfare, and pension plans should not be computed as part of the allowable increases and that cost-of-living and improvement factors in effect on January 25 should be allowed to operate until June 30.

With the labor members absent, WSB ceased to operate. On March 1, Mr. Johnston permitted cost-of-living escalator clauses to operate until June 30. On March 8, he issued wage regulations establishing wage and salary rates for employees of new plants and permitting increases in "tandem" relationships.

While WSB was inactive, several significant labor-management settlements were reached which apparently exceeded the 10-percent formula. Mr. Johnston protested his inability to approve wage settlements until WSB was reconstituted, despite strike threats made by packinghouse and shipyard workers. He did approve wage adjustments for the nonoperating railway employees after a panel reported. Thousands of applications for wage increases accumulated, awaiting action by a new WSB.

The Reconstituted WSB. When the new 18-man tripartite WSB was established on April 21, it was authorized to rule on wage issues with the approval of the Economic Stabilization Director. Upon the request of the President or upon voluntary submission, it could make recommendations for the settlement of disputes in defense industries. Dr. George W. Taylor became chairman of the new WSB, and Cyrus Ching resumed his post as Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

An 11-cents-an-hour wage increase for meatpackers was approved in May. Cost-of-living escalator wage increases in the automobile industry were also approved. Annual improvement wage-increase agreements, signed before January 26, 1951, received unanimous WSB approval; both the UAW–CIO and General Motors argued for annual wage increments.

Not all the pressure for wage increases came from the unions. An industry member of WSB reported late in the year that more than half of the applications for approval of wage increases came from employers with no unions in their plants.

Flexible Wage Stabilization. WSB Chairman Taylor explained in June that under the 10-percent catch-up formula any increase up to that level could be made without Board approval; only larger wage increases were subject to review. Prior to this, the opinion was generally held in labor ranks and by the public that the formula set a rigid limit on wage increases.

A 15-percent wage increase for shipyard workers was approved in June on the basis of a "base period inequity," since no wage advances had been granted in the industry for 2 years. An over-10-percent increase was also granted to Republic Aviation Corp. to attract workers to its employment.

The Board, in July, approved customary nonproduction bonuses and within-grade wage raises based on merit or length of service; upward revisions of incentive or piece-rate wages; and wage increases on a catch-up basis in four types of fringe benefits—paid vacations, paid holidays, premium pay relative to days and hours of work, and call-in pay.

General Wage Regulation 8 was revised in August authorizing wage adjustments based on changes in the cost of living. The base for the 10-percent wage stabilization level for the construction industry was advanced to the wage levels existing when the Korean conflict began.

WSB announced an interplant inequity policy in September, to permit low-paying firms in an

area or an industry to correct inequities by bringing their rates up to stabilization levels.

WSB and Collective Bargaining. WSB Chairman Nathan P. Feinsinger, who succeeded Dr. Taylor at the end of August, urged labor and management to use collective bargaining and not to rely on the WSB for setting wage rates or resolving disputes. WSB declared that there was still a considerable area for bargaining, notwithstanding controls.

WSB, at the year's end, approved installation and improvement of wage-incentive plans, and fixed standards for health and welfare plans which could be established without application to the Board. While debate continued on the place of pension plans in wage stabilization, the Board also sought to formulate policies for adjusting wage rates to increased productivity and for stabilizing wages of workers paid by commission.

Organized Labor and the ULPC

Formed in December 1950, the ULPC was designed to work out agreements among the unions on major public policies. Its 14 members included the top leadership of the AFL, CIO, the Machinists (then independent but soon reaffiliated with AFL), and the Railway Labor Executives Association. The ULPC was prompt in presenting its views on economic stabilization to the President.

The Committee reiterated its views before the WSB in January 1951. It argued, along with other policies, for wage stabilization as a supplement to, not a substitute for, collective bargaining. George M. Harrison, president of the AFL Railway Clerks and a member of ULPC, was appointed special assistant to ESA Administrator Johnston early in February.

ULPC Walk-Out from the Defense Agencies. To demonstrate ULPC's dissatisfaction with developments in defense mobilization, after the resignation of the three labor members from WSB, all labor appointees were withdrawn from the defense agencies on February 28. The ULPC analyzed the situation thus:

Labor had not been given adequate representation at policy-making levels; with price controls inadequate, wage controls meant inequality of sacrifice; and the wage formula invalidated collective agreements and maintained wage inequities. Labor did not favor the transfer of manpower controls from the Department of Labor to the Office of Defense Mobilization. Labor would rejoin a new WSB, if the new Board was also charged with disputes settlement. Stabilization must recognize existing agreements and have flexibility, so that wage inequities could be corrected. The 10-percent catch-up formula put wages and salaries under strict limits while prices were left relatively free to advance.

ULPC's Platform. Starting with the resignation of the three labor members of WSB on February 15, the labor walk-out from the defense agencies lasted nearly 2 months.

Organized labor's dissatisfaction with defense mobilization developments culminated in a rally of over 1,000 trade-union leaders in Washington on March 21. At this meeting, a seven-point Declaration of Principles was adopted: Revision of the Defense Production Act "in the national interest"; stronger and simpler price controls; a flexible wage stabilization policy; more housing and tight rent controls; an equitable revision of the tax structure; solution of manpower problems by voluntary methods; and equal participation in the defense mobilization program by all segments of the Nation.

Labor's Return to Defense Agencies. Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson joined ESA Director Johnston and others in working out organizational forms and policies in order to induce labor representatives to return to the defense agencies.

However, ULPC's walk-out was not ended until union leaders accepted membership offered by President Truman on a newly created National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy on April 5. This Board, responsible to the President, is composed of four members each from labor, industry, agriculture, and the public, with Mr. Wilson as Chairman. William Green and George Meany of the AFL and Philip Murray and Walter Reuther of the CIO were named the labor members.

Thereupon the ULPC declared that "a significant change of attitude has taken place in Washington"; it had won a "one package" settlement, including appointment of the 17-man National

Advisory Board on Mobilization; an 18-man WSB concerned both with wage issues and settlement of disputes in defense industries; and an agreement on the handling of defense manpower problems. Organized labor rejoined the defense agencies. A slate of union officials to serve in various defense agencies was arranged; it was headed by Mr. Harrison, who then became labor adviser to ODM Director Wilson. The ULPC announced, however, that it would continue its efforts for a Defense Production Act more satisfactory to labor, for tighter rent and price controls, more housing, and an equitable revision of the tax structure.

Labor and the Defense Production Act. Throughout May and June, continuation of economic controls was debated in Washington. President Truman, supported by many of the leaders of organized labor, recommended extending and strengthening the existing Defense Production Act.

Various labor groups made separate representations before Congressional committees during the summer, some supporting strengthened economic controls, while a few opposed all controls. Even among ULPC members, committed as a group to continued controls, differences were evident in strategy.

Late in July, Congress enacted a new Defense Production Act.[1] Organized labor and the Administration had been able to block a congressional proposal to replace the tripartite WSB with a board having a clear majority of public representatives. Otherwise the new law was far from pleasing to the leadership of labor. The ULPC denounced the act and offered labor's support to a Presidential veto.

The President, however, signed the act "reluctantly" and declared: "The inflation control provisions of the act are gravely deficient." He asked immediately that the law be revised.

The End of the ULPC. A month after the passage of the amended Defense Production Act, the ULPC came to a sudden end. At the August 28 ULPC meeting, President Green announced an AFL executive council decision to recommend withdrawal from the committee to the AFL convention in September. Mr. Green explained that the ULPC had been formed as a temporary body; "to a large extent," he observed, "it has accomplished its purpose."

Renewal of "organic" unity negotiations between the AFL and the CIO was suggested by Mr. Green. The CIO has advocated functional unity, of which the ULPC, joint labor political action, and AFL–CIO–UMW cooperation in international affairs have been outstanding examples.

AFL and CIO Conventions.[2] Despite reports that leaders of several international unions would challenge the decision to end the ULPC, the issue was not raised at the AFL convention. The convention approved reopening negotiations for organic unity. When the CIO convened in November, recriminations were voiced against the AFL for ending the ULPC, and no encouragement was given to renewal of unity discussions.

Both the AFL and CIO conventions were highly critical of the 82d Congress. Neither organization approved the DPA, the Housing Act, or the tax law which Congress had enacted. While both organizations emphasized labor political action for 1952, neither discussed joint action in the coming congressional elections.

Both federations reported membership rolls at record high levels (the AFL, receipt of per capita payments for 7,846,245 members; the CIO, an increase of 450,000 members above its previous high mark without reporting total membership); both planned extensive organizational campaigns; and both were highly critical of inter-union raiding. The AFL, in approving the admission of the Hosiery Workers, opened the way for affiliation of other already organized unions; the CIO, to avoid organizational conflicts, set up a system to eliminate jurisdictional disputes.

Labor and the CPI. Much time at the CIO convention was given to a running "debate" on control between various Government officials and union leaders. This foreshadowed end-of-the-year bargaining, potentially pattern-setting, between the Steelworkers and the basic steel producers. Union leaders argued that the companies were able to pay increased wages, but they protested that equality

[1] For analysis of the provisions of the amended Defense Production Act of 1951, see Monthly Labor Review, August 1951 (p. 299).

[2] For reports of the AFL convention, see Monthly Labor Review, November 1951 (p. 547); and of the CIO convention, December 1951 (p. 669).

of sacrifice was not a reality and that labor was being forced to bear the major cost of inflation and of the defense effort.

With the Office of Price Stabilization approving many price increases, and the CPI resuming its upward movement after August 15, when it stood at 185.5, labor resolved that still more generous wage adjustments were required. By December 15, the CPI had reached 189.1.

By the end of the year, discontent with gearing wage increases to changes in the cost of living was evident among different segments of organized labor. For instance, James A. Brownlow of the AFL Metal Trades Department, CIO President Murray and Vice President Rieve, and the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers (Ind.), individually, urged wage increases beyond gains tied to advances in the CPI. While the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) were publicly denouncing controls and attacking the validity of the CPI, they signed a wage-escalator clause with General Electric Corp. in December.

Manpower Mobilization

Preparations for defense manpower mobilization were largely in the planning stage at the start of 1951. During the year, no over-all manpower shortage developed, but persons with certain skills became scarce.

Deferment of workers with critical skills, subject to the needs of the Armed Forces, was provided in the President's memorandum of January 17, which defined the objectives and methods to be followed in utilization of available manpower. Federal agencies were directed to pursue voluntary measures in solving manpower problems. Secretary of Labor Tobin was authorized to list critical skills for which there was a definite shortage.

ODM Director Wilson, in February, named Arthur S. Flemming his assistant on manpower problems. Frank P. Graham was soon named Defense Manpower Administrator in the Labor Department. Uncertainty as to which agency would dominate manpower mobilization arose in the minds of union leaders; various ULPC declarations stressed voluntary manpower policies. Mr. Wilson established a Labor-Management Advisory Committee on Manpower in the Office of Defense Mobilization with Messrs. Flemming and Graham as joint chairmen. When organized labor returned to the defense agencies, labor leaders accepted places on the committee.

During the summer, regional committees were named by Secretary of Labor Tobin. Shortages of trained workers developed most markedly among tool and die makers and related skilled workers in the metal trades. By the end of the year, 63 occupations were listed as in critically short supply.

Employment and Unemployment. A generally favorable national labor market was maintained. Civilian employment reached a peak of 62.6 million in August.

Some employment gains were reported in defense-connected industries in early 1951, while demand for civilian goods rose to record levels. As a result, workers on business and Government payrolls passed 46 million in May. By summer, consumer demand for civilian goods had receded and nondefense industries felt the initial effects of restrictions on metal supplies. Employment in consumer-goods industries by late autumn had fallen somewhat below the levels in most postwar years, with soft goods particularly hard hit. However, throughout the year, employment in activities related to the defense-production program rose, keeping the number of workers in nonfarm employment above 46 million for the rest of the year.

In contrast to the record levels attained in nonfarm employment, the long-term downtrend in agricultural employment was accelerated by the expansion of nonfarm employment opportunities and of the Armed Forces.

The gradual shift from civilian to defense activity was achieved without major employment dislocations. Substantial labor surpluses appeared in a limited number of areas. Most of these reflected reductions in consumer soft-goods output superimposed on chronic unemployment situations. In Detroit, however, an unemployment problem developed because production of passenger cars was curtailed to conserve critical materials and defense employment failed to take up the slack.

Nationally, unemployment was at the lowest level since World War II. The trend was down through the first half of the year, leveling off in

subsequent months, and rising slightly to 1.7 million, at the year's end. Most of the unemployed workers, moreover, had been seeking work for comparatively short periods.

Construction Activity

Expenditures for new construction approached $30 billion in 1951. A 7-percent increase over the 1950 total of nearly $28 billion resulted from larger public outlays for military construction, defense plants, and schools.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, a gradual reduction in total construction activity took place during the last half of 1951 from record levels of the preceding 18 months. A decline in new private homebuilding, restrictions on commercial building, and delays in nondefense construction projects, generally because of materials shortages, contributed to the downward trend of new construction.

Despite larger dollar outlays in 1951, the physical volume of new construction put in place did not rise over 1950 levels. The additional dollars spent were absorbed by higher construction costs.

Labor-Management Disputes

With the Nation's workers committed to maximum production in the defense emergency, extra efforts were expended to avoid work stoppages.

Fewer man-days of idleness were caused directly by work stoppages in 1951 than in any other postwar year. The approximately 23 million days lost was a decrease of about 40 percent from the 38.8 million lost in 1950. The number of strikes decreased 5 percent from 4,843 in 1950 to 4,650 in 1951. About 2,130,000 workers were involved in work stoppages which began in 1951 compared with 2,410,000 in 1950.

Wages and related matters were the primary issues in almost half of the 1951 strikes. These accounted for almost 60 percent of the workers involved and three-fourths of the total man-days of idleness.

The year saw no protracted Nation-wide or industry-wide strikes, but there were 21 stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers each. Only 4 of these stoppages continued for more than a month and only 2 involved more than a million man-days of idleness. The largest single stoppage occurred in January when 70,000 railroad workers were made idle as yard workers took "sick leave" in a number of key rail centers. In the last 4 months of the year, a significant amount of idleness occurred in plants engaged in defense production.

Mediation and Conciliation. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service received 18,334 dispute notices (prescribed by the Labor Management Relations Act if an impasse has been reached in bargaining 30 days before expiration of a contract) during the year. The number of requests for assistance was 2,259, and the number of intercessions by the Service was 156.

During the last fiscal year FCMS received 684 requests for assistance in the selection of arbitrators; 662 panels of arbitrators were submitted to the parties. Of this number, 540 selections of arbitrators were made by the parties.

WSB and Disputes Settlement. The first case referred by the President to the reconstituted WSB under its limited disputes-settlement powers involved the CIO Steelworkers and the American Smelting and Refining Co., Garfield, Utah. A special board panel heard the case after the union had ordered a return to work.

The Board did not hear its next case because the leaders of over 40,000 striking Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) refused to order a back-to-work movement. Thereupon it became necessary for the President to invoke the national emergency provisions of the LMRA in order that production of vital nonferrous metals should continue.

Four other disputes were referred by the President to WSB. The Board also accepted two others which were submitted voluntarily by the parties. At the end of December, President Truman referred the final case of the year, that of the CIO Steelworkers and the 10 major producers of basic steel, to WSB after negotiations had reached a deadlock.

Railroad Labor and Government Seizure

To avoid a serious transportation tie-up, the Nation's railroads were seized by the Government in August 1950.[3] A White House "Memorandum

[3] See A Review of American Labor in 1950, by Witt Bowden, in Monthly Labor Review, February 1951 (p. 132).

of Agreement," initialed by participants in late December 1950, was rejected in January 1951 by the Big 4 operating unions, which were seeking the 40-hour workweek, an "adequate" wage increase, and certain working rules changes. "Sickness strikes" among the trainmen, recurring during January and February, were ended when the Army threatened those who refused to report for work with loss of seniority; to ameliorate restlessness, hourly wage increases of 12½ cents for yardmen and 5 cents for road-service workers were ordered.

The nonoperating unions, which had requested wage increases late in 1950, reached an agreement with the carriers including an hourly wage increase of 12½ cents and an escalator clause on March 1, 1951. The first cost-of-living review, on April 1, brought the million "non-ops" an additional 6 cents an hour; when coupled with the 12½ cents gained in their contract, this brought their wage gains well above WSB's 10-percent catch-up formula. After receiving a favorable report from a special panel, ESA Director Johnston approved their wage rise.

On May 25, the Railroad Trainmen reached an agreement with the carriers, providing for the 40-hour workweek to become effective, if possible, on January 1, 1952. BRT yard servicemen received an hourly wage increase of 33 cents, with a cost-of-living escalator provision, while road servicemen won a 19-cent increase.

Throughout the year the other 3 operating brotherhoods continued their efforts to win the 40-hour week and a pay increase. Despite efforts of both the Senate Committee on Labor and Education and the White House, no agreement was reached.

Late in August an arbitration award gave the Train Dispatchers a monthly wage raise of $35.76 plus a cost-of-living escalator; this increase was $10-$11 more than the non-ops had won in March. During September, an emergency board heard the case of the Pullman Conductors. Although the Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.) argued that the Dispatchers' increase should be given to its members, the board held them to the non-op increase of $25 a month plus an escalator. On the recommendation of the union leaders, the board's report was rejected by the Pullman Conductors' general chairmen.

Tiring of the long effort to achieve the 40-hour week and a pay increase, the Firemen issued a strike notice in November. The President promptly named an emergency board to hear their case. The make-up of this board upset the union; when the hearings began, their representatives read a statement objecting to the personnel of the board and withdrew. The hearings continued with representatives of the carriers alone in attendance. The Locomotive Engineers, who had not had an emergency board, asked for one in December without making a strike threat.

The Supreme Court and Labor

In a group of 11 major Supreme Court decisions treating with labor and labor relations, 6 dealt with the Labor Management Relations Act and its interpretation. Late in February, the Court held that the Administrative Procedure Act and the LMRA give the courts broadened powers over NLRB decisions; the Federal courts therefore "must now assume more responsibility for the reasonableness and fairness of Labor Board decisions"; and decisions must be based "on the record considered as a whole."

In the *Highland Park* case, the Court ruled that the CIO is a "national" labor organization, and, as such, its officers are required to file non-Communist affidavits. In four cases, the Court ruled that the LMRA applies to the construction industry. It also approved a number of NLRB's rulings on secondary boycotts.

By denying two appeals, the Court upheld rulings of lower courts: (1) in the *Joy Silk Mills* case, limits set on the type of questions an employer may ask his employees about their union activities in preparation of a case for the NLRB were approved; and (2) in the *Illinois Bell Telephone Co.* case, employees who refused to cross the picket lines of another union were ruled not to be engaging in an activity protected by the LMRA and therefore were possibly subject to discipline by their employer.

The Supreme Court invalidated the Wisconsin Public Utility Anti-Strike Act which banned strikes and substituted compulsory arbitration of labor disputes involving public-utility workers. In the *Pewee Coal Co.* case, the Court ruled that seizure by the Government of a struck coal mine

was a "taking of property" which entitled the mine owners to "just compensation."

The Court upheld the dismissal of 26 Post Office employees and affirmed the Government's right to dismiss employees on disloyalty charges.

A lower court, in the case of *Boeing Airplane Co.*, held that a strike called by a union in violation of a no-strike clause was a breach of contract, but that the employer's refusal to negotiate with the union after rescinding the contract precluded him from recovering damages. This decision was, in effect, upheld by the Supreme Court.

In another refusal to review appellate court decisions, the Court in effect upheld rulings that the 2-year statute of limitations applies to suits brought by the Government under the Walsh-Healey (Public Contracts) Act and that the time limit starts from the date of the alleged violation.

Leading NLRB Decisions

Much of the attention of the National Labor Relations Board during the year was given to cases involving aspects of union-security relationships between employers and unions; several cases dealt with the collection of dues and other assessments under union-shop clauses.

The union-security issue was at the heart of the first instance in which NLRB reversed itself. As a result of the Supreme Court's *Highland Park* decision, the NLRB ruled on July 11 that a union-shop contract, approved by members of a UAW–CIO local before CIO national officers filed non-Communist affidavits, was no bar to a pending petition for election by an AFL union. After rehearing the case, however, the Board ruled on August 2 that the contract was, in fact, a bar to the election sought by the other union.

Alleged Communist activities of an individual worker, the rights of members toward alleged Communist leadership of unions, and employer policies toward unions believed to be under Communist leadership were all subject to NLRB review.

Both union and company violated the law, the Board ruled, when the company complied with the union's demand that an employee be discharged for refusal to limit production.

An employer, operating a large metropolitan department store, who delivered an anti-union speech on company time and premises was ordered by the Board not to deny a union's request for a similar opportunity to give the employees the other side of the issues.

A new policy was established when NLRB ruled that a union and an employer may modify their collective-bargaining agreement, without thereby opening the way for a rival union to obtain a representation election before their contract expires.

Strikes and lock-outs were the subject of four leading cases decided by the Board in 1951. A strike to compel an employer to grant a wage increase which is entirely proper under WSB regulations does not justify discharge, the Board's General Counsel held in one of these.

Prohibitions in the LMRA against secondary boycotts continued to raise thorny problems for the Board. In determining whether or not to assert jurisdiction in secondary boycott cases, the Board announced it would consider the operations of both primary and secondary employers.

The Board accepted jurisdiction in the construction industry, for the first time in its 16-year history. It directed a representation election in Baltimore, Md., and a union-shop poll in Olean, N. Y.

In its first ruling on company domination of an affiliate of a national labor federation, NLRB ordered disestablishment of an AFL Teamster's local as a bargaining agent because it was company dominated.

Federal Labor Legislation

LMRA: The Union Shop. The first amendment of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 was passed during the year, after an estimated 4,700 established bargaining relationships were jeopardized when the NLRB invalidated a UAW–CIO union-shop clause. The NLRB reversal of its decision did not prevent AFL and CIO leaders from being alarmed at the possibility of invalidation of all the other union-shop contracts which had been arranged by their affiliates before Messrs. Green and Murray had signed non-Communist affidavits.

Congressional action was necessary to validate existing contracts. Senators Humphrey and Taft introduced an amendment to LMRA confirming

the union-shop contracts in question. This was promptly passed by Congress and signed by the President. The amendment also dropped the LMRA requirement for union-shop elections, but retained a provision that union-shop decertification elections might be held on petition of 30 percent of a work group. Support of the amendment by the AFL and the CIO was the first given by organized labor to an "improvement" of the act.

No such unanimity of organized labor opinion greeted a second bill to amend the LMRA. This was designed to exempt the building and construction industry from Taft-Hartley Act regulation; under it union-shop contracts could be negotiated before projects were started and all workers could be required to join a union after 7 days' employment. The AFL Building and Construction Trades Department supported the bill, but the AFL Machinists and the CIO Steelworkers testified against it.

The Union Shop on the Railroads. In January, the Railway Labor Act was amended to allow the union shop and dues check-off for transportation employees.

The movement to secure the union shop centered in the nonoperating unions; Great Northern became the first major railroad to agree to the union shop and dues check-off in July. Some 20 other carriers subsequently signed union-shop agreements with the non-ops; the vast majority, however, resisted.

After the National Mediation Board had failed to arrange a general agreement between the non-ops and the carriers, the union-shop dispute was referred to the White House. An Emergency Board was named, which began hearings on this in December.

Railroad Retirement Benefits. Higher retirement and survivor benefits for most of the Nation's railroad workers and their families were provided by amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act in October. According to estimates, some 250,000 retired railroad employees will receive increases averaging 30 percent, while about 150,000 survivors of deceased employees will get increases averaging 45 percent.

State Labor Legislation [4]

One or more labor laws were passed by each of the 44 State and 3 Territorial legislatures which met during 1951. Although labor made some gains in the new laws, it also suffered a number of set-backs.

Unemployment-compensation benefits were increased in 21 States by amounts ranging from $2 to $7.50 a week. Changes dealt chiefly with the amount of weekly benefits rather than with their duration. Eligibility requirements for unemployment benefits were raised in five States, but relaxed in three others. Several States acted to preserve benefit rights for servicemen.

Workmen's compensation laws were amended in 41 States and 2 Territories.[5] Benefits of various kinds were increased by most of these amendments. Vermont enacted an occupational-disease provision covering certain listed diseases.

The industrial health and safety programs of a number of States were strengthened by improving safety requirements which affect dangerous industries and occupations, strengthening the rule-making authority of administrative agencies, authorizing inspection, and tightening requirements for reporting accidents and safety-law violations.

Colorado was the only State to enact a fair employment practice law. It adopted the "educational approach" to the discrimination issue.

Connecticut established a statutory minimum wage of 75 cents an hour applicable to men, women, and minors.[6] This new minimum is the highest established in any State for all workers.

Seven States enacted emergency laws relaxing labor standards; most of these extended the legal maximum number of daily or weekly working hours for women or minors. Child-labor laws were relaxed by 4 States, but 4 others raised their child-labor standards. A number of States also improved compulsory school-attendance laws.

Texas, which already had prohibited union-security agreements, amended its antitrust law

[4] For a detailed account of this subject during 1951, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1951 (p. 682).

[5] For discussion of workmen's compensation legislation in 1951, see Monthly Labor Review, January 1952 (p. 17).

[6] For a full discussion of minimum wage legislation in 1951, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1951 (p. 687).

to declare a union-shop agreement a conspiracy in restraint of trade and added drastic penalties. Nevada outlawed union-security agreements.

Labor and Foreign Affairs

The Inter-American Regional Workers' Organization was formed at a conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Mexico City. Havana, Cuba, was selected as headquarters of the new body. Canadian, American, and Latin American free trade-unions participated.

A delegation of 30 American unionists, from the AFL, the CIO, and the United Mine Workers, participated in the second world congress of the ICFTU at Milan. The delegates heard reports of successes in consolidating democratic unionism in the free world, made plans for strengthening union efforts against both communism and fascism, promised further aid to underground labor activity against totalitarianism, rejected an overture from the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions, and planned the development of ICFTU regional centers.

For the first time since the United States affiliated, a CIO representative served as an adviser to the AFL-designated labor delegate at the annual meeting of the International Labor Organization at Geneva.

The attention of both the AFL and the CIO conventions was called to labor's role in international affairs. Both heard reports from their own representatives abroad who are assisting the ICFTU and from officials of the ICFTU and its affiliated unions. American unionists expressed strong concern that workers in nations receiving ECA assistance should benefit from productivity increases.

Leaders of American labor reacted promptly when the WFTU laid down a new line of infiltration and sabotage by wild-cat strikes. Communist agents were instructed to bore from within strategic unions of the free nations, where they are to attempt to cripple the rearmament of the Western Nations. American union leaders promptly warned their members against participating in wild-cat strikes, and against efforts of Communists and Communist-front organizations to involve them.

CIO Training for Active and Effective Local Leadership

M. Mead Smith*

Stimulation of thought and interest is the major means utilized by the CIO in its training program of nationally sponsored schools to increase the activity and effectiveness of local union officers.[1] To this end, classes are small, the approach is informal, and group discussion of current issues affecting labor regardless of industry or locale is emphasized. The effect of the training, though not susceptible to measurement, inevitably varies with the different personalities and previous experience of the students. Not the least of the results are the personal contacts, the increased understanding between groups, and the greater feeling of unity in the organization, which are produced by a week of living and talking together.

Over and above the gains to the students themselves, the schools provide a means for facilitating the work of the organization in other ways. National personnel working mainly in the field meet local officers with whom they may later work. Information on the effectiveness of national headquarters' activities is provided by class discussions and by student reading reports which include questions calculated to reflect the degree of clarity and adequacy of the pamphlet read. To date, full utilization of such information has been prevented by the broad scope of the program and staff limitations. But, for those national and regional officers directly participating, the program affords an opportunity to get a feeling for the problems and immediate needs of the local membership.

In order to observe the program at first hand, the writer attended one of the sessions in September 1951. This was the Eastern Leadership Training School at Bynden Wood Camp, YMCA installation near Reading, Pa. George Guernsey, CIO Associate Director in Charge of Education, and Ben Segal, CIO Associate Director of Education, in discussions on the over-all program, described the Pennsylvania school as fairly representative.

Program Content

Basically the national leadership training program supplements the training given by individual CIO international unions and regional industrial union councils (IUC)—both area-wise and in subject coverage. Several member organizations have operated summer leadership training institutes for a number of years, some of them as early as the mid-1930's. Since World War II, such schools have grown substantially, both in size and in number. In the summer of 1951, some 40 such schools were held, attended by an estimated 4,500 CIO members. The national Department of Research and Education assists and coordinates the development of these training programs by supplying literature and visual aids and holding regional and national meetings of educational directors.[2]

The department in 1947 [3] initiated a series of summer schools for areas where member organizations had not run institutes of their own. These are sponsored and administered by the national staff in cooperation with CIO regional directors and State councils in the area concerned. Of the 56 such schools held to date, 9 were conducted in 1951. The program was also being placed on a year-round basis. A few areas have had schools annually, but, in general, the location and State coverage have varied.[4]

---

*Of the Bureau's Office of Publications.

[1] This is the second article in a series on workers' education of which the first appeared in the November 1951 issue (p. 529).

[2] Based on the manuals used in the schools and revised annually, a general manual of facts, policies, and educational techniques has been developed for the use of the public as well as educational and other CIO officers.

[3] The preceding year, the department started regional week-end conferences for CIO members. As the program of 1-week leadership training schools has expanded, less reliance has been placed on these more limited conferences.

[4] The 1951 schools were held in the following nine regions: Southern States; Maryland and Virginia; Iowa and Nebraska; Missouri; Indiana; California; the Rocky Mountain area; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and West Virginia; and Oklahoma, Kansas, and Arkansas.

As currently operated, the schools start with a preliminary session on Sunday evening, daily classes run Monday through Friday, and certificates are presented on Friday evening. Three successive classes are held in the morning for all of the students, who are divided into two groups and rotated to facilitate individual participation. Half of the afternoon is devoted to three concurrent workshops, each student selecting one which he attends throughout the week. An evening lecture, a panel discussion, or a showing of movies is attended by the entire group. Members of the national Department of Research and Education do most of the class-work teaching and conduct some of the workshops. Instruction is given in particular fields by personnel from other national CIO departments, officials of CIO organizations in the region concerned, and specialists from outside the labor movement. "Homework" is limited to three "reading reports" on pamphlets and leaflets distributed. As a follow-up, all student-delegates are put on the Department's mailing list to receive periodically information on current issues, pamphlets, and some program suggestions.

In recognition of the wide variation in individual development, the division for class sessions at some of the schools is roughly according to the students' previous experience—the curriculum remaining the same for all, but the teaching being adjusted to the particular group. At the 1951 Pennsylvania school this was done only in the political action workshop; beginners learned the details of techniques and an advanced group studied the broader problems and implications of political action. This procedure was evolved after an experimental advanced school, held in conjunction with the 1950 Missouri school, proved unsatisfactory. At that school, any officer who had previously attended a CIO school—whether sponsored nationally or by a member organization—was eligible for the advanced course; because of the method of selection, however, the "advanced" group still varied widely in individual development, for some students had had no training since the early 1930's, while others had attended the 1949 summer school.

Schools are held at centers which have facilities for housing, meals, and recreation. Baseball or other organized sports are available during the afternoon free periods. The student council, elected early in the course, arranges entertainment to follow the evening sessions. Many of the sessions are opened by union songs, played on records or sung by the group. Posters and bulletins provide atmosphere, supplementary material, and a demonstration of educational techniques.

The schools cover leadership techniques and national issues of relevance to all CIO members, regardless of locality or industry. They do not, for instance, take up collective-bargaining questions, such as whether an escalator clause is desirable in a contract. Accordingly, the general topics may be the same each year, but the material presented and the emphasis vary, reflecting the changing national and international scene.

Major topics at the 1951 Pennsylvania school were labor history, economics, international affairs, civil rights, and certain political problems (with workshops in public speaking and parliamentary procedure, educational techniques and community relations, and political action techniques). But the economics course, for example, covering "Problems of a Mobilization Economy," was completely different from that in the summer of 1950. International affairs and political action emerged as main points of emphasis, owing to repeated treatment in the curriculum itself and through the "extra-curricular" activities which in many ways augmented the formal training: treatment of international problems in a regular morning class was supplemented by an evening panel discussion, a United Nations movie, and arrangements for summer school students to buy books for German and Austrian trade-unionists. In addition, the students gained appreciation and understanding from close and personal association, in informal social gatherings, with a Danish workers' education specialist who stayed the entire week, an Indonesian speaker who spent the evening at the camp, and an ECA-sponsored French labor-management team attending the opening sessions.

The Student Body

All locals and councils in the region concerned are invited to send representatives,[5] provided that

[5] The $45 fee for tuition, board, and room is paid by the organization sending the delegate, who also receives pay (at his regular hourly rate) for time lost from the job, traveling expenses, and, in some instances, spending money.

no individual attends twice. The national office's only guide to selection consists of urging organizations to choose individuals who are most likely to benefit from and to utilize effectively the training given.

Attendance averages about 30, although individual schools vary considerably. The proportion of women delegates is usually low. Participation by minority groups—Negroes, or, in some locales, workers of Mexican descent—is also small; some schools have had no Negro participants although in one instance half the student group was colored. Every effort is directed toward making the schools interracial, but many of the unions sending delegates are in industries which employ few Negroes.

Variation in number and type of representatives sent to the schools is demonstrated by the 1951 Pennsylvania school. Of the 36 students,[6] the 10-man steel-worker delegation was the largest single industry group, and with the chemical, textile, and paper-worker delegates constituted over two-thirds of the student body. Packinghouse, automobile, printing, electrical, communications, and brewery workers' unions sent the remaining students. Twenty-four came from Pennsylvania, many from either Reading or Philadelphia. (Six of the steel workers were from Reading for example, and all five textile workers came from Philadelphia.) Eight were from New Jersey and two each from Delaware and West Virginia.

Over two-thirds of the students were sent by their local unions; the others represented city, county, or district IUC. Fifteen had been elected at local meetings, and the others were chosen by the unions' executive boards or other administrative bodies. Several students were sent because they had shown some special interest in union activities but needed development. Others were selected so that someone in a position of authority would be equipped to answer comprehensively the local members' questions on some of the national issues. Still others were sent primarily as a reward for past union activity, and some apparently were selected because of their willingness or eagerness to represent their organizations at the school.

[6] In addition, one full-time education staff worker was sent, by his international union office in Washington, to observe the educational techniques used.

Age, office, and union experience of the students reflected the varied bases of selection. Some were very young, others were well on in their working years. One student had been a union member less than a year, while another's first experience with the labor movement dated back 29 years. Roughly half, however, had joined a trade-union for the first time in the postwar years. All but three held some union office, and these three had previously done so. Those in shop steward or grievance committee work were the most numerous, followed by local presidents or vice presidents. Other offices represented ranged from IUC delegate to sergeant at arms, including two on education committees; several held more than one office. Some had previously attended week-end conferences, or schools run by their own internationals.

Type of Training

Major emphasis is on provoking thought and awareness, as a means of stimulating the individual to be more active in his union and more effective in his office. The student is not expected to absorb a mass of facts in 1 week but is given a great deal of printed information for future study and use on the union job. Neither is he expected to become skilled in teaching others. Each student receives a "kit for union education" and a manual which contains a section on educational work; simple types of educational programs, such as lectures, panel discussions, and movies, are demonstrated by their use in the program. But this aspect of the training is secondary to the development of the delegate himself.

Again the Pennsylvania school is illustrative. To obtain the active student participation necessary for maximum success in such a short period, group discussion was utilized extensively, and it was made clear from the outset that individual comments and questions were welcome in any session. This was facilitated by the informal atmosphere created by the camp and by the staff's approach.

Two fundamental approaches stood out at the Pennsylvania sessions: (1) raising key issues, presenting factual background material and various approaches, and leaving it to the students to think through their own opinions and solutions; (2) relating these broad issues to individual ex-

perience, frequently in bread-and-butter terms (such as the effect on prices of consumer failure to press Congress on economic controls legislation).

These techniques were used particularly in some of the regular morning classes. The material was presented in such a way as to make one central concept stand out: in labor history—struggle, both past and present; in international relations—the fact that preconceived ideas and attitudes, rather than facts, frequently shape individual opinions on foreign policy; in economics—the changing character of the American economy. In the opening labor history session, each student was asked to tell his own experience in the trade-union movement. These accounts showed up many of the broad trends and problems which have characterized and shaped labor history. One student, for example, described how his local had been an AFL affiliate before the CIO was organized, subsequently joined a CIO international, withdrew when that international was ousted from the CIO on charges of Communist domination, and finally joined the international of which it was currently a part. The international relations class started with the students recounting local comment on the UN, Korea, and General MacArthur's recall; conflicting statements quoted pointed up immediately the need for facts on the issues involved, facts which in turn led to related problems. In contrast, the economics class built up more gradually to individual experience. Only in the third session, on current controls, did the students become vocal, citing more than enough wage stabilization problems to demonstrate forcefully the connection between national and local economic problems.

Every effort was made, throughout the course, to avoid getting involved in local issues. Students from the same locality as a particular speaker received some answers to specific questions; e. g., a speaker from the Philadelphia Fair Employment Practices Commission explained to a Philadelphia delegate how to get legal action on help wanted ads which specify white applicants only. Time was set aside in one of the workshops for a discussion of how to increase attendance at union meetings, after repeated comments indicated the problem was common to most organizations.

The brief time available forced the workshops to rely largely on discussion rather than practice of techniques. In the beginning political action workshop, for example, a detailed description of each step in an election campaign was given, from the working up of mailing lists for registration drives, to ways of assisting members to get to the polls on election day. On the other hand, the parliamentary procedure workshop held two mock meetings, followed by discussion of the correct procedure for handling situations which arose. One such "situation" was deliberately created: several students arranged in advance to "heckle" that day's officers and "railroad" the meeting through to a quick end, through a strategic use of the rules. Though introduced facetiously, this informal "cell" illustrated vividly the skill required to deal with a serious attempt to control a group.

Flexible treatment of a given subject made it possible for the various sessions to be closely interrelated and to reinforce each other. An evening panel discussion of the problem of protecting civil rights in the current period of tension was continued in the next morning's labor history class. Similarly, the evening international affairs panel, consisting of an Indonesian Embassy official, a former CARE representative, and a national CIO staff member, strengthened points brought out in the international affairs class.

The curriculum was also fluid, and readily adjusted to meet the needs of the group and to take maximum advantage of teaching personnel who could not spend the full week at the camp. For example, the final day's workshops were dropped to permit a general discussion on how the students could most effectively report on the school to their organizations.

A variety of "byproducts" of a week's living and talking together supported the more formal training at the school. One was the informal exchange of information on methods. A dinner conversation turned to the use of job descriptions. One student told how management in his plant had accepted job descriptions during the war, but was now trying to get rid of them as too binding; another explained that the contract provision for job descriptions in his plant was greatly weakened by a clause which stated that the descriptions need not include all kinds of work done in a particular job; others at the table, previously unfamiliar with this subject, came to the conclusion that it

would be highly desirable to obtain such provisions. Another incidental gain was increased understanding of the different types of problems facing unions in different industries. Finally, an opportunity was afforded for threshing out misunderstandings between local groups or for explaining the net gains, for the membership generally, of policies which some members maintained benefited one group at the expense of another.

Gains from Training

The difficulties of gauging the schools' effect stem from the fact that the goals are largely intangible as well as from the differences in student personality and experience. Inconclusive, seemingly confusing discussions at the school, for example, may provoke the student to further thought or investigation on his own initiative.

Some guide to the effect of the training is provided by student reaction during the 1951 Pennsylvania course and their ideas for using the material in their organizations. Two students—one a union member for 9 years, the other quite new to the movement—were eager to start immediately on the time-consuming work of preparing for a campaign to get people to register to vote. One officer, a long-time union member, was determined that other members should hear some of the international affairs material—all new to him. Another hoped that he and the other delegate from his organization could gather some of the members informally in his home for brief evening sessions. The editor of a union newspaper felt that he had received good equipment with which to answer the few, but vocal, remaining leftist members of his organization.

Still others had apparently given little thought to the subject, outside the required report to their organizations, and only a few were definite on the kind of reports they would submit. The discussion of reporting produced a variety of possibilities: a short report to the executive or the membership might be supplemented by substantive reports to education and other committees, or the students might work with the education committees, plan occasional local meetings on particular subjects discussed, etc.

The directors of the program have from time to time attempted, through written questionnaires or follow-up meetings for particular groups, to determine how effective the training is. A few very specific results are indicated. One officer started a PAC in his local after attending a school Another bought a movie projector and was showing a good many films in his community. Another has described the school at meetings of several different groups, illustrating her talk with her colored slides. One of the Pennsylvania students started a mimeographed sheet. For other delegates, the school experience facilitated projects already under way. One officer used the material at a meeting scheduled for shortly after the school and attended by representatives of her union from all over the State.

Such specific results are, however, scattered and indeed are not expected or even desired by school officials, who point out that many students are not in a position to go back to their unions and institute major projects or changes. The results may be no more specific than those described by one former student who said the training had been useful to her in "all sorts of ways, mostly in my own work—for instance, knowing how to get speakers or set up bulletin boards, or just having more assurance." Most important of all, in the staff's opinion, is the creation of a sense of belonging and of being part of a broad and important movement.

IRRA Discussion of Government-Labor Relations

THE FREQUENT SUBSTITUTION of Government for employers in exercising wage restraints in a mobilized economy and union views on the values of labor representation in making and administering Government decisions during an emergency were discussed by speakers before the Industrial Relations Research Association.[1] Excerpts from three addresses covering these topics appear in this article. The Presidential address of Dr. William M. Leiserson dealing with the development of mediation machinery will be summarized in a later issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Government Wage Restraints

Professor Clark Kerr of the University of California (a former public member of the Wage Stabilization Board)—speaking on Governmental Wage Restraints: Their Limits and Uses in a Mobilized Economy—said that wages are almost never, in the strict sense of the word, stabilized in a democratic state. "The employer, acting under the whip of economic forces, is the customary agent of restraint. The union, acting primarily under the impact of political pressures, is an important agent under certain restricted circumstances. The Government, however, is frequently the chosen instrument of restraint in a mobilized economy."

"Speaking broadly, the employers of the 1950's differ from their counterparts of World War II in at least two major respects: they believe that industrial peace pays and they have a certain kind of faith in the Government," namely that (except during a period of imminent disaster) neither fiscal and monetary policies nor price ceilings will be so inflexible that added costs cannot largely be offset by higher prices with unreduced volume.

For the unions, "the wage and the wage alone is more nearly the sole center of interest" than in World War II. Unions are mature enough so that they will no longer forego wage increases for the sake of improved institutional security, and their contracts are already fairly well stocked with fringe benefits. Further, since living standard improvements can come less from raising hours to normal levels, moving from unemployment to employment, or employing secondary workers in the family than they did during World War II, union members "want wage increases from their unions."

Make-up of a Wage Restraint Agency. Mr. Kerr assumes that the agency which will administer Government wage restraints will be tripartite and devoted solely to wage controls (including the handling of disputes), and that industry and labor members of the board "faithfully reflect the general sentiments of the group from which they are chosen."

The public members essentially are mediators. Their first imperative is the survival of the board and they must of necessity be more concerned with what is acceptable to the labor and industry members than with what is acceptable to them as individual citizens, if this happens to be at variance. In acting in this fashion, they are serving the public interest in preventing or settling disputes, in avoiding challenges to the authority of Government, and in preserving collective bargaining; but they may not be stabilizing the level of wages.

But the public members are given two assignments which normally are contradictory in their requirements: to mediate between labor and industry and to stabilize in the public interest. Given the interests of employers and unions described above, the union-management policy is likely to be more liberal than the public policy. "The clean-cut answer to the dilemma of the public members is to give them a single assignment — mediation of the union - management policy; and to assign to the President and Congress

[1] The fourth annual meeting was held in Boston on December 28 and 29, 1951.

responsibility, when the occasion demands, for creating a situation in which the union-management policy can be as close as possible to the public policy." Public members should be viewed as neutral members, not as representatives of the public.

Appropriate Policies and Probable Conditions. "Given the employers, the unions, and the public members as they are, what are the lowest and highest levels of wage policy which may realistically be expected?" In all likelihood the tightest formula which could survive more than very temporarily is one which ties changes in wages to the cost of living and beyond that allows little or nothing. The upper limit would be a policy which permits adjustments in line with what would happen normally in a "full, but not overly-full employment economy." This would allow wage offsets to the cost of living; an additional adjustment, whether called an "improvement factor" or not, which would allow real hourly rates to rise the normal amount; corrections of bona fide intraplant and interplant "inequities"; and improvements at the customary pace in fringe benefits.

The first policy, while leading in some sectors to more rapid rises, would, on balance, most assuredly dampen wage increases. The second would probably not reduce significantly or at all the key bargains in our economy. But it would keep the non-key bargains in line with the normal pattern. "The Nation's normal wage structure is generally a good one for the purpose of a mobilized economy. . . . The problem is to hold down the rates in the less essential areas and thus to preserve the normal and useful differentials."

This upper limit policy is the only likely one in the precrisis period, first of the three major periods of a mobilized economy outlined by Mr. Kerr. This is "the typical period of preparedness, of the garrison state, of the continuing 'cold war.' . . . The unions are not willing to give a no-strike pledge, nor the employers a no-lockout pledge." Therefore, wage restraint can be only minimal, and the public and the Government will settle for industrial peace. The proposed wage policy "would provide a degree of equity in the treatment of wage-earning groups, prevent unwise 'pirating' of labor, and preserve customary differentials for the sake of manpower re-allocation . . . It would not cause disputes either by leading too far in advance of what the employers would be willing to grant under the circumstances or by falling too far below what the unions could accept." By not raising grave enforcement problems, it would save strong direct controls for emergency use later on, while providing the ready-made machinery for their application. It would not, by itself, force a substantial inflation.

The second, or crisis, period is one of imminent danger to the Nation either because a major war has broken out or seems to be impending, or because inflation is so rapid that consumers have mobilized effective pressure against the Government. This is the moment for the over-all political settlement by the President or Congress, part of which would probably be a no-strike pledge. At this point, the wage policy could probably be moved precipitously from the upper to the lower limit, and administratively should be turned from self-administration to bureaucratic control.

"Such a strict wage policy is best fitted for the original crisis period. It would soon wear out under the impact of union challenges, employer violations and growing antagonism to controls." Hence, during the third, or continuing crisis, period, the wage policy would probably rise again, perhaps slowly at first, from the lower toward the upper limit. This would be the most difficult and perplexing period for the board.

"A wage policy in a mobilized economy is supposed to perform several completely inconsistent functions: Prevent inflation, allocate resources effectively, draw forth additional resources into the market, impose equality of sacrifice, settle disputes, preserve collective bargaining, and maintain unions and their leaders in unimpaired condition." The only period when the board will look strongly toward the wage stability function is in a crisis when wage stability and industrial peace are made compatible by an effective no-strike pledge.

Evaluation of the Wage Stabilization Board. Reviewing the past year's developments, Mr. Kerr points out that at the outset the Wage Stabilization Board had before it two major alternatives: A

modification of the Big Steel formula for a 10-percent increase, or the General Motors formula for automatic cost-of-living escalation and an improvement factor. The Board at first adopted a modified Big Steel formula. When this proved unacceptable, the General Motors formula became, in substance, the new ceiling. The Board has not yet located its own stabilization points but rather has accepted the points set by the steel, auto, and, to a lesser extent, coal bargains.

As to charges that the Board has stimulated rather than stabilized wages, Mr. Kerr says that "On balance during the past 6 months, which have been marked by a lull in business activity, I am inclined to think that the elevating effect has been greater than the retarding effect. This is, however, a narrow view to take. The higher policy levels were essential to industrial peace; and were required to afford to labor equivalent treatment to that accorded industry and agriculture."

The chief reliance in controlling effective demand arising from wages and salary payments cannot be placed on wage restraints, which affect only rates (not increased hours or employment). Other tests are more appropriate in judging the Board's performance. On the question of industrial peace, "the Board of late has been very adept at divining where the parties will be and getting there first with a permissive policy." Its policies have been kept tentative (and could thus be easily adapted to meet a crisis need) and have been well explained to the interested public. Finally, the Board has kept generally within the normal full employment wage pattern—the realistic upper limit in this period. "It can, while staying within this pattern, round out its policy by permitting an extension, in some fashion, of the General Motors 'improvement factor.' It seems both likely and fitting, if somewhat unstabilizing, that it should do so."

Labor Participation

Mr. H. H. Bookbinder of the National Production Authority, on leave from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO), entitled his paper: What Does Labor Participation Mean? George Brooks of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (AFL) dealt specifically with The Problems for the Labor Movement in Labor Participation. Mr. Bookbinder discussed all forms of participation by union representatives in Government and Mr. Brooks confined his statement to full-time appointees to Government agencies, eliminating from his consideration members of tripartite boards, consultants, and part-time liaison officers.

Forms of Labor Participation. "It is a mistake," according to Mr. Bookbinder, "to equate 'labor participation' with the appointment of persons from the ranks of organized labor to Government posts. The latter is only one—and a minor one, at that—of the many forms which participation can and does take."

Labor participation, in its fullest meaning, has become an integral part of labor activity. Over a period of several decades there has developed a pattern of labor-Government relationship. Labor representatives have held important national posts and have served on tripartite boards, labor-management committees, and on labor advisory committees to national, State, and local agencies. Even more important, labor has been influencing governmental policy through its political and legislative activities.

Since labor advocates "free collective bargaining" and accepts the basic precepts of the capitalist free enterprise system, it believes "that unions and management, negotiating freely, will arrive at economic agreements which will be to the interest of both parties directly involved and also to the public at large. But it also recognizes that the gains it makes at the bargaining table can be wiped out by events over which it has no direct control." Inflation, depression, and court injunctions are typical contingencies. Labor has been forced to accept the role of the State as an essential one—a role which becomes greater as the free enterprise system itself becomes less free. In wartime, the increased role is obvious. "As more and more of the crucial economic decisions must be made by Government, it becomes more and more essential to labor's interest in such decisions that it be heard. Wage controls, price controls, tax policies, materials allocations, manpower controls—these and many more—have a direct

effect upon the economic well-being of the men and women who work for a living."

The Government has recognized that the people have a vital and direct stake in the economic decisions of Government in a mobilization period and has sought participation of all segments of the population in administration of the mobilization program. "Labor has never felt it has shared fully in that administration, but the record does demonstrate quite clearly that in both World Wars there was a decided increase in the extent of labor participation in Government affairs." The highlight of labor participation in the Second World War was the appointment by President Franklin D. Roosevelt of Sidney Hillman as Associate Director, with William S. Knudsen, of the Office of Production Management during the crucial early days of mobilization. Many other labor officials served on other important wartime boards and commissions.

These formal representations were impressive, but were no more important than the informal representations to the White House and the Capitol on the part of the leaders of American labor. "Roosevelt could not, and did not, always accept the advice of organized labor. But, generally speaking, labor knew that in Roosevelt it had a sympathetic listener. It pushed its position freely at the White House knowing that Roosevelt would consider carefully and fairly whether its own interest did, in fact, coincide with the national interest." Labor pushed its legislative program in forthright manner throughout the entire war.

"With the outbreak of the Korean war, it was clear that this Nation had to embark upon all-out rearmament. Organized labor threw its support behind the effort. . . . Both labor federations offered legislative programs to the President and the Congress calculated to bring about maximum preparedness. . . . Equality of sacrifice was urged as the central guidepost." Representatives of the AFL and CIO received appointments to NSRB and NPA positions. In addition, a trade-unionist was appointed special adviser on manpower, and several labor officials began serving on a labor-management advisory committee to the Department of Labor's Defense Manpower Administration. A tripartite Wage Stabilization Board was established, followed by the creation of the Office of Defense Mobilization with Charles E. Wilson as top defense mobilizer.

Before the ODM was 2 months old, labor rebelled. It was rebelling "primarily against a framework of mobilization policy which it felt would not result in the production so desperately needed and would not be in the spirit of equality of sacrifice." Later, with the return of formal labor participation, a trade-unionist was appointed to serve as special assistant to the defense mobilizer. Another labor official was chosen to assist the Economic Stabilization Administrator, and a labor adviser was assigned to the Office of Price Stabilization. A functioning office of labor was established in NPA.

The main outcome of the labor walkout, however, was the creation of the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy composed of four representatives each from industry, labor, agriculture, and the general public, and headed by Mr. Wilson, but frequently presided over by the President himself. "Here, at the highest level of mobilization administration, spokesmen for the various major segments are encouraged to present their points of view, to appraise the progress of the mobilization program, and to help formulate an over-all integrated program."

Two arguments criticizing the basic concept of labor participation have been expounded: First, that it is dangerous to have representation by class, and secondly, that such representation cannot be objective. However, there is usually no one labor position when it comes to the day-to-day activities of defense mobilization agencies. Just as the economic interest of major segments of the economy may differ from one another, so they may differ for different labor groups. For instance, the Railroad Brotherhoods and the miners oppose the proposed St. Lawrence Waterway because of its likely effect on rail traffic and its threat to coal consumption, respectively. On the other hand, the textile workers and other unions have championed it for the potential inexpensive power which might rescue New England industries.

This is one of many examples of labor interests which indicates that the labor program is not "monolithic," Mr. Bookbinder emphasized. "It is to provide a vehicle for the expression of such interests that the various forms of labor participa-

tion have been developed. As these interests are subjected to the competition of other interests in open debate, solutions are found which are more likely to be to the good of the greatest number." Labor, therefore, is no more or less objective than any other economic group. The real question is whether its interests, by and large, coincide with the public interest. Mr. Bookbinder believes they do coincide more often than not, since they make various demands which obviously extend far beyond labor's immediate interests; for example, for housing in new defense areas, for the continuation of low-price merchandise in the market, for a Fair Employment Practices Commission, and for relief to communities hard hit by material shortages in their industries.

Essentials to Labor Participation. Mr. Brooks presented four propositions for the participation of labor in Government, based on his observation of the War Production Board and other Government agencies during the past 10 years. Labor participation refers "to those instances in which nominees of trade-unions are placed in a Federal administrative agency for the specific purpose of bringing to the agency the skills, the point of view and the interest of organized labor."

According to his first proposition, "what goes by the name of 'labor participation' is a useful institution for the government (meaning in this case the administration) but one which has very little value to the public and none whatever to the trade-unions. . . . It seems clear that this process is of unquestioned value to the administration, to whom the fact of participation is the significant thing. What comes out of this participation is of less consequence, and in fact may often be troublesome. A simple and effective device for getting the consent of the hierarchy of the trade-unions to a whole series of administrative necessities is to have on the staff someone who was specifically recommended by the unions."

Further, "it is extremely difficult to think of anything that labor has secured through labor participation which it would not have secured without labor participation." Some important "dents" were made without formal labor participation in an agency or when labor was just coming in or just going out of an agency: i. e., the materials conference, the establishment of OPM, and the part in preventing National Service legislation. But, according to Mr. Brooks, "the theory on which participation is justified is that it is desirable to be 'on the inside' or 'right where the decisions are made,' so that they can be affected before the die is cast."

The second proposition is that "the ineffectual character of systematic labor participation is due to factors inherent in the trade-union movement, and therefore cannot possibly be remedied by a more complaisant attitude on the part of Government. There is, in the first place, a serious problem of personnel; one possibility is for organized labor to utilize the services of professionally trained economists and other 'technicians' whose sympathies (and perhaps training) would incline them to work in agencies primarily concerned with labor problems."

However, in the past, trade-unions have not accepted the use of professionals, because they tended to represent the "public interest" and not the labor interest. In contrast, "the attitudes and objectives of the large corporations have been successfully transplanted into large segments of the wartime agencies, and any opposition to their viewpoint may seem to be automatically in the public interest. However, as the issues become more detailed (as in the daily activities of industry divisions), it becomes apparent that the labor interest is not necessarily at every point the public interest, a conclusion for which the War Production Board supplies abundant evidence."

In addition, there is the view expressed that "even with the best will in the world, an 'intellectual' is unable to represent labor. A genuine labor man (so it is argued) possesses an indefinable something which he acquires as a result of long service in the day-to-day activities of the trade-union. He develops skills and a point of view which makes him 'reliable' in a way that no intellectual can ever be. This view is one of the most indestructible parts of the mores of the trade-union movement."

The alternative to using professionally trained personnel "is the 'pure' labor man who is assumed automatically and universally to have that relia-

bility which the professional lacks." During World War II, a number of labor men—some of them of outstanding ability—were brought into the Government, but the problems with which the agencies in question dealt (and still deal) are problems of price-wage relationships, of the volume and direction of trade, of the effects of the limitation of production on employment, etc. requiring people with professional training or experience. Such, said Mr. Brooks, "was the case in the war agencies, and the labor appointees in the final analysis had their attention directed only toward those problems of disputes and the like for which their training had prepared them. That contribution was real and significant. But it had little to do with the fundamental purposes of the agencies; in WPB, for example, they had no discernible influence on the allocation of materials. Labor participation was therefore, in many cases, a kind of Government-sponsored corporatism between a management man at the head of the agency or division and the labor man who became one of his assistants."

The third proposition "is that labor participation presents in any case a hopeless dilemma. On the one hand, it is assumed that labor participation will make contributions to the general or public welfare by capturing skills (and support) which would not otherwise be available. No other rationale is adequate for appointment to Government service. Labor people, on the other hand, make it perfectly plain that by 'labor participation' they usually mean 'labor representation.' They solve the dilemma by asserting (to which they have become habituated elsewhere) that the 'labor interest' is automatically the 'public interest.' Unfortunately, the contention has no logical appeal to any other group in the community, and as a practical matter it keeps breaking down in the internal operation of the agency."

The fourth and final proposition is "that the most useful next step might be the abandonment of the theory of 'labor participation.' A far more successful representation of the interests of the trade-union movement might be secured through the appointment of persons in or around the trade-union movement to all kinds of Government agencies, without making them carry the burden of being labor appointees." In the event this is impracticable, an alternative is cited involving the development of persons who have both professional competence and political acceptability. However, Mr. Brooks concludes: "The difficulties are the greater for the failure of the trade-union movement to incorporate within its regular ranks any substantial number of professionals or technicians."

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Expansion in Electronics Employment

RISING DEFENSE ACTIVITY and improved television sales increased employment in electronics manufacturing [1] to 281,000 in October 1951 from 250,000 in July 1951, at the bottom of the television slump. Although the upsurge in civilian output is expected to be short-lived because of material shortages, military electronics producers are currently engaged in quantity production and are increasing their work forces.

Total employment in the electronics industry is expected to pass the 1950 postwar peak of over 292,200 by the end of 1951 or early in 1952. Employment opportunities, however, will vary widely between different segments of the industry and among the various occupations. Although no general shortage of electronics workers is expected, existing shortages in key occupations will become more serious as other industries expand their defense production. Some manufacturers of radio and television receivers and components will not obtain enough military business to compensate for the decline in civilian production, and their capacity and work force will not be fully utilized even at the peak of the defense effort. Employment opportunities in these firms will be limited largely to whatever replacements are needed.

Production and Employment in 1950–51

Electronics employment increased steadily during 1950, reaching a postwar peak of 292,200 in December. Most of the rise followed the outbreak of Korean hostilities in June, but the gains were primarily due to increased television production rather than defense work. Delays in letting contracts and the time necessary to get military production under way after the placement of contracts prevented immediate reflection of defense electronics programs on employment.

Meanwhile, radio and television manufacturers increased their output of television sets in a race for production leadership, before impending materials shortages curtailed output. Employment and hours of work increased in most electronics manufacturing areas and the already existing shortages of skilled workers and engineers became more widespread. Production continued high during the first quarter of 1951 with employment and average weekly hours only slightly below the December 1950 high (table 1).

Anticipated material shortages did not develop during the first quarter of 1951. Instead, large inventories of television sets accumulated as the demand declined drastically. Unlike radio production which has been geared to a replacement market for several years, the high television pro-

TABLE 1.—*Number of workers employed in electronics manufacturing, by month, 1950–51*

[In thousands]

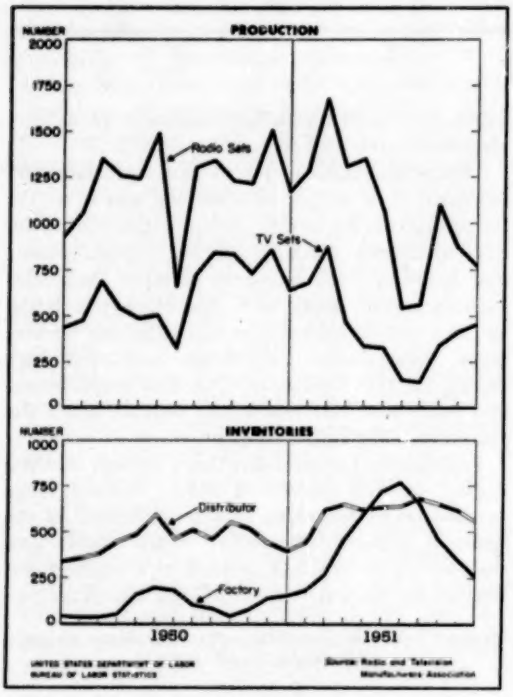
Year and month	Total electronics		Radio, television, and related products		Electron tubes	
	All employees	Production workers	All employees	Production workers	All employees	Production workers
1950						
January	203.3	159.5	167.9	130.3	35.4	29.2
February	208.0	164.8	171.0	134.2	37.0	30.6
March	213.4	169.6	175.6	138.2	37.8	31.4
April	220.4	176.4	181.0	143.7	39.4	32.7
May	224.5	180.4	183.5	146.1	41.0	34.3
June	233.4	188.1	189.8	151.6	43.6	36.5
July	234.4	188.7	190.2	151.8	44.2	36.9
August	255.2	208.6	208.7	169.6	46.5	39.0
September	263.9	214.6	213.9	172.4	50.0	42.2
October	284.0	232.4	230.5	187.2	53.5	45.2
November	291.4	238.7	236.2	192.0	55.2	46.7
December	292.2	238.3	235.5	190.3	56.7	48.0
1951						
January	283.9	228.3	227.4	180.5	56.5	47.8
February	286.3	229.6	228.8	181.0	57.5	48.6
March	291.2	232.9	232.2	183.2	59.0	49.7
April	282.2	221.3	222.5	171.1	59.7	50.2
May	266.5	207.5	206.3	157.0	60.2	50.5
June	261.9	199.9	201.1	149.0	60.8	50.9
July	249.9	187.9	190.6	138.4	59.3	49.5
August	257.8	195.5	198.0	145.4	59.8	50.1
September [1]	269.9	205.9	208.8	155.0	61.1	50.9
October [1]	280.7	214.2	217.7	161.7	63.0	52.5

[1] The radio, television, and related products industry and the electron tube industry comprise what is commonly known as the electronics industry.

[1] Preliminary.

Chart 1. Radio and Television Set Production and Television Inventories

[In thousands]



duction rate was predicated upon a continuously expanding market. In the face of steadily rising inventories, television manufacturers curtailed production during the second quarter of 1951 and laid off large numbers of workers (chart 1). Because the great majority of workers in receiver manufacturing were engaged in television manufacturing, not even continued demand for radio receivers could sustain employment.

Military electronics production, although gaining momentum and requiring a greater number of workers, could only partially offset the drastic decline in receiver employment. In March 1951, over 70 percent of electronics employment was in plants engaged in manufacturing radio and television receivers or their components. Over half of these workers were employed in parts or tubes plants making receiver components. As a result of the decline in television sales during the spring and summer of 1951, electronics employment in July reached its lowest level since Korean hostilities. In the same month, the average workweek dipped below 40 hours for the first time since 1949.

The greatest number of workers were laid off in Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia areas, which have heavy concentrations of radio and television manufacturing. Many components manufacturers made severe cutbacks in production and employment, whereas others with large military orders succeeded in increasing production and employment. Employment in electronic tube manufacturing increased steadily during this whole period.

Electronics employment began to recover after July 1951. Set manufacturers gradually reduced their inventories, which by the end of November 1951 were equivalent to less than 3 weeks' production. During the fall of 1951, television manufacturers again increased their production and began to recall workers who had been laid off. At the same time, producers of military electronics equipment were completing research, development, and tooling in preparation for large-scale production, which resulted in the hiring of increasing numbers of production workers. Many set manufacturers were engaged in some form of military production by late 1951. Military production thus helped to stabilize employment in radio and television set manufacturing plants, although military production occupies a smaller part of the receiver manufacturers' work force than civilian output. Indexes of set production and electronics employment, based on the first quarter of 1951, show that total electronics employment declined only moderately despite the sharp drop in receiver production (chart 2).

Effect of the Defense Program

Shortages of critical materials will require further cut-backs in radio and television set production during 1952. Television production is expected to decline from a monthly volume of over 410,000 sets in October 1951 to an estimated 300,000 sets by June 1952. Radio production will show a corresponding reduction. With declining availability of materials, employment in receiver and components manufacturing will be increasingly dependent upon military contracts.

A large part of the production capacity of the electronics industry is in radio and television assembly plants designed for the mass production

of sets and components. Since many of these receiver manufacturers are primarily assemblers with only limited numbers of skilled workers and engineers, they are best able to engage in subcontracting or the mass production of standard military equipment.

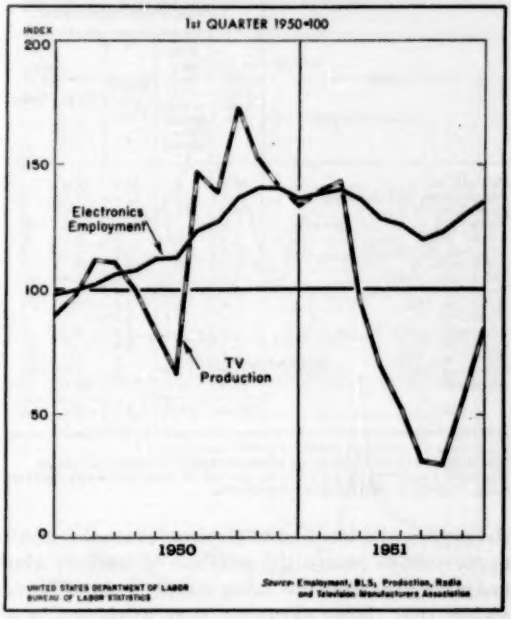
Even at the peak of the defense period, there will be far less mass production of standard equipment than in World War II, and research and development will constitute a greater proportion of the total value of output. A relatively small number of high-cost complex radar systems alone account for 60 percent of the electronics defense dollar. These large units are not adaptable to mass production in the quantities in which they are being ordered and will require research and development beyond the resources of many receiver manufacturers.

A substantial part of the employment provided by the billions of dollars being spent for military electronics equipment will appear in aircraft, ordnance, electrical equipment, and other industries which are already employing appreciable numbers of electronics workers. For example, a large part of the defense electronics program consists of mechanical components or accessories for military electronics equipment. Electronic control devices which are integral parts of guided missiles, artillery, aircraft, and other weapons form another large part of the program.

Manufacturers of radios, television sets, and components have experienced difficulty in obtaining sufficient defense orders to compensate for declines in civil production, although defense officials estimate that 65 percent of the value of prime contracts will be subcontracted. Some of these manufacturers will probably have idle capacity even at the peak of the defense effort. However, firms which have long specialized in manufacturing military and commercial equipment and manufacturers of specialized components, such as electron tubes, will expand their productive facilities and add the greatest numbers of production workers. In addition, aircraft, electrical equipment, ordnance, and other nonelectronics manufacturing firms and some receiver manufacturing firms with large contracts will also hire large numbers of electronics workers.

Lay-offs were largely confined to unskilled and semiskilled workers because manufacturers retained their skilled workers in anticipation of improved business or military orders. Some firms continued recruiting engineers, skilled metalworkers, and electronics technicians even though they anticipated heavy lay-offs and shut-down production lines. Many manufacturers expected to draw their labor requirements for the rest of 1951 from among the workers laid off in the principal radio and television manufacturing centers. However, many of these workers found other jobs and did not return. Workers with considerable seniority, on the other hand, generally returned to the plants offering substantial fringe benefits.

Chart 2. Index of Electronics Employment Compared with Television Receiver Production



Location of Employment

Electronics production and employment are presently concentrated in northern industrial centers where there is normally an ample supply of female labor (table 2). Establishment of a number of plants, particularly tube plants, in small communities during recent years has reduced the concentration of employment in metropolitan areas somewhat, but many of these communities are in metropolitan areas or adjacent to them. Even during periods of general shortages,

983721—52——3

TABLE 2.—*Employment in principal electronics manufacturing areas, by type of product, March 1951*

Area	Percent of total employment				
	All electronics	Military and commercial manufacturing	Radio television	Parts	Tubes
Chicago, Ill.	13.6	8.3	20.6	18.0	1.9
Philadelphia, Pa.; Camden, N. J.	10.3	10.6	13.5	11.6	3.8
New York, N. Y.	6.8	15.5	9.0	3.7	1.6
Newark, N. J.	5.9	.7	(1)	4.6	19.9
Boston, Mass.	5.6	8.3	.5	2.1	15.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	4.0	(2)	5.3	5.1	3.7
Syracuse, N. Y.	3.7	9.1	6.6	(2)	1.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	3.0	9.8	2.6	1.9	(2)
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2.1	.6	4.4	2.4	(2)
Baltimore, Md.	1.9	6.4	2.9	(2)	(2)
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.9	3.1	3.7	.2	1.2
Patterson-Passaic, N. J.	1.7	1.4	2.3	1.2	2.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.4	(2)	4.8	.1	(2)
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.1	(2)	.4	3.0	(2)
Cleveland, Ohio	1.0	.8	.8	1.8	(2)
All others [3]	36.0	13.0	12.7	34.9	30.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than 0.1 percent of total.
[2] Included in "all other" so as not to reveal identity of individual plants.
[3] Includes 8 areas containing 1.0 to 1.7 percent of total electronics employment, to avoid identifying individual plants.

the nature and location of electronics employment opportunities permit the addition of workers who are normally out of the labor market. As of November 1951, labor surpluses were moderate in a substantial proportion of the areas in which the industry is located. Chicago, Indianapolis, Syracuse, Baltimore, and several other important electronics centers were exceptions.

The Work Force

Historically, the electronics work force has been primarily semiskilled and unskilled, with women comprising over half the plant workers. Prior to Korean hostilities, almost two-thirds of electron tube workers were women. On the other hand, manufacturers of military and commercial equipment have always employed a higher proportion of men and skilled workers; nevertheless, the majority of workers in this type of manufacture are also semiskilled or unskilled.

Conversion to military production is changing the electronics industry's occupational pattern. Many components must be especially designed for individual equipment. Complex military equipment requires more emphasis on research, development, and design than set production and is produced in shorter runs with constant changes in specifications. Thus, more engineers and other professional workers, draftsmen, engineering aides, laboratory technicians, and workers in retooling occupations are needed. Additional engineers and skilled workers are also required for quality control because of the more exacting military specifications. Some large military articles are produced in such small quantities that they must often be wired by skilled workers who can work from wiring diagrams and blueprints rather than by assemblers trained to do a limited number of operations. Ratios of engineers to all employees in the four major segments of the electronics industry appear in table 3.

TABLE 3.—*Ratio of engineers to all employees in electronics manufacturing, by type of product, July 1951* [1]

Plants, by principal product	Employment in July 1951	Reporting plants		Ratio of engineers to all employees
		Number	Employment	
Electronics manufacturing	249,900	161	158,901	5.1
Radio, TV, and related products manufacturing plants	190,600	146	133,525	5.3
Radio and TV receiver manufacturing plants		35	30,699	4.7
Military and commercial equipment manufacturing plants		27	53,883	8.4
Parts manufacturing plants		84	48,943	2.0
Electron tube manufacturing plants	59,300	15	25,376	4.7

[1] Based on establishment employment reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Defense Manpower Requirements

Recruiting and training large numbers of semiskilled and unskilled workers for military production will be less of a problem than recruiting necessary professional, semiprofessional, and skilled workers. Even so, in areas where defense hiring is concentrated and the labor market is generally tight, electronics plants may experience difficulty in competing with high-wage industries for unskilled workers when the full impact of the defense program is felt. More selective recruiting, even of unskilled labor, may be necessary because greater manual dexterity will be required if the present trend toward using miniature components and tubes continues.

During the past year, engineers, tool and die makers, draftsmen, electronics technicians, and other key occupations required for research and development and tooling-up have been in shortest

supply. The shortage of engineers, especially experienced project engineers, has been particularly acute, and the need for them will continue to increase. Set manufacturers probably now have as many professional and skilled workers as they have ever had. However, many of these workers are engaged in military production or in the research and development necessary to compete for contracts or subcontracts and are not available for transfer to military production. Moreover, military production requires specialized skills which are rarely encountered in receiver production.

Additional professional and skilled workers will have to be obtained by training and upgrading less-skilled workers or recruiting outside the industry rather than by transfers from receiver production. Engineers, skilled machine-tool operators, production machinists, and electronic technicians who are needed for production activities will be in greatest demand during early 1952. Since military electronics production requires considerably more metalworking than receiver production, manufacturers must compete with other expanding defense industries for the limited supply of trained workers.

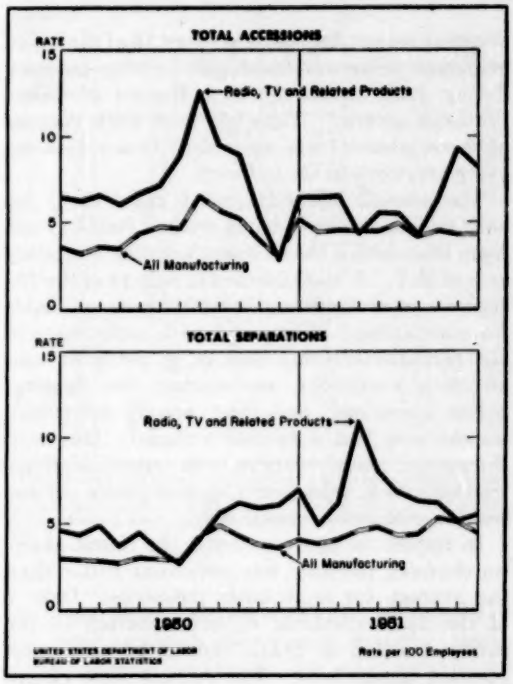
Earnings, Hours, and Turn-Over

Average weekly hours in the radio, television, and related products industry dropped below the all-manufacturing average after the outbreak of Korean hostilities. During July and August 1951, the industry's workweek dropped below 40 hours for the first time since 1949. Figures for September and October 1951 showed a rise in the electronics workweek above the all-manufacturing average. Many plants producing military electronics equipment, electron tubes, and other components were operating additional shifts.

Average hourly earnings in radio, television, and related products manufacturing remained below the all-manufacturing average despite substantial wage increases since Korea. In October 1951, earnings in radio, television, and related products manufacturing averaged $1.47 compared with $1.61 for all manufacturing.

The electronics manufacturing industry is at some disadvantage in recruiting workers because earnings of its workers have been relatively low.

Chart 3. Labor Turn-Over Rates in the Radio, Television, and Related Products Industry Compared With the All-Manufacturing Average



One of the prime reasons for the low average, however, is the high proportion of unskilled women workers. Therefore, the industry's competitive position in recruiting such workers is not as unfavorable as the low average earnings indicate.

Labor turn-over rates continue to exceed the all-manufacturing average. Job separations increased sharply in the spring of 1951 (chart 3). Separations were generally voluntary, but in the spring and summer of 1951 lay-offs greatly exceeded quits. High turn-over imposes additional recruiting and training burdens upon the industry. The high separation rates are not characteristic of the industry because some electronics manufacturers have been able to keep their separation rates substantially below the all-manufacturing average for extended periods of time.

—STUART A. PETTINGILL
Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Work Injuries in Warehousing Operations

WORK INJURIES disabled 1 in every 16 of the inside employees of the warehousing and storage industry during 1950, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey.[1] Time lost from work because of these injuries [2] was equivalent to 4.5 days for every employee in the industry.

The over-all injury-frequency rate [3] of 31 for each million employee-hours worked (table 1) was more than double the all-manufacturing frequency rate of 14.7. It was exceeded in only 14 of the 164 separate manufacturing industry rates available for comparison.[4] Compared with some rates in the nonmanufacturing field (e. g. for most construction operations, stevedoring, fire fighting, police operations, and most mining activities), warehousing had a favorable record. However, the general run of injury rates in communications, transportation, trade, services, and public utilities was lower than for warehousing.

In respect to injury severity, the record of the warehousing industry was somewhat better than the average for most other industries. Only 7 of the 2,020 disabling injuries reported in the survey resulted in death and 82 in permanent physical impairment. The average time charge per case for all reported injuries was 71 days and for all temporary-total [5] disabilities, 13 days; the corresponding all-manufacturing averages were 84 and 16 days. On the other hand, the standard severity rate [6] was 2.2 for warehousemen and 1.2 for all manufacturing. This apparent anomaly arises from the method of computing the standard severity rate in which injury frequency is a factor along with injury severity. In this particular instance, the comparatively low average severity of warehousemen's injuries is overbalanced by the relatively high frequency of injury occurrence to produce a disproportionately high standard severity rate.

The four types of warehousing showed great variation in injury experience. Average fre-

[1] Based upon a special mail survey covering the work-injury experience of 31,956 workers employed by 2,695 public warehouses. Truck drivers, truck drivers' helpers, and other outside workers were excluded from this study.

[2] A disabling work injury is an injury arising out of and experienced in the course of employment, which results in death or in any degree of permanent physical impairment, or renders the injured person unable to work at a regularly established job, which is open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any day after the day of injury. The term "injury" includes occupational disease.

[3] The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

[4] See Bureau of Labor Statistics press release, December 23, 1951.

[5] A temporary-total disability is any disabling injury which does not result in death or permanent physical impairment. See footnote 2.

[6] The standard severity rate is the average number of days lost or charged for each 1,000 employee-hours worked. Standard time charges for deaths and permanent impairments are given in American Standard Method of Computing Industrial Injury Rates, issued by the American Standards Association.

TABLE 1.—*Injury rates for warehousemen, classified by type of warehouse, 1950*

Type of warehouse and commodity	Number of warehouses	Number of employees	Employee-hours worked (thousands)	Number of disabling injuries				Frequency rates [1]				Severity		
				Total	Resulting in—			All disabling injuries	Deaths	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities	Average number of days lost per—		Severity rate [6]
					Death	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability					Disabling injury	Temporary-total disability	
Total	2,695	31,956	65,095	2,020	7	82	1,931	31.0	0.1	1.3	29.6	71	13	2.2
Farm products, total	934	8,503	16,258	406	1	16	389	25.0	.1	1.0	23.9	67	15	1.7
Cotton	478	5,691	10,138	271	1	11	259	26.7	.1	1.1	25.5	73	14	1.9
Grain	456	2,812	6,120	135	-------	5	130	22.1	-------	.8	21.3	54	16	1.2
Household goods	913	8,132	10,872	228	2	23	203	21.0	.2	2.1	18.7	184	15	3.9
Merchandise, total [6]	815	10,201	20,778	686	2	26	658	33.0	.1	1.3	31.6	64	13	2.1
Canned goods	44	772	1,467	58	1	1	56	39.5	.7	.7	38.1	119	11	4.7
Flour and grain-mill products	27	641	1,387	36	1	3	32	26.0	.7	2.2	23.1	322	17	8.4
Food products, N. E. C.	89	2,090	4,301	149	-------	6	143	34.6	-------	1.4	33.2	55	12	1.9
General	237	4,559	9,310	272	-------	7	265	29.2	-------	.8	28.4	46	14	1.3
Refrigerated (except food lockers), total [6]	304	7,278	15,249	606	1	16	589	39.7	.1	1.0	38.6	39	12	1.6
Food products	262	6,179	12,858	526	1	10	515	40.9	.1	.8	40.0	37	12	1.5
General	39	1,105	2,318	80	-------	6	74	34.5	-------	2.6	31.9	50	11	1.7

[1] The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is an injury arising out of and in the course of employment, which results in death or any degree of permanent impairment, or makes the injured worker unable to perform a regularly established job, open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any one or more days (including Sundays, days off, or plant shut-downs) after the day of injury.

[2] The severity rate is the average number of days lost or charged for each thousand employee-hours worked. The standard time-loss ratings for fatalities and permanent disabilities are given in Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approval by the American Standards Association, 1945.

[6] Includes data not shown separately because of insufficient information.

TABLE 2.—*Injury rates for warehousemen, classified by occupation and by type of warehouse, 1950*

Occupation	Total—all warehouses				Injury frequency rates [1] for—			
	Frequency rate [1]	Average number of days lost per—		Severity rate [2]	Farm products warehouses	Household goods warehouses	Merchandise warehouses	Refrigerated warehouses
		Disabling injury	Temporary-total disability					
Total	31.0	71	13	2.2	25.0	21.0	31.0	39.7
Operators: Total	40.5	75	13	3.0	24.7	36.3	46.0	47.3
Compress operators	48.2	143	10	6.9	48.2			
Coolermen	85.9	17	11	1.5				88.5
Engineers, refrigerating	18.9	200	21	3.8				19.1
Food processors	13.9	725	12	10.1				
Freezermen	61.7	10	10	.6				60.7
Grain elevatormen	21.4	28	13	.6	22.0			
Handlers and stackers	51.6	36	9	1.9	28.6		28.2	53.4
Ice handlers	76.1	14	14	1.1				76.1
Order fillers	34.6	5	5	.2				
Packers and craters	35.6	227	18	8.1		36.7		
Warehousemen, general	38.2	76	14	2.9	22.9	36.9	49.7	41.7
Material movement: Total	36.7	36	10	1.3	37.1		38.8	44.4
Elevator operators	27.0	15	15	.4				
Fork-lift operators	26.2	105	13	2.8	18.7		26.7	
Hand truckers	44.0	16	8	.7	41.2		57.9	
Other: Total	11.8	79	15	.9	9.7	2.1	7.2	10.8
Checkers	23.4	20	15	.5			19.9	42.2
Clerical, except checkers	2.0	23	10	(3)	4.9	1.0	2.8	
Janitors	11.4	105	7	1.2			7.4	
Maintenance workers	37.2	56	13	2.1	22.2		40.5	30.7
Watchmen	9.8	473	18	4.6	10.7		9.1	

[1] The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is an injury arising out of and in the course of employment, which results in death or any degree of permanent impairment, or makes the injured worker unable to perform a regularly established job, open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any one or more days (including Sundays, days off, or plant shut-downs) after the day of injury.

[2] The severity rate is the average number of days lost or charged for each thousand employee-hours worked. The standard time-loss ratings for fatalities and permanent disabilities are given in Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945.

[3] Less than 0.05.

quency rates ranged from a low of 21.0 for workers in household-goods storage to a high of 39.7 for refrigerated warehousing. (See table 1.) Refrigerated warehouses specializing in the storage of food products and merchandise warehouses specializing in the storage of canned goods had the highest injury-frequency rates, 40.9 and 39.5, respectively.

Injury-severity and injury-frequency patterns in the warehouse industry were different. In general, the divisions in which the volume of injuries was high tended to have relatively few serious injuries; the reverse was true in those divisions which had relatively low frequency rates. For example, the injury-frequency rate for refrigerated warehouses was high, but only 1 in 606 cases resulted in death and only 16 resulted in permanent impairments. Although the household-goods warehouses had a very favorable frequency rate, 2 deaths and 23 permanent impairments were reported in a total of 228 injuries.

Occupational Comparisons

The warehousing and storage industry is divided into three general occupational groups for purposes of comparison; operators comprising 59 percent of the total reported employment; material movement personnel, 10 percent; and other occupations (clerical and maintenance), 31 percent. Seventy-seven percent of the reported injuries occurred to operators; 11 percent to material movement personnel, and 12 percent to the other occupations.

Operating Occupations. In general, occupations found only in the refrigerated warehouses had the most unfavorable injury-frequency rates. (See table 2.) The three highest occupational rates were: 85.9 for coolermen; 76.1 for ice handlers; and 61.7 for freezermen. Handlers and stackers, who had the fourth highest injury rate (51.6), were employed in various kinds of warehouses, but they averaged 53 injuries per million hours worked in refrigerated warehouses compared with about 28 in merchandise or farm-products warehouses. Compress operators, employed exclusively in cotton warehouses, ranked fifth (48.2) among the high-rate occupations.

Three of the operating occupations had industry-wide frequency rates ranging between 30 and 40: general warehousemen, 38.2 disabling injuries per million hours worked; packers and

craters, 35.6; and order fillers, 34.6. General warehousemen, the largest occupational group in the industry, are employed in all types of warehouses and their injury experience varied as widely as their employment. Their frequency rate ranged from 23 in farm-products warehouses to 50 in merchandise warehouses; averages were 42 in refrigerated warehouses and 37 in warehouses storing household goods.

The lowest injury-frequency rates for operating personnel were: 13.9 for food processors; 18.9 for refrigerating engineers; and 21.4 for grain-elevator men.

Operating occupations with the highest injury-frequency rates generally had the most favorable injury-severity records. Coolermen, for example, had no deaths and only 1 permanent impairment in 81 disabling injuries. All of the 100 injuries reported for freezermen were temporary and the handlers and stackers had 1 permanent impairment in 147 reported injuries. In contrast, the low frequency rate for refrigerating engineers was counterbalanced by 1 death and 3 permanent impairments in the total of 41 injuries reported.

Material-movement workers. Hand truckers had the highest injury-frequency rate among material movement workers. Their average was 44.0 disabling injuries per million hours worked, but among 162 cases no deaths occurred and only 3 permanent impairments.

Elevator operators (27.0) and fork-lift operators (26.2) had practically identical frequency rates. The elevator operators, however, had the better injury-severity record. All of the injuries reported for that occupation were temporary disabilities. The fork-lift operators had 4 permanent impairments among a total of 51 cases.

Miscellaneous occupations. Maintenance workers had an industry-wide frequency rate of 37.2. In merchandise warehouses, their average rate was 41 and it dropped to 31 in farm-product warehouses.

Frequency rates for the clerical operations varied widely. Checkers, whose duties bring them into close contact with operating hazards, had an industry-wide rate of 23.4 compared with 2.0 for the strictly office personnel. The highest rate for checkers was 42 in refrigerated warehouses; and the highest rate for other clerical workers was 5 in farm-products warehouses. Practically all of the injuries experienced by checkers and office personnel were temporary.

Janitors (11.4) and watchmen (9.8) had relatively low frequency rates but both of these occupations had a relatively high proportion of serious injuries.

—Frank S. McElroy and
George R. McCormack
Branch of Industrial Hazards

Basic Iron and Steel Industry Wage Structure, January 1951

Plant workers in the basic iron and steel industry averaged $1.79 an hour (exclusive of overtime premium pay) in January 1951.[1] Regional averages were very much the same, except for the South. As a result of the large number of occupational classifications with varying rates of pay and the prevalence of incentive-wage systems in the industry, earnings of individual workers were distributed over a wide range. A number of supplementary wage benefits are received by the workers; some of these add directly to income and others provide future protection. These facts are from a comprehensive study conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[2]

Level and Distribution of Earnings

Plant workers in the basic iron and steel industry were among the highest paid manufacturing workers in the country in January 1951.[3] Region-

[1] The definition of the industry used in the study conforms with the definition for industry group 331 of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual as issued by the Bureau of the Budget. Included were establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of crude iron, steel, and rolled products, and employing 101 or more workers.

The wage measure used throughout the report is hourly earnings including shift premiums but excluding overtime premium pay.

[2] Complete results of this study are presented in a wage structure series report, Basic Iron and Steel, January 1951, BLS Bulletin series 2, No. 81, Washington 1951.

[3] As previously noted the earnings data developed in this detailed survey included shift premium pay but excluded premium pay for overtime. Gross average hourly earnings as reported monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills include premium pay for overtime. In January 1951, gross average hourly earnings amounted to $1.88. The difference between this figure and $1.79 is accounted for largely by premium overtime payments averaging approximately 6 cents per man-hour in January 1951. The remaining difference—about 3 cents an hour—

ally,[4] average earnings varied from $1.68 in the South to $1.81 in the Great Lakes (table 1). Except for the South, the regions in the study had a maximum variation in average hourly earnings of only 3 cents. The difference in the average for the South is in large measure a reflection of the differential in rates that has existed for many years between the South and other parts of the country. This differential has narrowed in recent years. The most recent (December 1950) collective-bargaining agreement between most of the larger firms and the union provides for a 10-cent differential in base rates. The minimum rate in the South is currently $1.21 and in all other regions, with the exception of some plants in the Midwest, $1.31 an hour.

Individual workers' earnings were distributed over a wide range in the iron and steel industry. For the industry as a whole, the middle 50 percent of the workers were within the range from $1.50 to $2 per hour. Such a spread in earnings is unusual in other industries; it contrasts sharply, for example, with the 14-cent range for the middle 50 percent of the workers in the passenger-car branch of the motor-vehicle industry, in February 1950. Only about 1 percent of the workers in basic steel received less than $1.30 an hour, and 1.2 percent earned $3 or more. The shapes of the regional distributions were generally similar to that of the industry as a whole.

The absence of any marked concentration of earnings in this industry results largely from the wide variation in labor requirements within and among the various departments resulting in the 32 labor grades. Many of the occupations in the upper part of the array of labor grades, such as rollers and blowers, involve a high degree of skill, experience, and responsibility for a process and costly equipment, as well as direction of crews or complements of workers. To a considerable extent, too, the variance results from incentive methods of pay. At the time of the survey about 45 percent of all workers in the industry had their earnings based on some form of incentive.

TABLE 1.—*Percentage distribution of all plant workers in basic iron and steel establishments by average hourly earnings [1] and region, January 1951*

Average hourly earnings [1] (in cents)	United States [2]	Middle Atlantic	South	Great Lakes	West
Under 100.0	0.1	(3)	1.3	(3)	----------
100.0–104.9	(3)	(3)	.3	(3)	----------
105.0–109.9	(3)	(3)	.3	(3)	----------
110.0–114.9	.1	0.1	.5	(3)	----------
115.0–119.9	.1	(3)	.4	0.1	----------
120.0–124.9	.2	.1	1.1	.1	(3)
125.0–129.9	.7	.3	6.8	.3	----------
130.0–134.9	1.9	1.7	6.2	1.3	1.4
135.0–139.9	5.0	5.0	6.5	4.3	5.7
140.0–144.9	5.9	6.1	7.9	5.2	6.6
145.0–149.9	6.3	6.4	6.7	5.9	6.9
150.0–154.9	7.1	7.3	6.0	6.8	8.1
155.0–159.9	7.5	7.7	5.5	7.3	8.9
160.0–164.9	6.6	6.8	4.4	6.6	6.6
165.0–169.9	7.1	7.5	4.2	7.1	6.2
170.0–174.9	6.2	6.4	4.3	6.5	5.7
175.0–179.9	5.3	5.3	3.9	5.6	4.6
180.0–184.9	4.9	4.9	4.1	5.1	5.0
185.0–189.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.7	3.9
190.0–194.9	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.2	3.6
195.0–199.9	5.3	4.7	5.0	6.3	5.0
200.0–204.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	4.3	2.9
205.0–209.9	3.3	3.0	2.2	3.7	3.8
210.0–214.9	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.2
215.0–219.9	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.7
220.0–224.9	1.4	1.4	.8	1.6	1.3
225.0–229.9	1.2	1.2	.8	1.3	1.1
230.0–234.9	.9	.9	.7	1.0	.9
235.0–239.9	.8	.8	.6	.9	.8
240.0–244.9	.7	.7	.5	.7	.8
245.0–249.9	.6	.6	.4	.7	.6
250.0–254.9	.5	.5	.3	.5	.6
255.0–259.9	.5	.5	.3	.5	.5
260.0–264.9	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4
265.0–269.9	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4
270.0–274.9	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3
275.0–279.9	.3	.3	.2	.4	.3
280.0–284.9	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3
285.0–289.9	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1
290.0–294.9	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3
295.0–299.9	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2
300.0 and over	1.2	1.2	.7	1.2	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	528,823	242,956	29,761	210,604	26,991
Average hourly earnings [1]	$1.79	$1.78	$1.68	$1.81	$1.80

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime but includes shift differential pay.
[2] Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.
[3] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

Occupational Earnings

Average hourly earnings in an industry are indicative of the general level of wages. Distributions and occupational earnings throw light on the composition of the average. While average earnings of all workers in the industry amounted to $1.79 per hour, occupational earnings, in those jobs selected for study, ranged from an average of $1.34 for sweepers in rod and wire mills to nearly $5 for rollers in continuous hot-sheet mills (table 2). Half the occupations studied, however, had average earnings ranging from $1.70 to $2.10 per

may be accounted for by differences in the ways in which the two averages were built up, by differences in survey coverage, and by differences in reporting. Preliminary data for August 1951 indicate that gross average hourly earnings remain at approximately the $1.88 level.

[4] The regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *South*—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia; *Great Lakes*—Illinois (except East St. Louis area), Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—East St. Louis, Illinois, area, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; and *West*—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

hour. In only 9 of the 168 occupations were earnings in excess of $3.

The occupations selected for study are representative of the wide variety of skill and other requirements in the iron and steel industry. The departmental presentation of data approximates the order of organization of production in the highly integrated, large establishments, from the coke plant to the various rolling mills. The maintenance department which includes many of the skilled trades generally serves all departments.

Typically, workers earned more on an incentive than on a time basis. In a number of cases, time and incentive averages for specific occupations were either about equal or the general and expected relationship was reversed; that is, in some cases average earnings were lower for incentive workers. In no individual establishment, however, did incentive workers receive less than time workers when employed in the same occupation. The time-rate guaranty prevents this from occurring in specific establishments. Whenever incentive workers are shown as earning less than time workers this condition is wholly the result of interplant variations in rates or earnings by occupation.

Supplementary Wage Benefits

In addition to data on earnings, including premium pay for late-shift work, which averaged $1.79 an hour, information was also collected on expenditures for selected supplementary or "fringe" benefits in the industry. Data relating to the prevalence of supplementary benefits were based on practices in effect at the time of the study, while expenditure data were based on actual expenditures for the calendar year 1950. All data refer to plant workers only and do not include office, administrative, professional, or executive employees.

The supplementary wage benefits studied are broadly of two kinds. In the first category are benefits that represent immediate dollars and cents income to the workers; they include extra pay for late-shift work, overtime, holidays, and vacations. On the average, expenditures on these items (excluding shift differential payments which have been included in the hourly wages presented in this report) amounted to about 11½ cents per man-hour worked (table 3). The second category

TABLE 2.—*Average hourly earnings [1] for selected occupations in basic iron and steel establishments, United States and selected regions, January 1951*

Department and occupation	United States [2]		Middle Atlantic, average hourly earnings	Great Lakes, average hourly earnings	West, average hourly earnings
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings			
Coke Plant					
Conveyormen, coal	310	$1.55	$1.54	$1.64	(3)
Door machine operators	608	1.76	1.82	1.83	$1.85
Gas inspectors (coke batteries)	82	1.95	1.95	1.98	(3)
Heaters	445	2.14	2.13	2.26	2.19
Lidmen	758	1.61	1.58	1.65	1.63
Lutermen	817	1.64	1.64	1.66	(3)
Pusher operators	845	1.88	1.85	1.91	2.06
Saturatormen	197	1.81	1.77	1.85	(3)
Stillmen, benzol	196	2.01	1.96	2.09	(3)
Wharfmen	876	1.48	1.49	1.47	1.43
Blast Furnace					
Blowers	385	2.72	2.75	2.85	(3)
Blowing engineers	402	1.87	1.86	1.92	(3)
Burnermen	235	1.79	1.76	1.81	(3)
Car-dump operators	101	1.68	1.72	1.62	1.59
Cinder snappers	1,071	1.61	1.58	1.65	(3)
Dustmen	87	1.51	1.51	1.57	(3)
Filtermen	137	1.61	1.57	1.65	----------
First helpers	1,115	1.71	1.74	1.73	(3)
Keepers	1,054	1.95	1.98	1.99	(3)
Ladle liners	170	1.71	1.67	1.81	(3)
Larry-car operators	999	1.72	1.74	1.82	(3)
Motor inspectors	639	2.00	1.99	2.01	(3)
Oilers and greasers	429	1.58	1.56	1.64	(3)
Ore-bridge operators	524	1.93	1.90	1.96	----------
Pig-machine men	332	1.74	1.76	1.70	(3)
Stock unloaders	1,274	1.51	1.50	1.49	(3)
Stove tenders	1,044	1.93	1.96	1.94	(3)
Transfer-car operators	460	1.65	1.65	1.67	(3)
Open Hearth					
Charging-machine operators	1,245	2.30	2.22	2.33	2.65
Cranemen, ladle	1,189	2.26	2.18	2.34	2.36
Cranemen, mold preparation	508	1.75	1.72	1.74	(3)
Cranemen, stockyard	1,156	1.81	1.75	1.82	2.09
First helpers	3,457	2.76	2.66	2.85	2.98
Laborers	3,390	1.41	1.43	1.42	(3)
Ladle liners, first	475	1.87	1.89	1.88	(3)
Locomotive engineers	1,075	1.95	1.89	1.99	2.02
Melters	382	4.28	4.09	4.61	4.30
Mixer operators	251	1.92	1.91	1.87	(3)
Second helpers	3,305	2.20	2.13	2.25	2.41
Slaggers	1,346	1.62	1.58	1.71	(3)
Stackers	1,800	1.54	1.49	1.54	1.76
Steel pourers	643	2.19	2.11	2.19	2.42
Strippers, cranemen	519	2.06	2.09	2.03	2.02
Bessemer					
Blowers	39	2.75	2.78	2.80	----------
Bottom makers, first	37	1.80	1.88	1.78	----------
Mixing-pan operators	56	1.50	(3)	1.51	----------
Steel pourers	32	2.28	2.25	2.30	----------
Vessel cranemen	51	2.24	(3)	2.05	----------
Vessel liners	68	1.71	(3)	1.77	----------
Vesselmen, first	64	2.40	(3)	2.30	----------
Electric furnaces					
Helpers, first	495	2.78	2.73	2.91	(3)
Molders	456	2.01	1.98	2.00	(3)
Stopper makers	74	1.85	1.88	1.79	(3)
Blooming or Slabbing Mill					
Bottom makers (soaking pit)	597	2.14	2.21	2.06	2.32
Chippers (conditioning)	1,436	1.72	1.76	1.69	(3)
Cover operators	305	1.67	1.66	1.61	(3)
Cranemen (conditioning and stuffing)	396	1.81	1.78	1.76	(3)
Heaters (soaking pit)	657	2.89	2.94	2.82	3.19
Ingot-buggy operators (soaking pit)	264	1.70	1.72	1.64	1.79
Manipulators	433	2.43	2.40	2.44	2.63

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—*Average hourly earnings [1] for selected occupations in basic iron and steel establishments, United States and selected regions, January 1951*—Continued

Department and occupation	United States [2]		Middle Atlantic, average hourly earnings	Great Lakes, average hourly earnings	West, average hourly earnings
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings			
***Blooming and Slabbing Mill*—Con.**					
Millwrights	833	$2.01	$2.06	$1.99	(3)
Millwright helpers	783	1.62	1.64	1.62	(3)
Motor inspectors	633	2.02	2.05	2.01	(3)
Rollers	366	3.37	3.33	3.40	$3.63
Scarfers (conditioning)	1,770	1.95	1.93	1.96	(3)
Shearmen	441	2.13	2.12	2.12	2.29
Soaking-pit cranemen	1,014	2.33	2.37	2.25	(3)
Stampers, hand	411	1.68	1.72	1.59	(3)
Billet (or sheet bar) Mills					
Desurfacer operators	44	1.95	1.98	1.93	
Greasers	113	1.79	1.60	(3)	(3)
Guide setters	249	2.27	2.24	2.26	(3)
Hookers (yard conditioning)	621	1.55	(3)	1.57	
Rollers (billet mill)	158	3.46	3.32	3.38	(3)
Scrapmen (billet mill shear)	167	1.57	1.57	1.51	(3)
Shearmen	156	2.04	1.99	1.99	(3)
Table operators	209	2.09	1.91	2.01	(3)
Plate mill					
Burners	142	1.81	1.81	1.76	(3)
Front table operators	67	2.08	2.05	(3)	(3)
Lay-out men (finishing plates)	146	1.96	2.00	1.88	(3)
Leveller operators	109	1.90	1.78	(3)	(3)
Mill cranemen	153	1.73	1.71	(3)	(3)
Painters	97	1.69	(3)	1.53	(3)
Screw-down operators	78	2.56	2.42	(3)	(3)
Rail and Structural Mills					
Assistant rollers (structural mills)	47	2.48	2.54	(3)	(3)
Gaggers (rail mills)	64	1.80	(3)	(3)	(3)
Hot-bed operators (structural mills)	84	1.81	1.88	(3)	1.76
Roll greasers (structural mills)	41	1.69	1.73	(3)	(3)
Merchant Bar Mills					
Assistant rollers	337	2.60	2.38	2.75	(3)
Catchers	348	2.11	(3)	2.04	(3)
Chargers	450	1.79	1.74	1.89	1.86
Grinders	604	1.73	(3)	1.70	(3)
Looper operators	51	2.02	(3)	(3)	
Roll builders	188	1.95	(3)	2.11	(3)
Roughers	624	2.27	2.11	2.44	2.96
Shearmen, hot	272	1.94	1.80	2.08	2.06
Speed regulators	88	2.26	(3)	2.30	(3)
Stranders	873	2.15	1.93	2.30	2.55
Table operators	279	1.99	1.94	2.03	(3)
Rod and Wire Mills					
Barb-wire machine operators	236	1.89	1.92	1.89	(3)
Blockers (patenting)	270	2.05	1.84	2.33	
Blockers (wire galvanizing)	367	1.87	1.92	1.92	(3)
Coil operators (continuous rod mill)	145	1.90	1.87	2.00	(3)
Finishers (continuous rod mill)	114	2.69	2.62	2.83	(3)
Mill cranemen (rod mill)	113	1.86	1.82	2.04	(3)
Nail machine operators	584	2.17	2.12	2.34	(3)
Reelers (patenting)	365	2.01	1.84	2.24	
Straighten-and-cut machine operators	275	1.81	(3)	1.83	(3)
Sweepers	152	1.34	1.34	(3)	(3)
Wire bundlers	721	1.89	1.90	2.03	(3)
Wire drawers (bench)	998	1.94	1.89	2.09	(3)
Wire drawers (bull block)	213	2.22	2.23	2.21	
Wire drawers (machine)	1,762	2.08	2.14	2.10	(3)
Seamless Tube Mill					
Piercer-bar inlet operators	136	2.44	2.53	2.22	
Pluggers (Hi-mill)	243	2.58	2.65	2.32	
Reeler inlet men	117	2.17	2.34	1.79	
Rollers (Hi-mill)	106	2.88	2.97	2.56	
Tube Finishing (all types of tubes)					
Cross-roll straightener operators	258	$1.94	(3)	$1.82	
Cut-off machine operators	858	1.97	$1.97	1.98	
Galvanizers	58	2.10	(3)	2.00	
Hydrostatic testers	295	1.91	1.94	1.91	
Stencilers	315	1.72	1.75	(3)	
Tapping-machine operators (couplings)	208	1.93	(3)	1.80	
Upsetters	55	2.35	(3)	2.21	
Hot Sheet Mills (Pack Mills)					
Chargers	208	1.79	(3)	(3)	
Matcher doublers	612	2.02	(3)	1.99	
Openers	461	1.90	(3)	1.81	
Rollers	238	3.12	(3)	3.17	
Continuous Hot Sheet, Strip and Tin Mills					
Banders, coil	273	1.82	1.65	1.85	
Coiler operators	147	2.39	2.54	2.31	(3)
Cranemen	261	2.04	2.05	2.05	(3)
Finishers	113	2.65	2.76	2.61	(3)
Flying-shear operators	72	2.19	2.23	2.23	
Heaters	122	3.33	3.47	3.35	(3)
Rollers	105	4.99	4.51	5.82	(3)
Roughers	118	3.07	3.03	3.10	(3)
Speed operators (finishing)	137	2.70	2.71	2.67	(3)
Cold Reduction and Finishing					
Assorters	1,323	1.51	(3)	1.53	(3)
Box-annealing-furnace operators	132	2.08	2.10	2.04	(3)
Bundlers (finishing end)	905	1.87	1.80	2.02	(3)
Cleaner - line operators (pickling)	118	2.42	(3)	2.54	(3)
Cranemen	768	1.81	1.79	1.90	(3)
Feeders, open anneal (sheets)	140	1.74	(3)	1.81	
Feeders, strip - pickler (pickling)	270	1.91	1.92	(3)	(3)
Feeders, tandem	133	2.25	2.26	2.23	(3)
Loaders (finished products)	369	2.09	1.91	2.35	(3)
Operators, electrolytic, tin line	96	2.64	(3)	2.74	(3)
Pickler loaders (batch pickling)	563	1.67	(3)	1.77	(3)
Potmen (galvanizing)	98	2.16	(3)	2.00	(3)
Rollers (coil-temper mill)	211	3.18	3.02	3.64	(3)
Slitter operators	432	2.09	2.08	2.10	(3)
Stitcher operators (pickling)	152	2.14	2.29	2.07	(3)
Tinners, hot-dip	170	2.25	(3)	(3)	
Tractor operators (cold reducing mill)	564	1.74	(3)	1.79	(3)
Tandem-mill rollers	141	3.65	3.71	3.81	(3)
Maintenance					
Armature winders, class A	491	1.96	1.96	1.96	$2.01
Blacksmiths, class A	621	2.00	2.07	1.97	2.02
Boilermakers, class A	1,136	1.97	2.00	1.99	2.02
Bricklayers	2,619	2.22	2.17	2.23	2.11
Carpenters, class A	1,882	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.92
Lay-out men, structural	208	1.98	1.96	2.04	2.06
Locomotive cranemen (general yard work)	1,264	1.88	1.89	1.90	1.92
Machinists, class A	5,318	2.06	2.08	2.06	2.08
Pipefitters, class A	2,163	1.91	1.92	1.90	1.95
Pipefitters' helpers	1,827	1.57	1.59	1.57	1.57
Roll turners	1,416	2.04	2.08	2.06	2.06
Sub station tenders	524	1.84	1.84	1.85	(3)
Truck drivers	1,651	1.67	1.66	1.69	1.67
Water tenders, boiler house	646	1.76	1.77	1.74	1.83
Welders, class A	3,009	1.95	1.95	1.96	2.00

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime, but includes shift differential pay.
[2] Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.
[3] Insufficient data to warrant presentation of an average.

TABLE 3.—*Average expenditures for selected "fringe" benefits of plant workers in the basic iron and steel industry, 1950*[1]

Type of fringe benefit	Average expenditure per man-hour in—	
	Plants paying fringe benefit	All plants
Direct fringe benefits:		
Premium for overtime and holiday work	$0.053	$0.053
Pay for holidays not worked	.026	(2)
Pay for or in lieu of vacation	.060	.060
Pay for sick leave	.001	(2)
Pay for separation allowances	(2)	(2)
Pay for nonproduction bonuses	.016	.002
Indirect fringe benefits:		
Legally required insurance	.046	.046
Unemployment compensation	.016	.016
Old age and survivors' insurance	.022	.022
Workmen's compensation	.008	.008
Other insurance	.025	.025

[1] Expenditures for pension plans and certain other minor benefits are not included. Shift premiums averaging 2.4 cents for the industry as a whole are included in the earnings data and are, therefore, not shown in this summary.
[2] Less than one-tenth of a cent.

consists of protection to the worker through various types of insurance (legally required or voluntary); expenditures on the items studied (expenditures on pension plans were not included) averaged about 7 cents per man-hour.

Direct Benefits. Nearly half of the workers in the industry were employed on late shifts at the time of the study. A common practice among establishments studied was to rotate workers employed on continuous operations every week. Nearly all shift workers received differentials of 4 cents an hour for the second shift and 6 cents for the third. Averaged over total man-hours worked, expenditures for added shift pay were 2.4 cents an hour. Although payments for extra shift work are normally expresaed as a cents-per-hour differential over day rates, the industry average for this expenditure cannot be applied to specific occupations since the proportion of workers on the different shifts varies among job classifications.

Premium pay for overtime and holiday work was virtually universal in the basic iron and steel industry. On the average, the establishments studied spent 5.3 cents a man-hour in payments for overtime and holiday work. Expenditures reported by individual companies varied from less than a cent to over 10 cents; in companies with about half of the workers, however, expenditures were between 5 and 6 cents.

Pay for holidays not worked was rare. Less than 2 percent of the workers were employed in mills providing pay for holidays not worked. Pay for such holidays averaged 2.6 cents an hour in this small group of mills, but spread over the entire industry the average expenditure amounted to less than a tenth of a cent per hour.

Virtually all steel workers were in establishments having a formal vacation policy. The most common practice was to grant a week's vacation after 1 year of service; 2 weeks after 5 years; and 3 weeks after 25 years of service. Vacation pay accounts for the largest single expenditure among the benefits studied. It amounted to nearly 6 cents an hour for all plants studied. Variations in the length of vacations provided and in average length of service of employees resulted in differences in expenditures on vacations among individual companies. Firms with two-thirds of the workers spent from 6 to 7.9 cents a man-hour on vacations.

A few companies, employing less than 2 percent of the workers, reported sick-leave expenditures but these averaged only a tenth of a cent per hour worked in these companies; averaged over all companies, expenditures on this item would, of course, be negligible. In many mills indemnity for time lost due to illness is provided through insurance plans toward which both the employer and employee contribute. The typical plan provided weekly benefits; the usual benefit amounted to about $26 to $30 beginning on the eighth day of illness and continuing for 26 weeks.

Separation allowances accounted for a very small proportion of aggregate fringe-benefit expenditures in 1950. Mills with nearly three-fifths of the employment in the industry reported no separations requiring compensation; the remainder paid out less than a tenth of a cent per man-hour worked during the year.

Nonproduction bonuses (profit sharing, Christmas, attendance, and other bonuses not directly related to actual production) were paid by employers of about a tenth of the total number of workers studied. The bonuses amounted to about 1.5 cents an hour in this group of firms. However, these nonproduction bonuses added less than two-tenths of a cent to the hourly earnings in the industry as a whole.

Indirect Benefits. The study of indirect fringe benefits included various types of insurance and retirement pension plans. The survey distinguished between legally required and voluntary types.

Legally required insurance includes unemployment compensation, old-age and survivors insurance, and workmen's compensation. Disability insurance where required by State law was also included, but the cost spread over the industry during 1950 was extremely small because only a few States have disability insurance laws. Expenditures on unemployment compensation, old-age and survivors insurance, and workmen's compensation averaged 4.6 cents an hour. Such expenditures ranged from 3 to 4 cents in firms with almost half of the industry employment; in almost all the other cases payments ranged from 4 to 6 cents an hour.

Voluntary types of insurance plans included life, health, and hospitalization benefits. Plans including these benefits to which the employer contributed a part of the payments were practically universal in the industry. The average expenditures for all firms was about 2.5 cents per man-hour.

The adoption of pension plans, financed in their entirety by the employers, began in the fall of 1949 and continued into the early months of 1950. These plans have become so widespread as now to be considered characteristic of the industry as a whole. Because many of these plans had been so recently inaugurated or essentially modified, it was found to be impractical to measure expenditures. Pension plans generally provide a pension upon retirement to employees with at least 15 years of continuous service, after attaining age 65 or at an earlier age in the event of complete disability. The pattern of pension awards is quite similar among companies with the employer deducting the amount paid by social security from the pension which is provided by the company. In most instances a minimum pension of $1,200 annually is provided after 25 years of service or a proportional amount for service of less than 25 but more than 15 years with higher amounts based upon a formula of years of service and average earnings.

—HARRY OBER and L. EARL LEWIS
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Regional Differences in Characteristics of New Houses

CONSIDERABLE REGIONAL DIFFERENCES, based largely on climatic conditions and custom, are revealed in the characteristics and cost of new one-family houses, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey. The study covers new homes begun during the spring and summer of 1950 in eight widely distributed major metropolitan areas: Atlanta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Miami, Fla.; San Francisco, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; and Washington, D. C.

Effect of Climate

The severity of the winter is one of the most important influences determining type of new home construction in the different regions of the country. The three coldest of the eight areas, based on average annual degree days,[1] are Chicago, Cleveland, and Boston; the remaining five areas can be grouped into three levels: (1) Washington and Seattle; (2) San Francisco and Atlanta; and (3) Miami.

Where winters are accompanied with extreme cold and heavy snow, the accommodations necessary for a heating plant determine to a very great extent whether certain basic characteristics, such as basements, utility rooms, and fireplaces, are built into the structure. Variations in these features affect construction cost materially.

In the three coldest areas, a central heating plant is found universally and installed more often in a basement. Hot-air heat carried through wall ducts to registers is the most common system of heating. In Boston, probably because of local custom, water and steam are more widely used than in the other areas.

Although utility rooms have been substituted for basements more frequently during the postwar period than ever before in the cold areas, the base-

[1] The number of "degree days" for any day is the number of degrees that the mean temperature for that day falls below 65°. The average annual degree day figure for any locality (the sum of the average number of degree days for each month) is based on separate computations for each month over the entire span of years for which records are available, using the total of the daily degree day values in the month divided by the number of years of record. The period of record varies for the eight areas surveyed, from 23 to 53 years, and ends with 1950. Average annual degree days in each of the areas are as follows: Chicago (6,291); Cleveland (6,048); Boston (5,936); Washington, D. C. (4,514); Seattle (4,499); San Francisco (3,397); Atlanta (2,960); and Miami (182).

ment retains its popularity. Survival of the basement, in spite of the expense of excavation and materials, results partly from its multipurpose use for laundry, storage, play, and hobbies, as well as for housing the heating plant. Important also is the factor of local custom and its influence on builders' attitudes. Although the less costly utility room is generally recognized as a satisfactory substitute for the basement in housing the neat modern furnace and laundry facilities, it is usually too small for the other activities.

In Seattle and Washington, D. C., relatively fewer basements and more utility rooms are reported than in the coldest areas. Fewer homes have a central heating plant and more are without either a basement or utility room in Seattle than in the more northerly areas. Fireplaces are also used widely there, and indications are that they often take the place of central heat.

However, in most of the eight areas the fireplace is a feature of the relatively large and expensive homes. It is probably used to provide the traditional enjoyment of a living-room fire and not primarily as a heat supplement. The cost[2] of houses with fireplaces is 33 percent more than those without fireplaces in the Cleveland area, and ranges up to 56 percent more in Seattle.

In the three mildest areas—Atlanta, Miami, and San Francisco—space or wall heaters are used instead of central furnaces and in the survey period many new homes were started with neither base-

[2] Construction cost includes the cost of labor, materials, subcontracted work, and that part of the builders' overhead and profit chargeable directly to the building of the structure.

Structural characteristics and cost of 1-family houses started; 8 metropolitan areas, second and third quarters of 1950

Characteristics	Boston, Mass.	Cleveland, Ohio	Chicago, Ill.	Washington, D. C.	Atlanta, Ga.	Miami, Fla.	San Francisco, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.
Number of houses started	7,030	9,040	23,345	12,670	5,440	6,650	15,420	4,230
Average construction cost	$10,260	$11,875	$11,455	$10,930	$7,680	$8,165	$9,725	$9,675
Floor area (average square feet)	1,055	1,625	1,035	1,040	1,060	1,050	1,165	1,060
	Percent of total houses[1]							
Heating facilities and their housing								
Basement:								
Full or partial	93	78	71	66	25	(2)	19	50
Utility room only	2	21	25	31	18	57	11	29
No basement or utility room	5	1	4	3	56	43	70	21
Heating plant:								
Central:								
Steam	6	(2)	(2)	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Hot water	53	8	13	7	(2)	3	3	9
Hot air	41	91	82	91	22	(2)	32	61
Other than central heating	(2)	(2)	3	1	74	16	65	28
None	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3	84	(2)	1
Fireplace:								
One or more	73	35	20	51	29	5	76	73
None	27	64	79	49	70	95	23	25
Heating fuel:[3]								
Oil	88	12	82	9	7	(2)	(2)	99
Gas	11	85	15	90	85	1	100	(2)
Coal and other	(2)	3	3	(2)	8	17	(2)	1
None	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	82	(2)	(2)
Building materials								
Exterior wall material:								
Frame:								
Wood	90	71	30	12	50	2	36	65
Brick	2	10	11	9	27	(2)	(2)	11
Brick and wood	3	2	4	1	3	1	(2)	12
Stucco	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	59	(2)
Other	(2)	2	2	10	8	(2)	5	5
Masonry:								
Brick	1	10	51	64	6	(2)	(2)	3
Stucco	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	89	(2)	2
Other	1	4	2	3	6	8	(2)	1
Interior wall material:								
Plaster	93	93	75	67	57	95	14	39
Wallboard	6	7	21	22	31	4	83	56
Other	1	(2)	2	1	11	1	2	4
Roof material:[4]								
Slate or tile	(2)	3	1	3	1	66	1	8
Shingles:								
Asphalt	98	91	92	83	71	2	52	60
Asbestos	(2)	5	6	9	9	(2)	(2)	4
Wood	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	18	4	31	18
Other	(2)	(2)	(2)	5	(2)	29	16	9
Window frames:								
Wood	90	76	78	51	84	3	45	59
Steel	10	19	17	47	8	36	47	8
Aluminum	(2)	4	4	2	7	60	7	32

See footnotes at end of table.

Structural characteristics and cost of 1-family houses started; 8 metropolitan areas, second and third quarters of 1950—Con

Characteristics	Boston, Mass.	Cleveland, Ohio	Chicago, Ill.	Washington, D. C.	Atlanta, Ga.	Miami, Fla.	San Francisco, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.
Floor area design								
Bedrooms: [2]								
One	4	(3)	4	1	(3)	3	2	5
Two	47	69	72	40	67	60	25	56
Three	44	27	23	58	31	37	71	38
Four or more	5	4	2	2	2	(3)	2	(3)
Bathrooms:								
One	84	88	85	79	88	82	83	80
More than one	16	12	14	20	10	18	17	20
None	(3)	(3)	(3)	1	2	(3)	(3)	(3)
Rooms:								
Less than 4	1	(3)	1	1	2	(3)	2	4
4 and 4½	34	38	45	10	18	30	18	30
5 and 5½	34	39	31	38	51	45	56	39
6 and 6½	23	19	18	47	22	20	20	22
7 or more	7	4	4	4	7	4	3	5
Floor area (square feet):								
Less than 800	30	25	20	10	10	12	4	14
800–999	31	34	37	41	44	48	20	39
1,000 and over	39	41	43	50	45	40	75	45
Stories:								
One	72	38	82	70	97	100	95	94
One and a half	17	53	9	4	2	(3)	3	4
Two or more	11	9	9	26	1	(3)	1	3
Attic:								
Suitable for furnishing	36	15	25	12	22	1	1	6
Not suitable for furnishing	46	32	66	84	78	99	95	90
Finished	17	53	9	4	2	(3)	3	4
Garage:								
None	44	57	76	87	77	51	4	23
Attached	37	32	19	7	4	21	75	34
Detached	7	11	5	1	3	2	4	13
Basement	11	(3)	(3)	4	7	(3)	12	16
Carport	1	(3)	(3)	1	8	26	4	13
Type of builder								
Operative-built for sale or rent [4]	60	65	57	86	76	73	72	49
Contract-built for owner's occupancy	19	19	19	6	7	11	17	16
Owner-built	21	16	23	8	16	16	11	35

[1] Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding and a small number of houses for which data could not be obtained. (See Construction, February 1951, for definitions of characteristics.)

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

[3] The Bureau initiated collection of these characteristics beginning with the third quarter of 1950. Thus, the data shown here relate to houses begun only in the third quarter of 1950 and to some houses started in the second quarter belonging to large projects with housing starts in both periods.

[4] Practically all for sale.

ments nor utility rooms. In the Miami area, practically all of the new houses started in the middle of 1950 were without installed facilities of any kind. Utility rooms are more common there than in the other two areas; however, they are largely for storage and laundry.

Coal is seldom used as a heating fuel in the new houses, according to the survey. In the eight areas it is replaced as a source of heat by either gas or oil, in order to overcome problems of ash removal, heat control, and storage of fuel. The use of gas or oil in the new houses varies considerably between areas, depending upon cost and availability.

Construction Factors

Regional variations in the use of structural materials and floor space appear to be affected more by price and supply of materials in the region, building codes, and local custom rather than by climatic conditions.

Exterior Wall Construction. Frame construction is used almost exclusively in Atlanta, San Francisco, and Seattle, for example, where lumber is indigenous to the region and its relatively low price insures low construction costs. In June 1950, Atlanta builders paid an average price of $75 for 1,000-board-feet of 2″ x 4″ x 8′ of Southern pine (No. 2 common) compared with $106 in Chicago where masonry construction is much more prevalent. Also, during January 1951 (the earliest month for which price data are available), San Francisco builders paid an average of $100 per 1,000-board-feet of 2″ x 4″ x 8′ of Douglas fir (No. 1 common) compared with $126 in Chicago. On the other hand, frame construction prevails in Boston and Cleveland where lumber prices are higher than in the South and West. Local custom is no doubt largely responsible for this predominance.[3]

[3] For some discussion of the effect of local custom, see New Housing in Metropolitan Areas in Monthly Labor Review, October 1950 (p. 430).

A possible explanation of the prevalence of masonry construction and exteriors in Chicago is the relative cheapness of brick compared with the high cost of lumber. During January 1951, common brick in the Chicago area was $21 per 1,000 compared with nearly $28 in Atlanta, $33 in Boston, and $46 in San Francisco.

Fire-zone regulations probably account in part for the wide use of masonry construction and brick exteriors within the city limits and a few large suburban places in some areas. In many areas, however, most of the residential building occurs outside of these zones and local custom may play an important part in determining the material used.

Interior Wall. Building codes and custom appear to be the dominant influences in the widespread use of plaster interiors. In fact, plastering is more expensive than wallboard construction and is consistently found in the high-priced homes having added features. The construction cost of the houses having plaster interiors range from 30 percent more in San Francisco to about 50 percent more in Seattle than those having wallboard, in the areas where wallboard is used to a significant degree.

Only plaster meets the specification of the 1-hour fire resistant test for walls specified in the city building codes of Boston, Cleveland, and Chicago. A number of suburban communities in these areas permit use of wallboard; but even in these places, plaster is used extensively. In the Seattle and San Francisco areas, building codes permit wallboard within city limits and this type of construction is characteristic of most of the lower-cost housing.

Roofing. Asphalt shingle is the most common roofing in the areas surveyed, except in Miami where slate and tile are used. Asphalt roofing is plentiful and inexpensive; the price also varies little between areas. In the Southern and Western regions, where lumber is readily available, wood shingles are often used.

Space. The 2-bedroom house predominates in the new homebuilding of all of the survey areas except San Francisco and Washington, where 3-bedroom houses are most prevalent. In all areas, however, 3-bedroom houses are a significant part of the new housing, ranging from a fourth in Chicago and Cleveland to nearly six-tenths in Washington and seven-tenths in San Francisco. Most new home buyers in large areas during the past 2 years have been veterans, who are younger than the average family head, and thus have small families. The 2-bedroom house is undoubtedly adequate for these families in many cases. Nevertheless, increasing pressure exists for 3-bedroom houses or for houses that are readily expandable because of a steady increase of 3- and 4-child families in recent years.

The need for larger houses, among other influences,[4] has led to an increase in the floor area of new homes. In the 1950 survey period, at least two-fifths of all the new units in each of the areas offered 1,000 square feet of finished floor space or more; at the same time, the proportion of new homes with less than 800 square feet of space was substantially lower than in 1949.

A full bathroom is practically universal in new housing in all eight metropolitan areas, and many new homes are built with more than 1 bathroom. The latter are usually found in the relatively expensive houses, the extra bathroom facilities being associated with other costly features. For example, in areas where significant numbers of 2-bathroom houses were started in the spring and summer of 1950, their construction cost ranged from 70 percent more than 1-bathroom houses in Seattle, to well over 100 percent more in Miami.

Construction Cost

The construction-cost differences between the areas surveyed reflect chiefly variations in wage rates, material prices, and the basic characteristics of the house. During the second and third quarters of 1950, rough estimates of average construction cost per square foot ranged from about $7.20 in Atlanta to $11.60 in Cleveland.

In the lowest cost Southern region, union wage rates in the building trades are well below the average for the country as a whole; material prices are comparatively low (especially for Southern pine lumber) and some basic characteristics (e. g., central heating and basements) are lacking or are provided in relatively few instances. The latter

[4] See Features and Cost of One-Family Houses, in Monthly Labor Review, July 1951 (p. 13).

characteristics alone account for an appreciable proportion of home building costs.

In the medium-cost Western regions surveyed, union wage rates are about average; the prices of the most extensively used materials (such as Douglas fir) are comparatively low; and the absence of central heating and basements in most new homes helps to reduce construction costs.

In the highest cost Midwest and Eastern regions, wage rates and material prices are high and the new homes usually contain the costly structural features—central heating and basement.

—HENRY T. MALCHESKI
Division of Construction Statistics

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours for motortruck drivers and helpers, 1936–51* [1]

[June 1, 1939=100]

Year	Drivers and helpers		Drivers		Helpers	
	Wage rates	Hours	Wage rates	Hours	Wage rates	Hours
1936: May 15	88.5	101.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1937: May 15	94.4	100.9	94.5	100.8	94.2	101.2
1938: June 1	97.8	100.9	97.9	100.8	97.5	101.2
1939: June 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940: June 1	102.0	99.1	102.1	99.2	102.0	98.7
1941: June 1	106.1	98.5	105.9	98.5	107.0	98.1
1942: July 1	113.6	98.8	113.1	98.6	116.4	100.0
1943: July 1	119.8	98.6	119.2	98.4	123.0	99.8
1944: July 1	122.6	98.5	121.9	98.3	126.8	99.8
1945: July 1	125.2	98.3	124.5	98.1	129.8	99.7
1946: July 1	139.3	96.3	138.4	96.1	145.5	97.5
1947: July 1	160.8	94.0	159.9	93.6	166.8	95.8
1948: July 1	175.1	93.2	173.9	92.9	184.9	94.5
1949: July 1	189.3	92.9	188.0	92.6	199.0	94.0
1950: July 1	195.9	92.2	194.2	92.0	207.8	93.3
1951: July 1	206.9	92.1	205.1	91.9	219.6	93.1

[1] Index series designed to show wage rate trends over a period of years. Year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for each driver and helper classification weighted by the respective membership for the current year.
[2] Information not computed separately in 1936.

Union Scales in Local City Trucking, July 1, 1951

UNION WAGE SCALES of workers engaged in local city trucking averaged $1.65 an hour on July 1, 1951, according to the sixteenth annual survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[1] Union scales averaged $1.69 for drivers and $1.42 for helpers.[2] Between July 1, 1950, and July 1, 1951, wage scales advanced 5.6 percent or 9 cents an hour for organized city truck drivers, and 5.7 percent or 8 cents for helpers.

Increases provided by collectively bargained agreements effective during the year ending July 1, 1951, were more widespread than in the previous 12-month period. Over four-fifths of the drivers and helpers had upward scale revisions; in the preceding year, less than three-fifths benefited from such scale changes.

Straight-time weekly hours showed practically no change during the 12-month period, averaging 42 hours on July 1, 1951. The typical workweek was 40 hours and prevailed for seven-tenths of the drivers and helpers.

Trend in Union Wage Scales

Between July 1, 1950 and July 1, 1951, wage scales of unionized local city truck drivers and helpers increased 5.6 percent to advance the index to 206.9.[3] (See table 1.) The increase registered during the year was greater than the 3.5-percent rise in the 12 months ending July 1, 1950, but was substantially below the gains in each of the four previous years, when annual advances ranging from 8 to 15 percent were recorded.

On July 1, 1951, the level of union scales exceeded the average for the 3 years (1947–49) preceding the Korean conflict by 18.2 percent for local city truck drivers and helpers combined, by

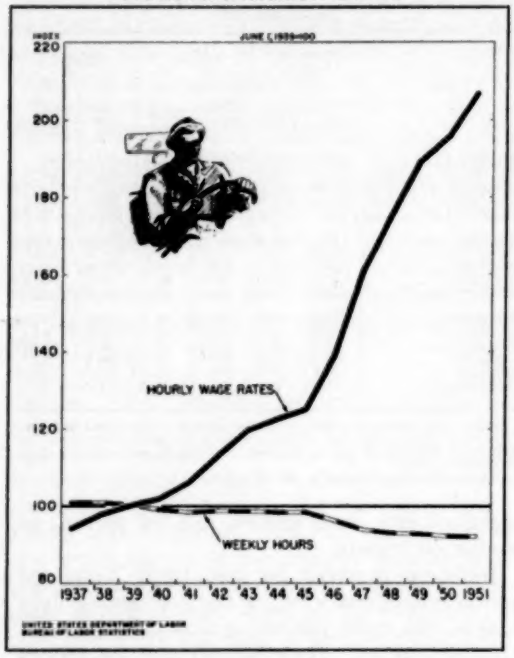
[1] This report is based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1951 which covered over 260,000 drivers and 40,000 helpers in the local trucking industry in 77 cities ranging in population from about 40,000 to over 1,000,000. Over-the road drivers and local city drivers paid on a mileage or commission basis were excluded from the study. Data were obtained primarily from local union officials by mail questionnaire; in some cities data were obtained from regional representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (AFL), or from local union officials by Bureau representatives. Mimeographed listing of union scales by type of truck and commodity hauled are available for any of the 77 cities included in the survey. Detailed information will be given in a forthcoming Bureau bulletin.

Union scales are defined as the minimum wage rates or maximum schedules of hours (before payment of premium overtime) agreed upon through collective bargaining by employers and unions. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons are not included.

[2] Average scales, designed to show current levels, are based on all scales reported for the current year in the cities covered; individual scales are weighted by the number of union members reported at the scale. These averages are not measures for yearly comparisons because of annual changes in union membership and in classifications studied.

[3] In the index series, designed for trend purposes, year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for each helper and driver classification in consecutive years weighted by the number of union members reported at each quotation in the current year.

Indexes of Union Hourly Wage[1] Rates and Weekly Hours for Motortruck Drivers



17.9 percent for drivers, and by 19.6 percent for helpers.

Of the drivers and helpers receiving scale increases between the 1950 and 1951 survey dates, a fourth had advances of less than 5 percent, a half from 5 to 10 percent, and slightly over a fifth from 10 to 15 percent. Advances of 5 to 15 cents an hour were received by over three-fifths of the drivers and helpers benefiting from scale revisions; however, adjustments ranging from less than 5 cents to over 40 cents an hour were provided in individual contracts.

Union scales for some motortruck drivers were increased between July 1, 1950, and July 1, 1951, in each of the 77 cities studied. On a city basis, the average increases ranged from 1.8 percent in Cleveland to 13 percent in Knoxville. Average increases in eight cities—all in the South—amounted to 10 percent or more per hour. Upward adjustments averaged under 5 cents an hour in a sixth of the cities; increases of from 5 to 10 cents and from 10 to 15 cents each applied to about two-fifths of the cities. Average hourly advances of 15 cents or more were recorded only in Charleston (W. Va.), Chicago, and Knoxville.

Data were reported for helpers in 72 cities, 3 of which indicated no change in the union scales of the previous year. In half of the cities studied the increases averaged from 5 to 10 cents an hour. Little Rock and Spokane recorded the greatest gains, with average hourly advances of 15 and 17½ cents, respectively.

Scales of unionized local city truck drivers ranged from less than 80 cents to over $2.50 an hour on July 1, 1951. Nearly three-fourths of the drivers studied were employed under contracts stipulating scales of $1.50 to $2 an hour; a tenth had hourly scales of $2 or more. Helpers averaged $1.42 an hour, with seven-tenths of these workers having contract scales varying from $1.25 to $1.75 an hour. Scales of less than $1.25 were in effect for a fifth of the helpers, and of $1.75 or more for 1 of every 14.

City and Regional Differentials

Differences in hourly scales of motortruck drivers and helpers exist not only between cities and regions but also between industry and commodity classifications within a city. Variations in the terminology and classification used among cities preclude sound intercity or Nation-wide comparisons of union scales on a commodity, industry, and/or size of truck basis.

Rates of drivers and helpers varied widely between cities. The wide variations as well as the relationship that exists between the rates of union drivers and helpers are illustrated in table 2 which presents data for six important cities in different sections of the country.

TABLE 2.—*Intracity and intercity differentials in union hourly wage rates of motortruck drivers and helpers in 6 typical cities, July 1, 1951*

City	Motortruck drivers[1]			Helpers		
	Lowest rate	Highest rate	Difference	Lowest rate	Highest rate	Difference
Atlanta	$1.000	$1.775	$0.775	$0.950	$1.020	$0.070
Boston	.995	2.330	1.335	.906	1.781	.875
Chicago	1.200	2.360	1.070	1.020	1.976	.956
Dallas	1.042	1.699	.657	1.150	1.230	.080
New York	.895	2.490	1.595	.865	2.140	1.275
San Francisco	1.475	2.513	1.038	1.138	1.950	.812

[1] Excludes those paid on a mileage or commission basis.

Average union scales for drivers on July 1, 1951, varied from $1.01 an hour in Charlotte, N. C., to $1.95 in Oakland, Calif. In 41 cities, scales averaged $1.50 or more an hour and in 11 cities, less than $1.25.

Hourly union scales for helpers averaged highest in Oakland ($1.85) and lowest in Jacksonville (81 cents). In eight other Southern cities, rate levels were below $1 an hour. Average scales for helpers in four Pacific Coast cities—Oakland, San Francisco, Seattle, and Spokane—equaled or exceeded the national average of $1.69 for drivers.

Average rates by population groups ranked in order by size of city with one exception; drivers and helpers in cities with populations of 250,000 to 500,000 averaged 7 and 2 cents more, respectively, than those in cities having populations of 500,000 to a million.

Cities with population of—	Average hourly rate[1]	
	Drivers	*Helpers*
1,000,000 and over	$1.791	$1.490
500,000 to 1,000,000	1.617	1.415
250,000 to 500,000	1.688	1.442
100,000 to 250,000	1.476	1.292
40,000 to 100,000	1.421	1.118

[1] Based on all rates in effect on July 1, 1951; individual rates weighted by number of union members reported at each rate. Excludes drivers paid on a mileage or commission basis.

The populations of individual cities, however, had no marked influence on the levels of union scales. Among drivers, Chicago and New York ranked fifth and sixth, respectively, Philadelphia twenty-first, and Phoenix, which had the highest average scale in the second smallest-sized group, ranked ninth. New York and Butte, the largest and smallest cities included in the study, had almost identical average scales for helpers to rank seventeenth and eighteenth, respectively.

The Southeast had the lowest average union hourly wage scales: $1.27 for drivers and $1.00 for helpers; the Pacific Coast had the highest scales, $1.85 and $1.64, respectively. The levels in the Middle Atlantic and the Great Lakes regions also exceeded the national averages. The Southeast and Southwest were the only regions with average scales below $1.50 an hour for drivers and below $1.25 for helpers (table 3).

Standard Workweek

Changes in the straight-time weekly hours of drivers and helpers between July 1, 1950, and July 1, 1951, were slight and had no effect on the previous year's average of 42 hours. On July 1, 1951, 40 hours or less constituted the straight-time workweek for about seven-tenths of the drivers and helpers studied. A 48-hour work schedule was stipulated for a sixth of the drivers and a fifth of the helpers. Standard workweeks in excess of 48 hours applied to less than 5 percent of the workers in both classifications.

TABLE 3.—*Average union wage rates of motortruck drivers and helpers, by region, July 1, 1951*[1]

Region	Average rate per hour		
	Drivers and helpers	Drivers	Helpers
United States	$1.65	$1.69	$1.42
New England	1.49	1.53	1.37
Middle Atlantic	1.70	1.74	1.46
Border States	1.46	1.50	1.27
Southeast	1.21	1.27	1.00
Great Lakes	1.69	1.71	1.51
Middle West	1.56	1.59	1.40
Southwest	1.23	1.28	1.09
Mountain	1.55	1.56	1.26
Pacific	1.84	1.85	1.64

[1] The regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

—ALEXANDER MOROS
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Wage Chronology No. 20: Massachusetts Shoe Manufacturing In 1945-51

SOME 50 shoe manufacturers, employing 12,000 workers in late 1951 and located in the Lynn-Haverhill-Boston area in northeastern Massachusetts, are covered by this chronology. Over 15 percent of the production workers in the northeastern shoe industry are employed by these firms, all of which are engaged in the production of women's shoes.

Union organizing activity in this area began well over 100 years ago in 1833 when the shoe workers of Lynn organized and conducted a suc-

cessful strike. Since that time many different local and national, affiliated and independent unions have represented the industry's workers. The western branch of the Shoe Workers Protective Union and the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union merged in 1937 to form the United Shoe Workers of America (CIO). In 1942, the USWA signed its first master agreement with the northeastern Massachusetts shoe firms. Twenty of the 50 firms signing the most recent agreement are members of the Haverhill Board of Trade; the remaining companies are not formally organized. The agreement was negotiated through a common employer representative but is signed by the individual companies. Subsequent contracts were handled similarly.

The major changes in wage rates and related wage practices negotiated during the postwar period between the several shoe firms and the USWA are traced by this chronology. Only provisions affecting production and maintenance workers are shown. The chronology starts with the 1945 agreement, but the provisions reported under that date are not necessarily indicative of changes in conditions of employment that were in existence before the starting date.

Approximately 90 percent of the workers in these plants are paid on a piecework basis. The reported changes relate to both piecework and hourly rated employees. However, special provisions of the contracts dealing with the day-to-day administration of the incentive plans are omitted.

The latest agreement, effective from January 2, 1951, to January 1, 1952, made no provision for a reopening on wages or any other matter.

A—General Wage Increases [1]

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Jan. 1, 1945 (by agreement of same date).	No general wage change	
Jan. 1, 1946 (by agreement of same date).	15-percent increase, averaging approximately 15 cents an hour.	Provision made for cost-of-living adjustment.[2]
Sept. 2, 1946 (Arbitration Award, Nov. 5, 1946).	10 cents an hour increase	Arbitration award of Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.
Jan. 2, 1947 (by agreement of Mar. 1, 1947).	2.5 cents an hour increase	Those workers not receiving 10-cent increase from arbitration award of Nov. 5, 1946, to get 12½ cents retroactive to Jan. 2, 1947.[3]
July 7, 1948 (Arbitration Award, July 7, 1948).	5 cents an hour increase	Arbitration award of Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.
Jan. 2, 1951 (by agreement of Dec. 15, 1950).	10 cents an hour increase	

[1] General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments affecting an entire establishment, bargaining unit or plant at one time. They do not include adjustments in individual rates such as promotions and minor adjustments in wage structure such as changes in individual job rates that do not have an immediate or noticeable effect on the average wage level.

The wage changes listed above were the major adjustments in the general wage level made during the period covered. Because of the omission of non-general changes and other factors, the total of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the change in straight-time average hourly earnings.

[2] Contract included provision that if on July 1, 1946, or any time thereafter during life of agreement, the cost of living increased by 5 percent or more as measured by Necessaries of Life Division, Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, the union had the right to request wage increases equal to the percentage rise in the cost of living. If parties were unable to agree promptly on such increases, the question was to be arbitrated by Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

[3] Cost-of-living provision eliminated.

B—Minimum Plant Wage Rates [1]

Effective date	Minimum hourly rates	Effective date	Minimum hourly rates
January 1, 1945	$0.55	July 1, 1948	$0.80
January 1, 1946	.65	January 2, 1951	.90
January 2, 1947	.75		

[1] Minimum plant wage rates do not apply to learners or handicapped workers.

C—Related Wage Practices [1]

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Overtime Pay	
Jan. 1, 1945	Time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours a day.	
	Holiday Pay	
Jan. 1, 1945	Six paid holidays established, for which workers were paid 1½ percent of total earnings during prior Social Security quarter but not less than $4. Four additional holidays observed without pay.	Paid holidays were: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Unpaid holidays observed were: April 19, July 4, October 12, and November 11. Any employee involved in work stoppage within 3 months immediately preceding holiday was ineligible to receive holiday pay.
Jan. 1, 1948	Changed to: Holiday pay to be not less than $5 a day for employee on payroll 3 months or more.	Payment made for holidays falling on Saturday. To invoke penalty of loss of holiday pay for a work stoppage, company must post notice within 3 days after employee's return to work.
	Paid Vacations	
Jan. 1, 1945	Three days' vacation, with 24 hours' pay at straight-time average hourly earnings, for employees with 6 or more months' continuous service. One week's vacation, with 40 hours' pay, for employees with one year or more of service.	Pay determined from average earned during calendar quarter ending March 31. Any employee involved in work stoppage during term of contract ineligible to receive vacation pay.
Jan. 1, 1948	----------	To invoke penalty of loss of vacation pay for a work stoppage, company must post notice within 3 days after employee's return to work.
Jan. 3, 1950	----------	24 hours' pay at average straight-time hourly earnings in lieu of vacation benefit in event of sale, liquidation, failure, bankruptcy, etc., to all employees with 6 months' continuous service. Pay determined from average earnings during first Social Security quarter.
	Reporting Time	
Jan. 1, 1945	Minimum of 4 hours' pay at basic hourly rate guaranteed employees not notified of lack of work.	Not applicable if failure to furnish work due to fire, flood, Act of God, failure of power, absence of heat or workers' failure to report to work.
	Down Time	
Jan. 1, 1945	Average hourly earnings paid pieceworkers during stoppages exceeding 30 minutes.	Applies to all employees requested to remain in plant after breakdown of machinery, power failure, etc.

[1] Last entry under each item represents most recent change.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Group Insurance Benefits	
Jan. 1, 1945	No provision for group insurance benefits.	
June 5, 1945	Noncontributory group insurance plan installed for employees with 30 days' service, providing—	
	Life Insurance: $250 in event of death or total and permanent disability before age 60;	
	Sickness and Accident Benefits: $10 a week up to maximum of 13 weeks, starting on first day of disability due to accident and on 8th day of disability due to sickness;	Applicable only to nonoccupational accidents and sickness not covered by workmen's compensation.
	Surgical Benefits: Up to maximum of $112.50 during one period of disability.	
	Daily Hospital Benefits: $4 a day up to maximum of 31 days for disability and up to maximum of 14 days for confinement due to pregnancy;	
	Special Hospital Benefits: Up to $20 for any one disability.	
Jan. 2, 1951	Changed to:	
	Life Insurance: $500 in event of death or total and permanent disability before age 60.	

CARL W. REED, JR.
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Earnings in the Footwear Industry, August 1951

EDGE TRIMMERS were generally the highest paid workers in shoe manufacturing in 14 important centers of the industry, according to a survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.[1] Average hourly earnings in this occupation in August 1951 ranged from $1.36 in establishments making slip-lasted women's shoes in Missouri (except St. Louis) to $2.50 in New York City plants producing women's cement process shoes by the conventional lasted method. In New York City and Los Angeles, they exceeded $2 an hour regardless of the type of shoe produced. In most areas, hourly earnings averaged $1.85 or more. Southeastern Pennsylvania, a leading center in the production of children's welt shoes, was the only other area in which the wage level of edge trimmers was below $1.50 an hour.

Among the other selected men's occupations studied, average earnings typically ranged between $1.50 and $1.80 an hour. In these occupations average earnings of $2 or more occurred most frequently in New York City.

Workers employed in attaching the sole of the shoe to the upper averaged between $1.50 and $1.75 an hour in over two-thirds of the areas studied. These processes, performed almost ex-

[1] Data in this study were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional analysts. The study was limited to establishments employing 21 or more workers. Approximately 74,000 workers were employed in the industry divisions studied in 14 major footwear areas. Earnings data are exclusive of premium pay for overtime and late-shift work.
More detailed information for individual areas is available on request.

Straight-time average hourly earnings[1] in selected occupations in footwear manufacturing, by process and wage area, August 1951

Occupation and sex	Women's cement process shoes—conventional lasted									
	New England						New York, N. Y.	Missouri (except St. Louis)	St. Louis, Mo.	Los Angeles, Calif.
	Auburn-Lewiston, Maine	Boston, Mass.	Haverhill, Mass.	Lynn, Mass.	Southeastern New Hampshire	Worcester, Mass.				
Plant occupations										
Men:										
Assemblers for pullover, machine	$1.70	$1.76	$1.91	$1.91	$1.64	$1.91	$1.91	$1.28	$1.76	$1.93
Bed-machine operators	1.61	1.54	2.02	1.66	1.78	1.97	2.39	1.42	1.84	1.92
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, hand	(2)	1.42	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.32	1.43	1.84	1.98
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, machine	1.66	1.77	1.78	1.68	1.59	1.80	(2)	1.42	1.64	1.96
Edge trimmers, machine	1.86	1.85	1.90	1.57	1.82	1.83	2.50	1.52	2.07	2.05
Fancy stitchers	(2)	1.48	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.40	(2)	(2)	1.69
Floor boys	.82	.96	.95	.93	.86	1.02	1.09	1.01	1.11	(2)
Mechanics, maintenance	1.78	1.96	1.85	1.95	1.73	(2)	(2)	1.48	1.71	(2)
Side lasters, machine	1.79	1.83	1.96	1.69	1.76	1.87	2.32	1.50	1.85	1.93
Sole attachers, cement process	1.55	1.70	1.72	1.66	1.68	1.60	2.88	1.30	1.59	1.74
Top stitchers	(2)	1.68	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.10	(2)	(2)	(2)
Treers	1.41	1.62	1.71	1.61	1.54	1.50	2.11	1.37	1.71	(2)
Vampers	(2)	(2)	1.39	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.24	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wood-heel-seat fitters, hand	(2)	1.62	(2)	(2)	1.48	(2)	1.81	1.26	1.77	1.81
Wood-heel-seat fitters, machine	1.58	1.60	1.56	1.70	1.45	1.90	1.76	1.10	1.77	(2)
Women:										
Fancy stitchers	1.20	1.38	1.37	1.17	1.28	1.24	1.89	.99	1.35	1.64
Floor girls	.90	1.04	1.03	1.03	.98	1.05	1.11	1.01	1.01	(2)
Top stitchers	1.39	1.56	1.42	1.34	1.30	1.37	(2)	1.16	1.35	1.71
Treers	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.02	1.55	(2)
Vampers	1.46	1.31	1.50	1.29	1.22	1.29	(2)	1.07	1.33	(2)
Office occupations										
Women:										
Clerks, payroll	.84	.99	.94	.98	.90	.91	1.22	.96	.97	(2)
Stenographers, general	(2)	1.06	.96	.97	.90	(2)	(2)	.96	1.17	(2)

Occupation and sex	Women's cement process shoes—slip lasted				Men's Goodyear welt shoes				Children's Goodyear welt shoes	Children's stitchdown shoes
	Missouri (except St. Louis)	St. Louis, Mo.	Los Angeles, Calif.	New York, N. Y.	Brockton, Mass.	Worcester, Mass.	Illinois	Wisconsin	Southeastern Pennsylvania	New York, N. Y.
Plant occupations										
Men:										
Assemblers for pullover, machine					$2.05	$1.55	$1.71	$1.48	$1.32	
Bed-machine operators					1.64	1.52	1.79	1.82	1.39	
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, hand	(2)	$1.81	$1.85	(2)	1.65	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cutters, vamp and whole shoe, machine	$1.14	1.74	2.13	$2.18	1.85	1.69	1.79	1.82	1.31	$1.90
Edge trimmers, machine	1.36	1.73	2.14	2.43	2.21	1.88	1.91	2.00	1.45	2.16
Fancy stitchers	(2)	(2)	1.64	1.96	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.96
Floor boys	(2)	(2)	(2)	.88	(2)	(2)	1.05	1.00	(2)	.88
Goodyear stitchers					1.93	1.72	1.70	1.71	1.26	2.00
Mechanics, maintenance	1.47	1.46	(2)	(2)	1.83	1.67	1.57	1.65	1.47	(2)
Platform-cover lasters	1.27	1.70	1.92	2.00						
Platform-cover stitchers	(2)	(2)	2.35	2.21						
Side lasters, machine					1.77	1.60	1.62	1.65	1.16	
Sock-lining stitchers	(2)	(2)	2.05	2.28						
Sole attachers, cement process	1.13	1.52	1.65	(2)						
Thread lasters										2.06
Top stitchers	(2)	(2)	1.92	1.69	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.85
Treers	(2)	1.26	(2)	(2)	1.50	1.66	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Vampers	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.66	1.46	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.78
Women:										
Fancy stitchers	.88	.99	1.59	(2)	1.28	1.34	1.19	1.18	1.01	1.67
Floor girls	.86	.92	(2)	(2)	.97	.98	1.02	1.09	.94	.80
Platform-cover stitchers	1.01	1.39	2.01	(2)						
Sock-lining stitchers	1.05	1.19	1.79	1.83						
Top stitchers	.96	1.08	1.81	(2)	1.26	1.23	1.29	1.18	1.06	1.39
Treers	1.27	1.22	1.34	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.28	1.27	.92	1.13
Vampers	(2)	1.08	(2)	(2)	1.62	1.31	1.38	1.29	1.04	1.53
Office occupations										
Women:										
Clerks, payroll	.96	1.07	(2)	1.47	.95	.96	1.05	.98	1.04	(2)
Stenographers, general	.92	(2)	(2)	(2)	.96	1.01	1.20	1.11	1.03	(2)

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Insufficient data to permit presentation of the average.

clusively by men, consist of a stitching operation (Goodyear stitcher) in the children's and men's branches of the industry and a cementing operation (sole attacher, cement) in the two women's branches included in the study.

Maintenance mechanics, whose duties are not directly involved in actual manufacturing, averaged from $1.46 to $1.96 an hour and were the highest paid workers in four areas.

Of the women's jobs studied, top stitchers and vampers ordinarily had the highest area levels; their earnings ranged from 96 cents to $1.81 and from $1.04 to $1.62 an hour, respectively.

Floor boys and floor girls, the lowest paid occupational groups, averaged less than $1 an hour in about half of the areas studied. Their earnings ranged from 80 cents to $1.11 an hour.

In the manufacture of women's cement process (conventional-lasted) shoes which accounted for the majority of the workers in the study, earnings, on the average, were generally highest in New York City and Los Angeles. Wage levels in St. Louis exceeded those in other localities in Missouri, which recorded the lowest averages for this branch of the industry. In New England, where the bulk of the shoe workers are concentrated, wage levels in the selected occupations were generally higher in Haverhill and Worcester than those in other New England areas; southeastern New Hampshire usually had the lowest levels.

Among the four areas in which women's cement process shoes (slip lasted) were studied, average hourly earnings of plant workers were also highest in New York City. Occupational earnings in St. Louis as well as other parts of the State of Missouri averaged less than $2 an hour, whereas, in Los Angeles and New York, workers in five occupations earned, on the average, $2 or more an hour.

In the men's Goodyear welt branch of the industry, individual averages in Brockton were usually at least 15 cents higher than those in the other areas. In approximately half of the areas the level of men's wages in this branch of the industry ranged from $1.60 to $1.80 an hour.

Earnings generally increased from 3 to 9 percent between September 1950, the date of the Bureau's previous study,[2] and August 1951. As incentive work is common in the footwear industry, it is typical for earnings to fluctuate from one period to another. Style changes, variations in the flow of work, and changes in quality of materials are some of the factors that influence incentive earnings.

Related Wage Practices

A 40-hour workweek in the footwear industry was universal in all except three of the areas studied where from 6 to 14 percent of the workers were on 32- and 45-hour schedules.

Paid holidays were granted to at least two-thirds of the shoe workers in all areas except southeastern Pennsylvania where only 12 percent of the workers received holiday compensation. The most prevalent practice provided pay for six holidays a year.

A paid vacation of 1 week after 1 year of service was most common. This practice prevailed for over three-fourths of the workers in footwear plants in all areas studied. Two-week vacations after 5 years' employment were granted to 90 percent of the workers in half of the areas, and to over 40 percent in two other areas. In four New England areas, the length of paid vacation (1-week) was the same for 1 or 5 years of employment. No paid vacations were received by about a fifth of the plant workers in the footwear industry in southeastern Pennsylvania, and by less than a ninth in a few other areas.

Insurance plans financed at least partially by the employer were reported in effect in all areas. They generally covered life insurance, hospitalization, and other health insurance. Over two-thirds of the workers in all areas except Brockton and Worcester were provided insurance benefits. All plant workers in shoe manufacturing establishments in Auburn-Lewiston and New York City were covered by life-insurance and hospitalization plans. Retirement pension plans were reported only in Wisconsin, where about an eighth of the workers were employed in shoe plants providing such benefits.

—Alexander Moros
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, March 1951 (p. 292), for earnings in September 1950.

Trends of Teachers' Salaries in City Public Schools, 1949–51

AVERAGE SALARIES of public school teachers in cities of 50,000 or more rose 6.5 percent, or an average of about $240, between the beginning of the school years 1948–49 and 1950–51. This rate of increase was lower than that recorded earlier in the postwar period.[1] From 1925 to 1951, salaries almost doubled; from 1939 to 1951, they rose 73 percent.

Salary movements, as in the earlier periods studied,[2] continued at about the same pace for teachers in elementary and secondary schools. Salary-rate increases averaged 6.4 percent ($223) in elementary schools and 6.7 percent ($265) in secondary schools, from 1949 to 1951 (table 1). Measured in both dollar and percentage terms, salary advances tended to be greater in smaller- than in larger-sized cities. However, secondary-school teachers in the two largest city-size groups studied were an exception; practically no difference was shown in the proportionate increase in their average salaries between these two population groups. Elementary teachers in cities of 50,000 to 100,000 had their salaries raised an average of 9.1 percent ($278); those in cities of 500,000 received a 5.1-percent ($198) salary adjustment. In secondary schools the range of increase was from 5.9 percent ($222) in the 250,000–500,000 size group to 8.6 percent ($301) in the smallest communities studied.

TABLE 1.—*Dollar and percent increases in salaries of public school teachers, by size of city and type of school, 1949–51* [1]

City size group	Increases in salaries, 1949 to 1951, for—					
	All teachers		Elementary school teachers		Secondary school teachers	
		Percent		*Percent*		*Percent*
All size groups	$240	6.5	$223	6.4	$265	6.7
500,000 or more	224	5.5	198	5.1	264	6.0
250,000 and under 500,000	200	5.7	187	5.5	222	5.9
100,000 and under 250,000	255	7.8	253	8.1	250	7.4
50,000 and under 100,000	288	8.9	278	9.1	301	8.6

[1] The period covered is from the beginning of the 1948–49 to the beginning of the 1950–51 school year.

Seven out of ten teachers in the two largest city-size groups received average salary raises of less than 7.5 percent; the most common increases, in terms of number of teachers employed, were less than 2.5 percent in cities of 500,000 or more and 2.5 but less than 5 percent in communities of 250,000 but under 500,000 population (table 2). Half of the teachers in cities of 100,000 but under 250,000 and almost the same proportion in smaller communities were employed in cities where average salaries rose by 7.5 percent or more.

TABLE 2.—*Percentage distribution of public school teachers in cities of 50,000 or more, according to average salary increases, 1949–51* [1]

Increase in average salary	Percent of teachers employed in school systems with specified salary increases in cities of—				
	All sizes	500,000 or more	250,000 and under 500,000	100,000 and under 250,000	50,000 and under 100,000
Percent					
Under 2.5	31.1	42.0	18.1	25.6	16.0
2.5 and under 5.0	12.5	4.7	37.5	9.2	15.7
5.0 and under 7.5	18.9	21.8	13.6	15.6	20.2
7.5 and under 10.0	16.1	17.5	16.7	14.4	12.3
10.0 and under 12.5	7.2	5.3	9.5	10.1	6.9
12.5 and under 15.0	6.9	5.5	4.6	11.4	7.7
15.0 and under 17.5	3.5	3.2	0	4.7	7.6
17.5 and under 20.0	2.5	0	0	6.2	5.5
20.0 and over	1.3	0	0	2.8	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dollars per year					
Under 50	7.7	1.9	8.2	16.3	14.6
50 and under 100	24.6	40.1	14.4	10.7	2.5
100 and under 150	5.2	2.6	11.0	2.4	12.4
150 and under 200	7.7	2.1	16.2	9.3	15.4
200 and under 250	19.8	21.8	25.3	17.2	9.9
250 and under 300	5.0	2.3	7.6	6.4	9.5
300 and under 350	8.1	10.6	7.8	7.5	0
350 and under 400	7.7	7.9	9.5	6.7	6.3
400 and under 450	5.1	4.7	0	10.6	3.8
450 and under 500	2.4	0	0	6.8	7.0
500 and over	6.7	6.0	0	6.1	[2] 18.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] The period covered is from the beginning of the 1948–49 to the beginning of the 1950–51 school year.

[2] In several cases cost of living or other temporary salary adjustments were reported as part of the salary structure during the later period covered but were excluded in the earlier period.

In dollar terms, differences in size of salary changes also varied. A fourth of the teachers were in cities where average annual salaries rose $50 but less than $100; an additional fifth were

[1] Salary data are collected as of September in each survey period (alternating school years). Subsequent changes will be reflected in the report for the 1952–53 survey period.

[2] For discussion of trends in teacher salaries during the 1925–49 period and the methods used in constructing the index series, see Monthly Labor Review, March 1951, (p. 286); also Wage Movements Bulletin, Series 3, No. 5: City Public School Teachers: Salary Trends, 1925–49. The basic salary and employment data for these series were collected by the National Education Association of the United States and published biennially in its Special Salary Tabulations.

employed by communities where average pay rose $200 but less than $250.

In the Southeast, as in the preceding decade, salaries rose proportionately more than in any other region—12.5 percent from 1949 to 1951; the smallest gain, 3.1 percent, was reported for the Mountain region. Increases in other regions ranged from 3.8 percent in the Pacific to 8.7 percent in the Border States.

The indexes which reflect these percentage changes are shown in tables 3 and 4. Two series of indexes are presented: One is computed on a 1939 base for comparison with the indexes previously published, and the other on an average 1947–49 base. Although cities were regrouped by size in accordance with the 1950 Census of Population, no changes in methods were introduced. Because of the linking method used, changes such as reclassification of cities by size do not affect the continuity of the indexes.

TABLE 3.—*Indexes of average salaries for public school teachers in cities of 50,000 or more, by region,*[1] *1925–51*

Year	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Great Lakes	Middle West	Southwest	Mountain	Pacific
	Indexes (1947–49=100)								
1925	62	64	53	52	61	59	54	58	53
1927	64	65	58	56	62	62	58	62	57
1929	66	69	61	58	65	65	60	65	59
1931	67	73	62	61	66	66	61	65	63
1933	65	73	59	51	58	62	50	60	59
1935	62	68	57	48	55	58	51	58	57
1937	68	72	60	49	60	61	54	62	61
1939	70	76	63	56	63	64	58	68	65
1941	71	77	65	57	64	65	59	69	66
1943	76	79	69	63	70	70	63	73	70
1945	80	82	77	76	79	75	73	78	76
1947	88	94	87	88	88	88	86	93	88
1949	112	106	113	112	112	112	114	107	112
1951	120	112	123	126	121	119	123	110	116
	Indexes (1939=100)								
1925	89	84	85	94	96	93	94	86	82
1927	91	85	92	101	98	97	100	91	89
1929	94	90	97	105	102	102	104	96	91
1931	96	95	99	110	104	104	105	96	97
1933	93	95	94	92	91	97	87	88	91
1935	88	89	90	87	86	90	89	85	88
1937	97	94	95	89	94	95	94	91	95
1939	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1941	102	101	103	103	101	101	102	102	103
1943	108	104	109	113	110	109	109	108	109
1945	115	107	123	137	124	118	126	115	118
1947	126	123	139	159	138	138	149	137	137
1949	160	139	179	201	177	175	198	158	173
1951	172	147	195	226	190	186	214	163	180

[1] The 9 regions are composed as follows: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

TABLE 4.—*Indexes of average salaries paid elementary and secondary public school teachers in cities of 50,000 or more, 1925–51*

Year	Cities of 50,000 or more: Total			Elementary and secondary teachers in cities of—			
	All teachers	Elementary teachers[1]	Secondary teachers[2]	500,000 or more	250,000 and under 500,000	100,000 and under 250,000	50,000 and under 100,000
	Indexes (1947–49=100)						
1925	60	59	61	64	58	57	55
1927	62	61	63	64	62	60	57
1929	65	63	66	67	65	63	60
1931	67	66	68	71	67	64	62
1933	63	63	63	69	58	59	59
1935	60	60	61	65	55	56	55
1937	64	64	65	69	60	60	60
1939	68	68	68	73	65	64	64
1941	69	70	69	74	66	65	66
1943	73	73	73	77	72	69	69
1945	79	79	78	80	79	78	77
1947	90	89	91	92	88	88	88
1949	110	111	109	108	112	112	112
1951	117	118	116	114	118	121	122
	Indexes (1939=100)						
1925	88	86	90	87	90	90	86
1927	91	89	93	88	95	94	90
1929	95	93	97	92	100	99	94
1931	99	97	100	97	103	101	97
1933	93	92	93	94	90	92	92
1935	88	88	89	89	85	88	87
1937	94	94	95	95	93	94	94
1939	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1941	102	103	101	101	102	102	103
1943	107	108	107	105	111	109	109
1945	116	116	115	109	121	123	121
1947	132	131	133	126	135	138	138
1949	162	163	160	148	173	176	176
1951	173	173	171	156	183	190	192

[1] Includes kindergarten and regular and atypical elementary school teachers.
[2] Includes junior and senior high school teachers.

—RUTH W. BENNY
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Defense Mobilizer's Fourth Quarterly Report

THE ACHIEVEMENTS of the American people in defense mobilization during the past year have been "tremendous," according to the Director of Defense Mobilization, in his fourth quarterly report, entitled "The Battle for Production." [1] Continuation of increased production for both military and basic industry is scheduled for 1952, 1953, and possibly longer. In line with the expansion program of military and industrial production, allocation of critical materials for consumer goods for the first quarter of 1952 have been reduced. This "pinch" will continue throughout this year and into 1953. Although the economy as a whole has been stable since early in 1951, warnings as to the danger of inflation were outlined in the report. Manpower needs in 1951 were generally met, but in 1952 reserves of labor must be drawn upon for defense requirements.

Increase of Production

Construction and total deliveries of military equipment and supplies since the Korean invasion amounted to nearly $20 billion at the close of 1951, with over $40 billion still remaining on order. In addition, $38 billion still remains unobligated. By the end of 1952, the report states, the leveling-off point in all major items of military equipment, except aircraft, should be reached.

A reexamination of the military program was conducted during the latter part of 1951, Mr. Wilson reported, which may result in raising certain military goals. As military and atomic-energy requirements for controlled materials (steel, aluminum, and copper) increase, further reductions in allotments for less essential uses are anticipated. In fact, the "pinch" on materials, which it was initially believed would level off in 1952, will extend into 1953.

Defense Manpower

Spot shortages of labor that occurred in 1951 will be extended into 1952, according to Mr. Wilson. Shortages of engineers and metalworkers will increase; in addition, many kinds of scientists and other specialized professional personnel are needed. "Even though employment is at record levels and unemployment is low in the Nation as a whole, pools of unemployment are found in a number of localities," the report states. In some areas, such unemployment has resulted from cutbacks in allocation of metals for the production of consumer goods. In anticipation of further cutbacks, the report urges that defense industries locate, shift their work, or subcontract in areas where skilled manpower and plant capacity are available. The report continues that "defense manpower objectives can and will be achieved through the voluntary cooperation of management and labor, with a minimum of Government direction."

Although there was relatively little migration of labor in 1951, the report states that more migration might be necessary in 1952. As the defense program grows, labor requirements will rise in atomic-energy plants, mining, and other activities at relatively isolated locations.

The objectives that guided manpower policies in 1951, will be followed in 1952, according to the Defense Mobilizer. These are "(1) to utilize more of the present labor force on defense jobs and meet the additional needs of defense production by expanding the labor force as needed from among women, older and retired workers, and handicapped persons; (2) to provide needed skills by training more workers and by utilizing existing skills—including those of minority groups—more efficiently; (3) to maintain labor standards at their current high level and strengthen industrial health and safety programs; (4) to provide sufficient military manpower without stripping defense industries of irreplaceable skilled manpower or depriving the country of trained and educated manpower in the future; (5) to minimize migration of workers by placing defense contracts in areas where labor is already available; and (6) to provide adequate housing and community facilities and services in localities where needed to accommodate defense workers, military personnel, and their families."

---

[1] Source: Fourth Quarterly Report to the President, by the Director of Defense Mobilization, January 1, 1952.

General Wage Regulations 18–19; Ceiling Price Regulations 100–110

WAGE regulations covering intraplant inequities and health and welfare plans were adopted by the Wage Stabilization Board in the month of December 1951. During the same period the Office of Price Stabilization issued 11 new ceiling regulations, summarized below in tabular form.[1]

Criteria for approving wage adjustments to correct intraplant inequities are outlined in GWR 18, which was unanimously adopted by the WSB on December 5. Board approval is necessary for such adjustments; when approved, they may not be used as a substitute for general wage-rate increases. The regulation provides that proposed rate changes, involving a review of the entire job-rate structure in a plant, must not result in an increase of more than 1 percent in the over-all level of rates in the plant, or an immediate payroll increase of more than 3 percent. Further, it specifies that wage increases to correct individual job-rate inequities must not affect more than 30 percent of the employees in the plant or unit affected, increase the average straight-time hourly rates by more than 1 percent, or result in an increase for any employee of more than 15 cents an hour.

A self-administering policy for the establishment of new health and welfare benefits, or the modification of existing plans was provided in GWR 19 and Resolution No. 78, issued by the Board on December 23. The benefits covered by the regulation include temporary disability; hospital expense; surgical expense; in-hospital medical expenses; and death benefits on a group-term basis, including accidental death and dismemberment benefits.

Standards, called "Review Criteria," are outlined in Resolution No. 78. They are to be used in determining whether a report of a proposed new or modified health and welfare plan must be referred for approval to a tripartite Health and Welfare Committee, established by Board regulation. Plans under which the employee pays at least 40 percent of the gross cost of any health and welfare benefit for employees do not require Committee action and need not conform to the standards of GWR 19 or Resolution No. 78.

Besides defining the benefits covered, GWR 19 provides that a plan conforming to the definitions and not containing any of the features listed in the Review Criteria of Resolution No. 78 is automatically effective at the end of 30 days after its filing with the Board, unless the filing party is notified to the contrary. Permissible benefits need not be offset against increases allowed by other WSB regulations.

[1] Sources: Federal Registers, vol. 16, No. 235, Dec. 5, 1951, pp. 12248 and 12254; vol. 16, No. 236, Dec. 6, 1951, p. 12317; vol. 16, No. 237, Dec. 7, 1951, p. 12352; vol. 16, No. 238, Dec. 8, 1951, p. 12393; vol. 16, No. 241, Dec. 13, 1951, p. 12550; vol. 16, No. 243, Dec. 15, 1951, p. 12645; vol. 16, No. 245, Dec. 19, 1951, p. 12715; vol. 16, No. 247, Dec. 21, 1951, p. 12871; vol. 16, No. 248, Dec. 22, 1951, pp. 12871 and 12872; vol. 16, No. 240, Dec. 12, 1951, p. 12510; and WSB release No. 162, Dec. 23, 1951.

Major Provisions of CPR's Adopted in December 1951

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provision
100	Dec. 4	Dec. 10	New and used mechanical farm equipment.	Retail	Provides methods for determining ceiling prices for new complete items of farm equipment and new repair parts, and establishes ceilings for used mechanical farm equipment and repair parts.
101	do	Dec. 12	Veal	Wholesale	Establishes specific ceilings for most sales of veal, including calf, at levels prevailing since Jan. 25–Feb. 24, 1951.
102	Dec. 5	Dec. 10	Pulpwood	Producers	Establishes dollars-and-cents ceilings on rough and peeled pulpwood cut from the stump in Pa., and in certain counties in N. Y., Md., Va., and W. Va.
103	Dec. 6	Dec. 11	Automobiles	Retail and wholesale	Fixes ceiling prices for automobiles sold in the Territory of Hawaii.

Major Provisions of CPR's Adopted in December 1951—Continued

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provision
104	Dec. 7	Dec. 12	New hardwood tobacco hogsheads.	All sales and purchases.	Provides dollars-and-cents ceilings on new hardwood hogsheads used for the storage and shipment of dark and burley tobacco.
105	Dec. 12	Dec. 17	Used industrial and construction machinery and related equipment.	Various levels	Establishes ceilings by application of stated percentage, based upon the age and condition of the used machinery, to the current price of the machinery when new.
106	Dec. 14	Dec. 19	Coated and uncoated book paper.	Manufacturers	Establishes specific ceilings for sale of 6 basic grades of coated and uncoated book paper. Provides methods for fixing ceiling for other grades.
107	Dec. 18	Dec. 24	Pulpwood and excelsior bolts.	All sales and purchases.	Fixes dollar-and-cent ceilings for pulpwood and excelsior bolts produced in Mich., Minn., and Wis.
108	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Boxboard, containerboard and certain other paperboard.	Producers	Establishes dollar-and-cent ceilings for 18 standard types of boxboard and certain other paperboard, and 8 standard types of containerboard. Levels established are those prevailing during Jan. 25–Feb. 24, 1951.
109	Dec. 21	do	Salt flat lake herring	Processors	Provides dollars-and-cents ceilings for Lake Superior herring packed in the States of Minn., Wis., and Mich.
110	do	do	Copper wire mill products.	Manufacturers	Establishes ceilings for copper wire products and ceiling charges for reels, spools, and other containers furnished in connection with such products.

"In determining the national economic policies necessary to maintain stability in the economy in the coming year, the basic fact to take into consideration is that the progress of the security program will involve a steady increase in the requirements of the Government for goods and services. . . . national economic policy may safely be based upon these assumptions: the progress of the security program will bring an increase in personal incomes and enlarge the potential market demand of consumers; the longer consumers elect to save rather than to buy goods, the larger will become the accumulated fund of liquid assets; and the fund of liquid assets, when coupled with the higher current income of consumers, will add greatly to the potential consumer demand, and may increasingly tend to turn potential demand into abnormally active buying. . . . It is essential that we maintain and perfect the policies which will effectively curb such an inflationary outburst."

—The Economic Report of the President Transmitted to the Congress, January 16, 1952.

Technical Note

A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index

A REVISED INDEX of wholesale prices extending back to January 1947 was issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics early in 1952. All recurring statistical series require periodic review and modernization; the work on this index dealt with all aspects, including the classification system, base period, weights, and calculation method.[1]

"Wholesale" as used in the title of this index refers to sales in large lots, not to the prices paid or received by wholesalers, distributors, or jobbers. The price data used in constructing this index are those which apply at primary market levels—that is, the first important commercial transaction for each commodity. Most of the quotations are the selling prices of representative manufacturers or producers, or prices quoted on organized exchanges or markets.

Differences Between the Indexes

Base Period. A difference between the former and revised indexes which is striking at first inspection is a change in the base period. But this change does not really affect the period-to-period price comparisons shown by the index.

The calculation base period (100 percent) for the former index was the average for the calendar year 1926; for the revised index, it is the average of the 3 years 1947, 1948, and 1949. This is the postwar base that the Division of Statistical Standards has recommended for all revised Federal index numbers.[2]

The use of any particular year or series of years as a base period for calculating an index does not imply "normality" for that period. The base period is merely a convenient reference point, and the movement of the index between any two dates is not influenced by the choice of a particular calculation base period.

Commodities Included. The most striking difference between the former and revised indexes is in the "coverage" of commodities. The former index included about 900 items, and many important groupings such as machinery and clothing were either completely omitted or inadequately covered. In addition, the weights were formerly based on the values of only the specific commodities priced for the index (although they covered all markets and grades of those commodities). In the revised index, the coverage is more than doubled (to approximately 2,000 commodities), and the weights are now intended to account, directly or indirectly, for all sales of all products (including both imports and exports) at the primary market level in the United States in 1947.

Neither index measures the price movements of retail transactions, transactions for services (including construction of finished structures or of other composite items which are not reproduced on a repetitive base), printing and publishing, real estate, transportation, and securities. But the prices of the raw and finished materials used in construction and in printing and publishing—lumber, bricks, structural steel, millwork, ink, paper, etc.—are in the revised index.

Index Weights. In the former index, the weighting was based mainly on average sales in the years 1929, 1930, and 1931 for farm products, and on

[1] Many groups assisted the Bureau throughout the revision program. In particular, the Advisory Committee of the American Statistical Association (Drs. B. Mudgett, R. Cox, and D. Cowden) gave detailed advice on many technical problems; the Inter-Agency Price Committee under the guidance of the Division of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget and the BLS Business Research Advisory Committee gave technical advice and reflected the points of view of major users of the index both in business and government. Many trade associations and industry groups gave generously of their time and knowledge in helping the Bureau select satisfactory samples and in making arrangements for voluntary price reporting by producers. The Bureau, of course, took the final responsibility of accepting or rejecting, in full or in part, the advice and suggestions from these committees and groups.

[2] Release OD-69, Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, September 1, 1951.

the average sales of 1929 and 1931 for all other commodities. In certain cases, as groups were revised individually and the revisions were incorporated into the former index, more recent sales data were used for weighting purposes. In the revised index, the weights are based on transactions in 1947, the latest year for which a complete Census of Manufactures is available. The index, therefore, reflects the relationships among subgroups and groups which prevailed in that year.

Classification System. Although the classification system of the revised index differs from that of the former, it remains essentially a product classification rather than one based on industry or end-use. It does not match either the Standard Industrial Classification, the Standard Commodity Classification, or the United Nations Commodity Classification; however, from the revised index close approximations to all of these systems may be obtained by regroupings. The basic classification system was expanded from 10 major groups and 50 subgroups to 15 major groups and 88 subgroups. A third layer of classification, called the "product class," was added. A product class approximates a grouping of commodities, produced by one or more related industries, and which are also characterized by similarity of price movement, raw materials, or production process.

The major differences between the revised and former classifications result from the addition of several new major groups such as machinery, paper and pulp, and the splitting of other groups into component parts. Several new special-purpose indexes were added also, such as for domestic farm products and household equipment and supplies. The former economic classification of "raw materials," "semimanufactured goods," and "manufactured products" was replaced by one more useful for purposes of economic analysis.

Construction of the Revised Index

Commodity "Universe". All sales of goods by or to manufacturers or producers (except those sales which represent interplant transfers within the same company and are therefore only internal book transactions) are included in the basic weights. Thus, the "universe" of coverage was expanded to the total of primary-market transactions in the United States. Each commodity price series in the index has its own direct weight (i. e., the direct sales of that individual commodity) plus an indirect weight of other commodities not priced in the index, but for which it is known or assumed that prices move like the commodity included. The commodity universe includes imports because they are sold in domestic markets; it also includes transactions in exports up to the point at which they leave the domestic market.

For certain commodities, such as ships and railroad rolling stock, fabricated plastic products, and some machinery which is largely custom-made, it has not been possible for the Bureau to obtain any reliable measures of price movement. For these, the Bureau obtained advice from industry and other experts, and assigned the weight of these commodities to other commodities or groups of commodities included in the index. In some instances, this assignment was made to the most important raw materials used in the manufacture of the unpriced commodity; in others, to priced commodities which are similar in manufacture. In so doing, the Bureau took the position that it is more realistic to assign the weight for this type of product specifically to priced commodities than to assume that its price will move with the all-commodities index, which includes farm products and foods. The use of the index is such that if the Bureau failed to make the specific imputation, the users would do so implicitly whenever they used the total index to measure the purchasing power of the dollar in primary markets or in comparisons with total production or similar data.

New items are not included in the index until they have become established technologically and in the market. During their first few years of production, the changes in the prices of such items may reflect primarily product changes rather than those price changes which the index is designed to measure. In this developmental stage, too, the sales volume of these new items is usually too limited to influence the index appreciably. It is recognized that many new items introduced in a particular year will never become established. There is a marginal area in the price universe that can never actually be included in the index, and it can only be considered to be repre-

sented on the assumption that the price trends of such temporary items would, if they existed at all, conform with the price trends of established items.

Prices. The revised index is designed to show the general rate and direction of the composite of price movements in primary markets and the specific rates and directions for individual commodities or groups of commodities. It is intended to measure "real" or "pure" price changes between two periods of time, i. e., to measure price changes not influenced by changes in quality, quantity, terms of sale, etc. Therefore, identical lists of commodities must be used in the periods compared in order to prevent the index from measuring changes in the product-mix as well as in real prices. To do this, the commodities included in the index are defined by precise specifications which incorporate all the physical price-determining characteristics of the commodities and also the terms of sale from specified types of sellers to specified types of purchasers.

In general, the prices used in the index are selected to conform with the concept of *seller's net realization per unit of precise specification.* As far as possible, the commodities are priced at the focal point of price-making forces. Machinery, therefore, is priced f. o. b. factory, grains on the organized exchanges, fresh produce at central auction markets, etc. Net realization, as defined by market practice, means actual sales of precisely defined commodities, less normal discounts, in approximately similar quantities to similar classes of buyers—it does not mean an average realized price for a range of similar commodities. In other words, net realization means the price for a steel girder of precise size, shape, and quality to a precise class of buyers at a precise shipping point—not for a range of girders, buyers, or shipping points.

List or nominal prices quoted by trade journals and manufacturers have a proper place in the structure of the index when they satisfy the above criteria and reflect the industry's customary pricing practices. These types of prices satisfy the purposes of the index since they indicate price movements and relationships, even though they are not always good measures of the absolute level of prices.

Only in so far as transportation costs are directly included in the primary market price are they included in the index. Usually, prices are selected f. o. b. production or central marketing points, in order to avoid direct reflection of changes in transportation costs in the index. Delivered prices are included only when the customary practice of the industry is to quote on this basis. Subsidies and excise taxes are similarly excluded from the index as far as possible; these are not considered part of "price" as defined above for purposes of the Bureau's index.

Sampling. The index is based upon a sample of commodities, specifications, reporters, and primary-market levels of transaction, because it is neither necessary nor possible to cover all specifications, producers, and buyers. Although a comparatively small list of commodities might suffice for a highly reliable summary all-items index, the Bureau included some 2,000 separate specifications in response to the demands of the users of the index. This permits the development of reliable indexes for small subdivisions of the economy. For example, the prices of one type of cotton and one type of raw wool would yield adequate measures of plant and animal fibers for the all-commodities index, but prices of abaca and other minor fibers are necessary to support a sub-index for hard fibers within the plant and animal fibers classification.

The commodities included in the index are not random samples. The selections were based upon knowledge of each industry and its important products, and were usually made after consultation with leading trade associations and manufacturers within each field. In general, the commodities included in the index are the most important ones in each field (using Census and similar data to determine importance); some, not important in terms of sales volume, appear to offer good representation of price movements because of certain industry or trade characteristics.

The specifications for each commodity likewise were selected on the basis of advice from the industry and other expert sources. They are designed to represent, in combination, the various qualities, grades, levels of distribution, markets, or producers of each commodity. In some instances,

a single specification is used by the producers and sellers as a standard and all others are quoted as differentials from the standard. Samples of such standards are 15/16″ cotton, or No. 2 hard winter wheat, or tin of a specific purity. When there is no standard commodity, the Bureau has made a judgment selection, taking into account that one requisite of a price index is comparability from period to period. It is thus essential to price from a specification which is precise or which does not change from period to period.

In selecting the price reporters informed judgment and industry advice were also relied upon. If an organized exchange or market represented the industry or commodity, the exchange or market price was used. If a trade journal quotation was generally recognized as reliable, it was used. In other instances, such as for most agricultural products and fish, prices for individual specifications are officially collected and published by other government agencies. For quotations from individual producers (the Bureau does not use prices from buyers) reporters were selected taking into account the distribution of companies by geographic region (where such distribution is important), by degree of integration, by volume, and by degree of "price leadership." Whenever possible, at least three reporters were obtained for each specification. In order to avoid revealing information which is collected on a confidential basis, the Bureau does not publish composite prices based on less than three quotations from individual reporters.

Classification. The basic classification system of the revised index follows. Each of the subgroups listed is, in turn, made up of product classes. Each group or subgroup consists of a related group of products, common as to raw material, end-use, or production process. However, the products within each subgroup are not necessarily of the same economic class—some subgroups consist entirely of highly fabricated products such as construction machinery; others, like cotton products, range from semi-finished goods (yarns) through to final finished products (sheets or curtains).

Farm Products
- Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables
- Grains
- Livestock and live poultry
- Plant and animal fibers
- Fluid milk
- Eggs
- Hay, hay seeds, and oil seeds
- Other farm products

Processed Foods
- Cereal and bakery products
- Meats, poultry, and fish
- Dairy products and ice cream
- Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables
- Sugar and confectionery
- Packaged beverage materials
- Fats and oils, edible
- Other processed foods

Textile Products and Apparel
- Cotton products
- Wool products
- Synthetic textile products
- Silk products
- Apparel
- Other textile products

Hides, Skins, and Leather Products
- Hides and skins
- Leather
- Footwear
- Other leather products

Fuel, Power, and Lighting Materials
- Coal
- Coke
- Gas
- Electricity
- Petroleum and products

Chemicals and Allied Products
- Industrial chemicals
- Paint and paint materials
- Drug and pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and perfumes
- Fats and oils, inedible
- Mixed fertilizer
- Fertilizer materials
- Other chemicals and allied products

Rubber and Products
- Crude rubber
- Tires and tubes
- Other rubber products

Lumber and Wood Products
- Lumber
- Millwork
- Plywood

Pulp, Paper, and Allied Products
- Woodpulp
- Wastepaper
- Paper
- Paperboard
- Converted paper and paperboard products
- Building paper and board

Metals and Metal Products
- Iron and steel
- Nonferrous metals
- Metal containers
- Hardware
- Plumbing equipment
- Heating equipment
- Fabricated structural metal products
- Fabricated nonstructural metal products

Machinery and Motive Products
- Agricultural machinery and equipment
- Construction machinery and equipment
- Metal-working machinery and equipment
- General-purpose machinery and equipment
- Miscellaneous machinery
- Electrical machinery and equipment
- Motor vehicles

Furniture and Other Household Durables
- Household furniture
- Commercial furniture

Floor coverings
Household appliances
Radio, television, and phonographs
Other household durable goods

Nonmetallic Minerals—Structural
Flat glass
Concrete ingredients
Concrete products
Structural-clay products
Gypsum products
Prepared asphalt roofing
Other nonmetallic minerals

Tobacco Manufactures and Bottled Beverages
Cigarettes
Cigars
Other tobacco products
Alcholic beverages
Nonalcholic beverages

Miscellaneous
Toys, sporting, and athletic goods and small arms
Manufactured animal feeds
Notions and accessories
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment
Other miscellaneous

This classification scheme is built of cells that can be rearranged in any fashion which appears desirable, or necessary. In addition to the basic classification presented here, the Bureau is also planning regular publication of certain special-purpose indexes and a detailed breakdown by various economic categories. These classifications are discussed more fully in the section on maintenance policy.

Weights. The basic weights for the revised index are total transactions as reported in the Census of Manufactures for 1947.[3] Interplant transfers are excluded insofar as available data permit. Data for agricultural and extractive industry products were obtained from the Agriculture and Minerals Yearbooks for 1947; import data cover the year 1947, as reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce. All of these 1947 data were used to establish the relationships among the groups, subgroups, and product classes. Within product classes, however, the Bureau has attempted to approximate the most typical postwar relationships between commodities within the same class. Therefore, the best information available is used for this purpose, and it does not necessarily relate to 1947. For example, 1947 was a year in which the production pattern for agricultural machinery was seriously distorted by the prolonged closing of one major plant; industry data for 1949 were used to determine the relative weights within the product class. The relationship of total agricultural machinery to agricultural equipment and the relationships of each to construction machinery, however, are based upon the 1947 experience. In moving from specifications to larger groupings, any distortions which existed in 1947 become progressively less important. Moreover, they are clearly more than offset by the advantage of having the general pattern of the index reflect a concrete time period and set of conditions—mutually consistent marketwise and valuewise.

Formula. The index is calculated fundamentally by the Laspeyres formula, which is used for most current index-number construction.

$$I=\frac{\sum P_1 Q_0}{\sum P_0 Q_0}\times 100$$

P_1 is the price in the current period
P_0 is the price in the base period
Q_0 is the quantity weight in the base period

In theory, most authorities agree that the best formula to employ would be one in which the weights (i. e., "q") represent the existing conditions in both of the periods which are compared. In practice, however, there is no practical method of obtaining and using data which reflect the current quantity relationships; therefore, use of the Laspeyres formula with fairly frequent revisions of the weights will give a good approximation of one of the theoretically superior formulae. (The proposed program with respect to weight revisions is discussed in the section on maintenance policy.)

In actual operation, the necessity of making allowance for changing specifications of individual commodities raises certain difficulties. The strict observance of the Laspeyres formula would require adjustments in both prices and quantities to prevent index distortion whenever there is a change in the specification of an individual commodity. Instead, the Bureau uses a modification of the formula [4] in which the commodity indexes are computed by chaining together the month-to-month price relatives and weighting these by the

[3] The Bureau carefully considered alternative methods of weighting besides sales; in particular, an analysis was made of the possible use of "value added by manufacture" weights. The use of this type of weight has been advocated in the belief that this would avoid the duplication arising from the flow of raw materials through various stages of production: for example, the value of raw cotton in the value of cotton yarn; raw cotton and yarn in gray goods; raw cotton, yarn and gray goods in print cloth, etc. A complete analysis of this problem, and the Bureau's reasons for not using value added weights in preference to transactions or sales weights will be published at a later date in the bulletin on the revised wholesale price index.

[4] This formula can be reduced algebraically to a strict Laspeyres.

value of sales, rather than the absolute prices weighted by physical quantities. The net result is equivalent to using the Laspeyres formula and adjusting the base quantities whenever a price change results solely from a change in specification.

Also, this formula has certain advantages in calculations, principally because ready substitution of one commodity for another can be made without the necessity of introducing adjustment factors to eliminate distortions in level. It also permits ready substitution of a new weighting diagram and lends itself to automatic calculation with built-in mechanical checks.

The prices used in the indexes from 1947 through 1951 are the simple arithmetic averages of the 4 or 5 weeks in each month; each weekly price is that which prevailed on a specific day of the week. Beginning in 1952, the prices used in the indexes are those which prevail on a particular day of the month—in most cases, Tuesday of the week containing the 15th. A careful comparison of the movement of an index based on 1-day-a-week with an index based on 1-day-a-month prices revealed no significant difference. Furthermore, since any of the minor differences which might occur are not systematically biased in one direction or another, no cumulative error arises in the index from the choice of a pricing period.

Relation Between the Indexes

Because the wholesale price index is used widely for various legal purposes as well as for analysis, the former and revised series must be joined together officially as of some period between January 1947, when the revised index starts, and December 1951, when the former index was discontinued. Since differences in the base periods of the two indexes cause them to be far apart in level during this 5-year period, the combination must be made by the process technically known as "linking." The arithmetic process of linking changes the level, but leaves the percentage changes from month to month intact. The former series was linked to the revised in January 1947. A continuous monthly series from 1926 forward for the "all commodities index" and for "all commodities other than farm products and foods," accompanies the first public release of data for the revised index.

983721—52——5

The "linked" series will not supersede the former index as the "official" Federal Government series for 1947–51, inclusive. The only official series are the former series (1926=100) through the end of 1951 and the revised series from that date forward. The former index represents the Bureau's best measure with the resources and information available at the time—through the end of 1951. Although the revised index may be a better measure of price movements through the 5-year period 1947–51, it draws on data and resources not available when the former index was computed. The continuous series (1947–49=100) from 1926 forward was calculated solely for analytical purposes. Since the former index (1926=100) and the revised index (1947–49=100) differed markedly in level at the end of 1951, those parties who employ the index in escalator-type contracts must make adjustments. A general notice sent to index users in November 1951 described one possible process for making such adjustments; the Bureau will gladly furnish technical advice on the mechanics of adjustment and suggest means of approximating composites, like building materials, which will not be published as such in the revised index.

In addition to recalculating the "all commodities" index from 1946 to 1926, the Bureau has undertaken a similar program for many individual groups and subgroups of the revised index. In some instances, they can be carried to 1926, in others not as far. The Bureau also intends to make some special calculations for years prior to 1947 using data which were not included in the former index (such as prices of machinery) for other groups and subgroups. This program is to be carried out as staff and funds permit, with the results published as special studies or reports, not as part of the regular index publication plan.

Maintenance of the Revised Index

Revision and Correction Policy. The Bureau's multiple correction policy, which created some confusion, was modified in the revised index. Formerly, the correction (covering both internal clerical errors and reporting errors) included (*a*) three successive monthly printings of each index, and (*b*) a review and correction of the entire year's indexes in June of the succeeding year.

For the revised index the practice is to publish the indexes once as preliminary; in the following month all available corrections will be incorporated and the indexes will be published as final. Corrections which come to light after the final index is published will be used in calculating any indexes then current, and posted to the Bureau's price records, but the corrections will not be extended back to indexes already published as "final."[5]

Weight Changes. The Laspeyres formula, as indicated earlier, approaches theoretically superior formulas if the weights are not allowed to become outmoded. Currently, the Bureau of the Census plans to collect and publish complete Censuses of Manufactures (the basis for the weights of this index) every 5 years and sample Censuses each year. The basic weighting diagram will be reviewed and revised when a full Census becomes available.[6] Between such complete Censuses, however, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will review the detailed weights within product classes whenever necessary and accordingly might introduce new detailed weights as of the start of any year. Index users will be duly notified of any such change, and will be given full information on the change and the effect on the index in the month in which it occurs.[7] Following standard procedure, the introduction of new weights (or new commodities) will not be allowed to affect the level of the index in the month in which the change is made.

The Bureau was unable to develop and obtain general agreement on an economic classification in time to incorporate it with the first release of the revised index. However, a detailed economic classification which divides all products both by stage of fabrication and end-use (i. e., raw materials vs. finished goods or consumer goods vs. capital equipment) is to be computed during 1952 and extended back to January 1947. To the extent that the data in the former index and in the Bureau's files permit, this economic classification may later be carried back prior to World War II.

A series of special-purpose index numbers is also being computed; for example, "all tractors," combining these classed as agricultural machinery with those classed as construction and industrial machinery; petroleum subdivided by region; domestic farm products, excluding imports; household equipment and supplies, etc. Some of these special-purpose indexes are to be published with the first report, others will be added later.

The initial release of the revised index contains the following:

(1) The index numbers (1947–49=100) for "all commodities" and "all commodities other than farm products and foods" from 1926 forward.

(2) The indexes for each of the groups and subgroups in the revised index from 1947 forward.

(3) The regular report of item prices and indexes for January 1952.

(4) A full list of the items included in the index.

In addition, the Bureau will make available the product-class indexes and the individual-item prices or indexes from 1947 forward. The basic weighting diagram of the new index is to be made available when economic classification is complete. It will contain the weights used for each item both in the product classification and in the various economic classifications.

Weekly and Daily Indexes. Release of the revised comprehensive index will be followed by a revised weekly wholesale price index. Although basically similar, the revised weekly index differs in several respects from the former index. The weekly index represents the Bureau's best estimate of what the monthly index would be if it were computed each week. However, the weekly index is not the official index; it is only an estimate, and has a certain margin of error which is kept as small as possible within the limits of cost and availability of data.

In contrast with the former weekly index which had an elaborate correction procedure applied retroactively to eliminate this margin of error and to make it a continuous, historically consistent

[5] Experience has proven that corrections made after the second month do not change any composite index significantly. In individual commodity series, however, the Bureau will continue to carry all corrections back; these corrections will be indicated by footnotes to the individual series showing when the correction was actually incorporated in the index. The current publication of the index will also carry a full reference to the correction.

[6] If the next full Census of Manufactures is taken in 1953 and becomes available in 1954, the weighting diagram of the index will be revised as of start of 1955. Except in cases of emergency, all revisions will be incorporated as of the beginning of a calendar year. In case of war or a system of comprehensive economic controls, the entire weighting structure will be reviewed.

[7] An overlap index will always be computed using the old weights, in order to measure the effect of the new weights.

series, the revised weekly index is not corrected. It is computed as an estimated percentage change from the latest published monthly index. As soon as a monthly index is published, all weekly indexes falling in that month are superseded, and no attempt is made to correct these indexes for the estimating errors to make them a continuous series. The amount of detail published in the revised weekly will also be less than that shown in the former index. Indexes are to be published only for "all commodities," farm products, foods, and the total of all other commodities. However, subgroup indexes will be published for a few commodity groupings where prices change frequently and where indications of movement can not be obtained from the Bureau's daily index of spot market prices. At first, such subgroup indexes are to be computed only for meats, fertilizer materials, petroleum products, and lumber. Commodities like grains, livestock, nonferrous metals, and fats and oils are covered adequately in the daily index.

The daily index of spot market prices has also been revised; certain commodities which are no longer important in the domestic economy, or the prices of which tend to remain stable for long periods of time (raw silk, barley and coffee, flaxseed, and shellac) have been dropped from the index; and the basis of quotation for the prices of copper and lead has been changed from the primary metals to scrap grades to make them more sensitive indicators of market conditions. New quotations are also used for print cloth and cottonseed oil. These revisions make the index more sensitive and, accordingly, more useful.

—EDGAR I. EATON
Division of Prices and Cost of Living

". . . From a comparison of tables relative to retail prices in the [1903 annual] report with the data for wholesale prices published in the Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor for March 1904, it is seen that the former are more stable and do not show the sharp and extensive fluctuations of the latter. As a rule, of course, retail prices must follow the wholesale, rising and falling with the latter, but the extent of the fluctuation differs materially. For example a comparison of the relative wholesale and retail prices of 25 similar articles or groups of articles of food, covering period 1890 to 1903 inclusive, shows a range of 37.2 percent in wholesale prices, but only 15.4 percent in retail prices."

—Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor (In Introduction to Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1903.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor[1]

Wages and Hours[2]

FLSA Not Applicable to Atomic Bomb Employees. A United States court of appeals recently held[3] that the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was not applicable to firemen who were hired by a company engaged in the performance of various services in the town of Oak Ridge, Tenn. In its decision, the court pointed out that the facts in *Powell* v. *United States Cartridge Co.*[4] did not apply to the present case.

All but 2 of the 104 employees who brought an action against their employer were firemen. They worked for the Roane-Anderson Co. which had a fixed-fee contract with the Government to perform various services in Oak Ridge. Pursuant to the contract, the Government retained control over the firemen and policemen, with power to hire and fire them and to designate their salary and wage schedules.

The firemen claimed that they were covered by FLSA provisions and were therefore entitled to time and a half for all hours worked in excess of 40 a week. The appellate court, upholding the lower court's opinion, denied their claim, because, it stated, the production of an atomic bomb was not production of goods for interstate commerce within the meaning of the statutory coverage provisions. Citing the *Selby* case,[5] the court pointed out that no buying, no selling, no traffic, no market, and no ultimate consumer except the United States itself were involved. The court also noted that the parties to the contract had stipulated that the purpose of the project "was to engage in research, experimental work and development, and to produce an atomic bomb."

It was contended by the employees that the *Powell* case overruled the *Selby* case. In the *Powell* case, they stated, munitions were produced by a contractor for the Government, in a Government-owned munitions plant, under a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract, and the United States Supreme Court ruled that the FLSA applied to that contractor's employees. The court pointed out that the *Powell* case contract contained many references to the "employees of the contractor," but that in the present case the firemen were expressly under control and direction of the Government. It also pointed out that the contractor in the *Powell* case was "in nowise an agent of the Government," but that in the present case the contract specified "the contractor shall act as agent of the United States of America."

The court concluded: "The employment situation of the appellant firemen and policemen distinguishes them . . . from the status of the regular personnel employed by the contractor."

FLSA Not Applicable to Certain Workers in Constructing Dam. In denying an injunction sought by the Secretary of Labor, the United States District Court of Oklahoma held[6] that the FLSA did not apply to employees of a construction company under contract with the United States Army for clearing a portion of a reservoir area in connection with building a dam.

The employees, the court found, were engaged in cutting trees and removing fences which projected 615 feet above sea level. They cleared land for the foundation of the reservoir, leaving small areas of bushes and low trees, so that fish and other marine and wild life would have a chance to grow when the reservoir was filled. Purposes of the dam were found to be "fourfold: flood control, generation of electric power, aid to navigation, and recreational and other beneficial uses."

Construction of the dam, the court agreed, was a "valid exercise of commerce power by Congress." It noted the FLSA was applicable to employees engaged in commerce "but not to those whose activities merely affect interstate commerce." It added that the "test of coverage" of the FLSA was whether employee activities "were so closely related to such commerce as to be in practical and legal contemplation a part of it."

In concluding, the court stated that new construction of an instrumentality of commerce was not covered by the FLSA, and that the work performed by the employees "was primarily related to recreational activities" and therefore, the effect, if any, on commerce would be small. Accordingly the injunction sought for alleged violations of the act was denied by the court.

Labor Relations

Collective Bargaining Required for "Reasonable Time" after Settlement Agreement. In an action in which a company sought to set aside a National Labor Relations Board order, a United States court of appeals held[7] that the company

---

[1] Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

[3] *Patton* v. *Roane-Anderson Co.* (C. A. 6, Dec. 14, 1951).

[4] 339 U. S. 497. See Monthly Labor Review, July 1950, p. 133.

[5] *Selby* v. *J. A. Jones Constr. Co.*, 175 F. 2d 143. See Monthly Labor Review, August 1949, p. 168.

[6] *Tobin* v. *Pennington-Winter Co.* (E. D. Okla., Dec. 18, 1951).

[7] *Poole Foundry & Machine Co.* v. *NLRB* (C. A. 4, Nov. 14, 1951).

was obligated to bargain collectively with the union for a "reasonable time" after signing a settlement agreement with it, even though 97 percent of the employees did not recognize the union as their bargaining agent. One judge dissented, on the ground that the majority's ruling implied that the company was guilty of the charges initially preferred against it. He also stated that employees should not be forced to accept representation by a union which they had formally repudiated.

From 1946 to May 2, 1949, the company had bargained collectively with the International Association of Machinists. On May 9, 1949, the union filed charges with the NLRB against the company, alleging discriminatory discharge of certain employees. The NLRB investigated the charges, but never filed a formal complaint against the company. Instead, on December 27, 1949, the company and the union entered into a settlement agreement, whereby the company agreed not to interfere with union activities of its employees and also agreed to "bargain collectively upon request with the above-named union."

In the spring of 1950, 10 months after the collective-bargaining agreement had expired, 64 out of 66 employees petitioned the Board requesting that the union be decertified on the ground that it no longer represented them. Learning of this, the company ceased meeting with the union as it had for the past 10 months, and refused to recognize it as the employees' representative. This occurred 3½ months after the company had signed the settlement agreement promising to bargain with the union. The decertification petition of the 64 employees was dismissed by the Board on the ground that a reasonable time had not elapsed after the settlement agreement, and that both parties were entitled to this time "free from rival claims and petitions."

In June 1950, the union filed charges against the company, setting out the company's refusal to bargain. The Board issued a complaint and then an order requiring the company to bargain collectively with the union. The company then appealed.

The court, upholding the order, agreed that 3½ months was not a "reasonable period" of time, and that the company must recognize the union even though it lacked a majority. If the company did not have to bargain collectively under these circumstances, the court pointed out, it "would permit an employer to commit an unfair labor practice by refusing to bargain collectively with the union, sign a settlement agreement undertaking to bargain with the union, then attempt to have a new union certified when dissatisfaction with the old union arose among the employees because of the unfair labor practice. Certainly this should neither be permitted nor encouraged."

For a settlement agreement to have "real force," the court concluded, a reasonable period of time must elapse. Otherwise, this useful administrative device would cease to have any "practical effect as an amicable and judicious means to expeditious disposal of disputes arising under the terms of the [Labor Management Relations] Act."

Concerted Activity Unknown to Employer Nevertheless Protected. In an unusual case, the NLRB ruled[8] that an employee's discharge when she complained about working conditions and the need for a union, was discriminatory. The Board held it was irrelevant that the employer did not know of the discussion about need for a union. In all past cases, an essential factor in finding discrimination was that the employer knew of the concerted activity and the purpose thereof, namely, either to further unionization or to secure changes in working conditions. In the present case the employer was unaware of the concerted activity.

The trial examiner dismissed the charge of discriminatory action brought against the company because he could find no evidence of "unlawful motivation." The Board, stating that motives were not relevant, then posed the question "whether the conduct for which Jenifer [the employee in question] was discharged was protected by the act."

Circumstances surrounding the discharge were as follows: From July 1950 to the end of September 1950, the company had employed efficiency engineers, who made time studies on the various operations performed. As a result, an incentive-pay system was adopted to replace the previously used hourly rate system. On August 18, 1951, the date of Jenifer's discharge, she and four others were discussing the need for a union at the plant. During the discussion she made strong derogatory remarks against the company as a place to work. These remarks were reported to the company president through his office manager and resulted in Jenifer's discharge.

The Board thought that the group discussion concerning the need for a union and complaints against the company was concerted activity enjoying the protection of the LMRA. This activity it stated to be an "indispensable preliminary step to employee self-organization." If such activity were not protected, the Board added, an employer could "frustrate concerted activity at its inchoate stage and make a mockery of the guarantees of section 7 of the act."

Chairman Herzog, in dissenting, stated: "I cannot believe that Jenifer's remarks constituted the sort of concerted activity which Congress intended this Board to protect."

Refusal To Bargain Over Christmas Bonus Illegal. After Christmas bonuses had been paid for 12 years, the NLRB ruled,[9] they constituted wages and, as such, were a bargainable issue. The Board thought this conclusion necessary even though there had never been a formal bonus plan in the particular company concerned, and the bonus varied from year to year. Board Member Murdock dissented from the majority ruling, on the ground that it subverted both the intent of Congress and the spirit of Christmas.

From 1938 through 1950 the company had paid a Christmas bonus (except in 1946, when a strike occurred). During those years the bonus was either 1 week's pay or 2 percent of the employee's salary. On December 11,

[8] *Office Towel Supply Co.* (97 NLRB No. 74, Dec. 12, 1951).
[9] *Niles-Bement-Pond Co.* (97 NLRB No. 30, Nov. 29, 1951).

1950, the company announced that because the new retirement plan was several times the cost of the Christmas bonus, it could pay as a bonus only the amount of $1 for each year of continuous service, with a $5 minimum. On December 21, the company rejected the union's request to bargain collectively on the issue of the 1950 bonus.

The Board, in holding that the company must negotiate with the union on this issue, reasoned that after 12 years of receiving a bonus, the employees had a right to expect it as part of their wages.

This fact was underscored, the Board held, since the reason given by the company for reducing the yearly bonus was the cost of the newly created retirement plan. Therefore, the Board reasoned, since it was a part of the employees' wages, the company had a statutory obligation to bargain. By refusing to bargain the bonus question, the company violated section 8 (a) (1) and (a) (5) of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act.

The Board stressed, however, that the company did not have to get "permission" to make "genuine" Christmas gifts to its employees. But, it added, "The Christmas Spirit, as we conceive it, does not stop short of the bargaining table, for bargaining in good faith is in itself a continuing effort to achieve good will between an employer and his employees."

Board Member Murdock, dissenting, asked: (1) When does the "employees expectancy" in a Christmas bonus convert itself into part of their wages? After the first year? (2) Just what is a "genuine" Christmas gift? He noted, however, that he did not oppose bargaining for a yearly bonus, and added: "But a genuine Christmas gift has no place on the bargaining table."

Decertification Election Denied. The NLRB ruled [10] that a decertification election could not be granted if the union involved had never been certified, and if the company had refused recognition of the union after it learned of the employees' preference that the union should not represent them.

Section 9 (c) (1) (A) (ii) of the LMRA provides that whenever a petition is filed by employees asserting that a labor organization "currently recognized" by the employer is no longer their representative, the Board shall investigate the petition. Board Member Murdock, dissenting from the majority opinion, said that since the employer had been recognizing the union at the time the petition was filed, it should hear the case and direct an election.

The majority did not agree that the requirement of current recognition was to be tested as of date of filing of the petition rather than some later date. Section 9 (c) (1) was pointed to as further providing that the Board shall direct an election if after "an appropriate hearing," it finds "upon the record of such hearing" that such a question of representation exists. From that clause the NLRB concluded that the record of the hearing and not the contents of the petition should form the basis "for the Board's determination of whether a question of representation exists." At the hearing, it was shown that the company no longer recognized the union. The Board concluded that as the union had never been certified and "is not currently recognized," the NLRB was not empowered to direct a decertification election.

Member Murdock, in his dissent, touched on one other point. Even if he agreed, he said, with the Board's ruling that "only the present recognition status of the union is relevant," he still would not have dismissed this petition. The company's nonrecognition of the union, he considered, was only temporary—a mere "suspension of recognition pending resolution by the Board" of this issue. He concluded by saying that the Board's decision leads to an "anomalous result" because the very employees' petition which prompted the company to refuse recognition to the union, was dismissed by the Board because of such refusal by the company.

The majority noted that the decertification process was designed to enable employees to unseat a union that either was certified or was recognized by the company. Neither case existed here. It was agreed by the majority that the dissenting member was correct in saying that all the company had to do for the decertification process to begin again was to recognize the union. But, the Board stated, it had sufficient power to prevent the abuse of its processes, and it could always reinstate the petition.

Veteran's Reemployment Rights

Veteran's Reemployment Damage Claim Unaffected by Laches or Statutes of Limitations. The Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit [11] recently affirmed an award of damages by a United States district court to a veteran who had been denied restoration by his employer, though 2 years had elapsed between the veteran's fruitless application and his bringing of the lawsuit.

The veteran made timely application for reinstatement on November 7, 1946, and again inquired of his employer in the spring of 1947. He next went to his draft board. At that time, a transfer of authority was contemplated for the aid of veterans through an agency to be created. The draft board undertook to refer his case to the new agency and later did so. When the veteran received notice from a veterans' reemployment office, he pursued his claim through it. When settlement did not result, he asked for referral to the appropriate United States attorney. An action for damages, but not restoration, was filed during November 1948.

The district court held that no Federal or Georgia statute of limitation barred this action. It further refused to find laches in the delay of 2 years in bringing court action. The court of appeals approved both of these points.

---

[10] *Coca-Cola Bottling Co.* (97 NLRB No. 73, Dec. 12, 1951).

[11] *Wintuft Corp.* v. *Fuques* (C. A. 5, Oct. 19, 1951).

Unemployment Compensation

Actively Seeking Work. The Washington Superior Court held [12] that a commercial fisherman of 30-years' experience, who had done no other work—except ship rigging for a short period—was "actively seeking work," when during the slack fishing season he kept in close touch with his union and repeatedly sought work at the docks, where a limited amount of repair work and fishing was done during the off season. The court stated it would have been futile for a fisherman to seek employment in an unrelated industry. It therefore reversed the decision of the Commissioner of the Employment Security Department denying claimant benefits, on the ground that such decision was arbitrary and capricious in failing to "recognize the stark realities of the situation confronting" the claimant.

Meaning of "Unemployed." The Washington Superior Court held [13] that a claimant who, after losing his job as a carpenter, sold standing timber on land owned by him, had sold a capital asset rather than receiving remuneration for services, and was therefore unemployed and eligible for benefits. While the claimant assisted in logging the timber, under the logging contract, he received no more money than if he had not assisted in that work.

Part-Time Work Held Suitable. The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court held [14] that a claimant who had refused a job which would have given her only 18 to 28 hours' work a week should be disqualified from benefits for having refused suitable work. The claimant had refused the job on the ground that it was part-time and required Saturday work and a workday beginning at 9 a. m. rather than 10 a. m. The court stated that to award benefits "would establish the principle that an unemployed claimant may refuse any work offer in which he or she is not to be employed for a full week," and that such a principle would be inconsistent with the statutory provisions for compensating partial unemployment.

Unsatisfactory Work Not Misconduct. The Pennsylvania Superior Court held [15] that an oyster shucker who was fired because he damaged an excessive number of oysters in opening the shells was not discharged for "willful misconduct." There was no proof that the damage was deliberate or with wrongful intent.

[12] *Bergsnes* v. *Employment Security Department* (Wash. Super. Ct., Nov. 21, 1951).
[13] *Day* v. *Robertson* (Wash. Super. Ct., Dec. 5, 1951).
[14] *In re Krieger* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., App. Div., Nov. 14, 1951).
[15] *McClain* v. *Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Pa. Super. Ct., Nov. 20, 1951).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

December 13, 1951

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *Charles A. Krause Milling Co. (West Milwaukee, Wis.)* and *Local No. 9, International Union of Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers (CIO)*, ruled that under the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 the 30-day grace period in a union-shop agreement extended only to those employees who were not members of the union on the effective date of agreement and to new employees. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 29, No. 15, Dec. 24, 1951, LRRM p. 1120.)

December 20

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, in a recent published statement, opposed compulsory retirement of workers at a predetermined age, stating that retirement should be based "on a man's ability and a man's desire, not on his age." (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release, Dec. 20, 1951.)

December 21

THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATOR approved General Wage Regulation 19 and an accompanying resolution, which had been previously adopted by the Wage Stabilization Board and which covers a policy on health and welfare plans. (Source: WSB release 162, Dec. 23, 1951; for discussion, see p. 178 of this issue.)

A MINE DISASTER took 119 lives in Orient Mine No. 2 at West Frankfort, Illinois. (Source: United Mine Workers Journal, Jan. 1, 1952.)

December 22

FOLLOWING labor and management's failure to negotiate a new contract in the basic steel industry, Federal mediation efforts, and the threat of a New Year's Eve strike, the President certified the dispute to the WSB, as it "gravely threatens the progress of national defense." The United Steelworkers of America (CIO) demands include a 15-cent wage increase, a guaranteed annual wage, and other benefits. (Source: White House release, Dec. 22, 1951.)

On December 27, the union instructed its members to remain on the job until January 3, pending a special convention of delegates to consider the President's request for continued work while the Board reviews the merits of the dispute. (Source: CIO News, Dec. 31, 1951.)

On January 4, 1952, the convention delegates agreed to a 45-day strike postponement to start on January 7, the day on which the WSB hearings in the dispute were scheduled to commence. (Source: CIO release, Jan. 4, 1952.)

December 29

THE NLRB, in the case of *Air Line Pilots Association, International (AFL)* and *Union of Air Line Pilots Association Professional and Administrative Employees*, ruled that a labor union which represents airline pilots on several airlines is an employer engaging in commerce within the meaning of the LMRA and, therefore, must bargain with its employees. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 29, No. 19, Jan. 7, 1952, LRRM p. 1155.)

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10317, established the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation to study immediate and long-term health requirements and to recommend necessary action to meet these needs. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 2, Jan. 3, 1952, p. 57.)

January 2, 1952

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States denied review in the case of *Safeway Stores, Inc.* v. *DiSalle*, thereby, in effect, upholding a lower court's decision sustaining the price ceilings established by the Office of Price Stabilization. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 20, No. 25, Jan. 2, 1952, p. 3166.)

January 7

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States, in the case of *International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union* v. *Juneau Spruce Corp.*, unanimously sustained a lower court's award and thereby affirmed the constitutionality of the LMRA's provisions that a union is liable for damages resulting from an unfair labor practice. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter (Extra Edition Bulletin), vol. 29, No. 19, Jan. 7, 1952.)

January 9

THE PRESIDENT, in his State of the Union message, called for amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act. (Source: Cong. Record, vol. 98, No. 2, Jan. 9, 1952, p. 29.)

January 10

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, under provisions of the Public Contracts Act, revised minimum wage rates effective February 17 in two industries. Hourly rates of 93 cents were set in the drug and medicine branch and 85 cents in the toilet preparations and cosmetics branch of the drug, medicine, and toilet preparations industry; and 90 cents in the surgical instruments and apparatus industry. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 12, Jan. 17, 1952, pp. 518 and 520.)

Developments in Industrial Relations[1]

POSTPONEMENT of a basic steel strike, threat of a Nation-wide walk-out in meatpacking plants, and the conclusion of major agreements in the electrical products industry were leading developments in industrial relations activities during December 1951.

Strike Threats

Steel and Aluminum. A threatened Nation-wide strike by about half a million workers in basic steel plants on January 1, 1952, by the United Steelworkers (CIO) was temporarily postponed. This action followed Presidential certification of the dispute to the Wage Stabilization Board and a request for the maintenance of uninterrupted production pending the Board's consideration of the case.

Following 3 weeks of stalemated negotiations during which the union charged a refusal by management representatives to bargain in good faith, the strike threat was announced on December 17. Steel companies had declined to make a counteroffer to the union's wage proposals in view of uncertainties surrounding Federal approval of increased steel prices. The union's demands include a 15-cent general hourly wage increase (described earlier by the union as a "substantial" wage increase), a progressive increase of one-half cent in each labor grade, and numerous other contract changes.[2]

The threat of a walk-out in the aluminum industry was also postponed when the steelworkers' contracts with the Aluminum Company of America and the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Co., covering some 30,000 workers, were extended to January 31, 1952.[3] The extension was based on an understanding that any wage increases agreed upon would be retroactive.

Meatpacking. The United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) announced on December 23, 1951, that approximately 80,000 of its members had voted a Nation-wide strike at plants of the "Big Four" meatpackers (Swift, Armour, Cudahy, and Wilson) and leading independents, unless agreement was reached on the union's key contract proposal for a $3,000 guaranteed annual wage. Although the union did not request a general wage increase it stated that the annual wage proposal, if agreed upon, would result in higher annual earnings for about a third of the workers involved in the negotiations. Other proposals included time-and-a-half pay for Saturday work, elimination of wage differentials between areas and between men and women on the same work, and correction of interplant inequities.

Negotiations commenced in August under a wage-reopening clause of a 2-year contract. No strike date was set.

On the same day, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL) announced an agreement with Swift & Co. providing a 6-cent general hourly wage increase for some 5,000 workers, retroactive to December 17. The settlement was subject to ratification by the union's membership and approval by the Wage Stabilization Board. This announcement of their agreement led the Packinghouse Workers to schedule a national conference on January 6 to consider further action on wage negotiations.

The separate actions by the AFL and CIO meatpacking unions in current negotiations contrasted with their united negotiations for a general wage increase early in 1951.[3] [4]

Aircraft Manufacture. A dispute between the Boeing Airplane Co.'s Wichita (Kans.) plant, employing approximately 7,500 workers, and the International Association of Machinists (AFL) was certified by the President to the WSB on

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations. Beginning with the January 1952 issue of the Monthly Labor Review, this section was placed on a calendar monthly basis.

[2] See January 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 68).

[3] See February 1951 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 190).

[4] See April 1951 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 482).

983721—52——6

December 28, 1951. This action followed scheduling of a strike for January 2, 1952, to support union proposals for wage increases, a union shop, and improved holiday and sick benefits in a new contract. The prior contract expired November 5.

Defense officials had certified that the plant's production of B–47 jet bombers was of "utmost importance to the Air Force."

Strikes

Atomic Energy. Intervention of a special atomic energy labor-relations panel on December 31 halted a sympathy strike that finally caused idleness of approximately 10,000 construction workers at the Paducah (Ky.) atomic energy project. The strike began December 24 when about 1,500 AFL carpenters left their jobs to protest the dismissal of 6 employees for alleged loafing. By December 29, the walk-out had become widespread, as other construction workers left their jobs in sympathy.

Airlines. Approximately 6,000 ground and flight-service employees of Pan American World Airways were made idle December 16 to 18 as the result of a strike of the Transport Workers' Union (CIO). Workers voted to end the strike after President Truman, acting under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, appointed an emergency board on December 17 to investigate and recommend a settlement of the dispute.

The union was requesting new contract terms providing increases of 18 cents an hour for mechanics and port stewards and $40 a month for flight stewards, stewardesses, and pursers. It rejected a company offer of increases amounting to 9 cents an hour and $5 a month for these classifications, respectively. Another union proposal called for a reduction in hours worked by flight-service employees.

Insurance. A Nation-wide strike called by the Insurance Agents' International Union (AFL) affected approximately 10,000 employees of the Prudential Insurance Co. beginning December 1. The walk-out was still unsettled at the end of the month. Union proposals include a $20 increase in weekly guaranteed pay, a weekly expense allowance, and additional retirement benefits. A company offer of increased commission rates and an employer-financed pension plan was rejected.

Significant Negotiations

Railroads. The Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.), urged the Secretary of the Army on December 7 to join in an agreement to arbitrate its long-standing wage-hour-rules dispute with the Nation's carriers. In order to avert a threatened Nation-wide strike the Army seized the railroads in August 1950. The carriers have offered to arbitrate on the question of rules changes only.

An emergency board investigating the railroads' dispute with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.) adjourned on December 17, following hearings limited to the presentation of evidence by the carriers.[4] Another emergency board began hearings on December 11 in the union-shop dispute involving the carriers and nonoperating railroad unions.

Railroad labor-management relations were strained still further by a pension dispute between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.) and a group of western roads. The union has proposed that the $165 maximum monthly retirement benefit provided for engineers under the Railroad Retirement Act shall be increased to $300 with the difference to be paid by management. The carriers have rejected the demand as a nonbargainable issue.

Electrical Products. Negotiation for a new contract between the General Electric Corp. and the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (Ind.), which affects about 44,000 employees, was reported in early December 1951. Terms of agreement are similar to those granted to the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) in October.[5] [6]

Increases for approximately 43,000 wage and salaried employees, ranging from 5 to 10 cents an hour and $2 to $4 a week, respectively, are provided in an agreement reached by the Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the CIO Electrical Workers on December 21. Starting in 1952, a 3-week

[4] See November 1951 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 591).
[5] See December 1951 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 714).

vacation after 15 years of employment is also provided. The parties further agreed to a reopening of wage and salary provisions in April.

A similar agreement involving about 5,500 employees was accepted by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL). Negotiations continued with the UEW (Ind.).[2]

Shipbuilding. New contract negotiations between the Bethlehem Steel Co. and the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers' Union (CIO) began on December 18. The existing contract, which was to expire on December 31, was extended for 2 months. About 30,000 workers in the company's 8 Atlantic Coast shipyards are affected by union proposals for a 20-cent hourly increase in the base rate for standard first-class mechanics, a union shop, a guaranteed annual wage, improved vacation benefits, and abolition of "interplant inequalities."

Textiles. Ratification of a 1-year contract providing a "package" wage increase of 9½ cents an hour for some 15,000 American Viscose Corp. employees was announced by the Textile Workers (CIO) on December 11.

Telephone. The New York Telephone Co. and the Telephone Traffic Union (Ind.) reached a 1-year agreement providing weekly wage increases ranging from $2 to $4 for about 18,000 down-State traffic workers. It is subject to ratification by the union's membership.

Wage Stabilization Board Actions. A self-administering policy which governs proposed new health and welfare plans or the modification of existing plans is established by General Wage Regulation 19 and Resolution 78, announced by the Board on December 23. Benefits covered by the policy and procedures under which they can be made effective are defined in the regulation, while "review criteria" or standards for new or amended plans are outlined in the resolution. Proposed plans conforming to the stipulated benefits and criteria may be placed in operation 30 days after submission to the Board unless the filing party is notified to the contrary. Benefits need not be offset against wage increases permitted under other wage stabilization regulations. Petitions for approval of nonconforming plans will be considered by a special tripartite committee.

General wage increases of 8 cents an hour and job-rate revisions averaging about 7 cents an hour, provided in agreements recently negotiated in the copper and other nonferrous metals industry, were approved by the Board.[6] The parties involved were the Kennecott Copper Corp., Phelps Dodge Corp., and Anaconda Copper Mining Co., other smaller firms in the industry and the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) and other unions. The same general wage increase provided in the American Smelting and Refining Co. agreement was also approved, but consideration of job rate adjustments and other fringe benefit provisions was postponed to permit further study. Action was deferred on pension plan provisions agreed upon by some of the companies, pending WSB policy developments.

The Board agreed to consider and make recommendations in the dispute between the Todd Shipbuilding Corp. yard in San Pedro, Calif., and the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Union (CIO). It acted after the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and the Defense Department certified that the yard was engaged in a substantial amount of urgent defense work. Disagreement over the union's request for a wage increase precipitated a strike at the yard during September.

This is the second voluntarily submitted dispute accepted by the Board. In the earlier dispute involving the Hanford (Wash.) Atomic Energy Commission project[6] the parties requested a final and binding decision.[7]

[2] See December 1951 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 714).

[7] Malcolm L. Denise, Associate Counsel for the Ford Motor Co., replaced Maynard Smith, a Board industry member, on December 4.

Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, were shown with the title entries.

Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.

Special Reviews

The Dynamics of a Labor Market. By Charles A. Myers and George P. Shultz. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1951. 219 pp. $4 ($3 to schools).

The controversy on the realism of economic—particularly wage—theory seems to have made way for field studies explicitly designed to test such theories. The Dynamics of a Labor Market follows Reynold's and Shister's *Job Horizons* (1949), and, in close succession, Shultz' *Pressures on Wage Decisions* (1951), and Reynolds' *The Structure of Labor Markets* (1951). The titles are all somewhat broad, in view of the fact that the data of each volume are limited to particular conditions. The skill and balanced judgment of these authors, however, led to excellent expositions of the circumstances and economic environment of the data collected, so that the limitations of their conclusions are obvious. The more such careful studies are conducted, the more decisively will their results shape new wage theory.

In the volume now reviewed, Myers and Shultz have effectively told the story of a well-known New England community from which a national textile firm suddenly withdrew without regard for the effect on the area, of the experiences of the displaced workers in getting relocated, and of the impact of the company's removal on the community's remaining firms and unions and their bargaining relationship. The loss of what had been the largest source of employment stunned the community, but, though unemployment reached 12 percent of the labor force, adjustments were made with resourcefulness.

Differences in experience between the two groups distinguished by the investigators could have been anticipated. One group commenced to look for jobs in anticipation of the lay-off; the other waited until the blow fell. Nor is it surprising that the search for jobs was rather unsystematic and localized. It is interesting, however, that while some of the workers refused the first job offered, many accepted employment although they were aware of certain adverse conditions surrounding it. They evidently had a subjective notion of a minimum of wages and other job attractions, if some jobs were rejected. But there is no evidence that above this minimum the workers weighed the alternatives and sought the "best" job. In their reasoning, economic factors loomed larger than human and physical conditions, which might have been given primary consideration in a tight labor market. These findings doubly underline the findings of Reynolds, Shister, and others about labor mobility, namely, that even in a time of full employment employed workers are unlikely to look for other jobs or to move even if they hear of "better" positions, as had been assumed in earlier writings.

Not all the findings of the present study refute traditional thinking. The existence of unemployment in the community influenced the attitude of the employed workers when competition from the unemployed could threaten. Workers proved more amenable to technological change, and tightening of discipline was possible. Entrance wage rates for new employees were lowered, thus reducing total labor costs without affecting the wages of the employed workers. Under the influence of unemployment, several occupational "noncompeting" submarkets developed, where, e. g., scarce skilled workers were totally unaffected by unemployment of the unskilled. Within each submarket, economic forces played their part, and wage discrepancies between plants did not appear to be too large.

Different company policies emerged. Those firms with high wages and good labor relations chose not to take advantage of the pressure of unemployment but to preserve their long-term workforce. Wage policy even among the other firms was only partially dictated by local labor-market conditions. Where it was, the decisive element was wage changes rather than absolute rates which had to be followed—a conclusion also reached by Reynolds in his investigation of another community. Half the manufacturing firms in the area considered the product market a more important criterion for their wage decisions than the labor market. They felt squeezed between the necessity of obtaining labor and keeping prices competitive, and the latter proved the more important at this juncture.

The important question whether unions are influenced by unemployment considerations is here answered by Myers and Shultz emphatically in the affirmative. At the local level, rank and file influence on leaders is first and foremost for preservation of employment—with the warning that strong wage demands will not find support. These factors provided a brake on demands for wage increases in the particular labor market under review, as a result of the changed level of employment. Job security seems much more important to this reviewer than any vague desire to "maintain a bargaining relationship," which is given more emphasis by the authors than the evidence seems to merit. Consideration for employment conditions was proved consistent with over-all union objectives by the fact that the position of those unions which were strong, or had satisfactory relations with management before the shut-down, remained satisfactory.

The authors have rendered a real service to the field of labor economics by their scientific caution in drawing general conclusions, and by their contribution toward building a more realistic wage theory. They help to demolish some theoretical concepts, yet show the points at which economic analysis is helpful and necessary to explain observed behavior under dynamic conditions.

—KIRK R. PETSHEK.

Sampling—Elementary Principles. By Philip J. McCarthy. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1951. 32 pp., bibliography. (Bull. 15.) Free to residents of New York State, 25 cents to others.

This brief pamphlet describes various aspects of sample design as they might be applied in the field of industrial and labor relations. At first glance, it appears that the sampling theory presented is applicable only to this field, but it can be applied to many additional areas.

There is, however, a very strong limitation to the pamphlet. As indicated in its first paragraph, "the treatment of theory is limited to a presentation of the formulae used in assessing the accuracy of a particular sample design. Only those formulae are given which apply to proportions (that is, where one is dealing with attributes rather than with quantitative data) since research in industrial and labor relations will frequently be limited to a study of such variables."

Research workers in the field of industrial and labor relations are frequently concerned with measurement of quantitative data rather than with data on attributes or proportions. Hence any research worker who is concerned with quantitative data must resort to other literature to determine the best sample design for his particular purpose.

Professor McCarthy's little book is extremely well written. It presents the formulae needed in the calculation of sampling errors or the size of the sample required for various assumed errors. It describes briefly the theory of sampling distributions as well as the following four known designs: (1) Simple random sampling, (2) stratified simple random sampling, (3) cluster sampling, and (4) systematic sampling.

For each type of design, the method of estimating sampling error, the limitation attached to the design, and the advantages and disadvantages are discussed. But no proofs are presented. In the final section, under the heading of "Some Practical Problems," the author discusses the problems of nonresponse, interviewer variance, and the most important problem facing the research worker —the difference between the actual design of the sample and its execution, as well as the biases which may result from such a difference.

Any research worker who is concerned with the field of sampling will be well rewarded if he reads "Sampling—Elementary Principles;" this holds despite the limitations indicated by the author and by this reviewer. I believe that it could well be incorporated as a basic discussion of the theory and application of sampling into any elementary textbook in statistics. Such information is far more useful than, for instance, the discussion of tests of significance which so often appears in textbooks written for beginners in statistics. —SAMUEL WEISS.

Benefit Plans

Health, Welfare and Pension Programs Under Wage Stabilization. Washington, U. S. Wage Stabilization Board, 1951. 60 pp.; processed.

Report to the Wage Stabilization Board by the Tripartite Panel on Health, Welfare and Pension Plans, October 22, 1951. A minority report was published under the following title: Report of Industry Members, Advisory Committee on Health, Welfare and Pension Plans—to the Wage Stabilization Board, October 31, 1951.

Health and Welfare Plans in the Basic Steel Industry. By Manuel Eber and Thomas H. Paine. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 5 pp. (Serial No. R. 2061; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, October 1951.) Free.

Cooperative Movement

Cooperative Housing in the United States, Mid-1950. By Florence E. Parker. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 7 pp. (Serial No. R. 2062; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, September 1951.) Free.

Petroleum Operations of Farmer Cooperatives. By J. Warren Mather. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, Cooperative Research and Service Division, 1951. 72 pp., charts, maps, illus. (Circular C–139.)

Detailed analysis of cooperative petroleum organizations in the United States. Aspects covered include retailing and wholesaling, refining and manufacturing, production and purchasing of crude oil, transportation operations, and financial aspects. Lists the benefits derived, enumerates the problems, and advances suggestions for possible improvements.

Recent Federal Income Tax Changes Affecting Cooperatives. By George J. Waas. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, Cooperative Research and Service Division, 1951. 10 pp.; processed. (Misc. Report 156.)

Summary of the tax situation under the 1951 Revenue Act as it affects farmers' cooperatives. The tax status of the nonfarm consumers' cooperatives remains unchanged; these never had any exemptions.

The British Cooperative Movement in a Socialist Society. By G. D. H. Cole. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1951. 168 pp., charts. 12s. 6d.

Analyzes the aspirations of consumers' cooperatives in the light of their business methods and the probable expansion of the planned economy in Great Britain. Concludes that the cooperative movement can no longer expect to "stand aside and manage its own affairs apart from the State," as it has done heretofore, "for the State is continually interfering with it." It is the author's opinion that, given continued expansion of State control of basic industries, the cooperatives must make up their minds to work with it, participate on joint industry boards, and even act as the agent of the State in some cases. He envisages a system whereby capital for new industrial enterprises will come largely from the State, overlapping and unnecessary units will be closed, and cooperatives will operate alongside a State-sponsored system of "mutual" enterprises serving persons who do not wish to join the coopera-

tive movement. He advocates more producers' cooperatives (workers' productive associations) to take over enterprises unsuitable for nationalized control, and greater collaboration by the consumers' cooperatives with such enterprises.

Cooperative Societies, [Great Britain]—Statistical Summary, 1940–1950. London, Registry of Friendly Societies, 1951. 3 pp. 6d. net.

Statistics of cooperatives organized under the Friendly Societies Act.

Cooperative Statistics, [Great Britain], for 1950. Manchester, Cooperative Union, Ltd., 1951. 147 pp.

The main part of the report consists of detailed information on the Cooperative Union's member associations, relating to membership, capitalization, employment, assets and liabilities, business, and disposition of net earnings. Summary statistics cover cooperatives affiliated with the Union and also reporting unaffiliated associations.

Beretning for 1950 [av] Norges Kooperative Landsforening. Oslo, 1951. 72 pp.

Report of the Norwegian Cooperative Wholesale (NKL) for the year 1950. This organization has 1,132 affiliated local associations, with 272,618 members. Its total sales in 1950 were 141,004,000 kroner, of which goods to the value of 53,000,000 kroner were produced in the wholesale's own factories.

Economics (General)

Economic Principles, Problems, and Policies. By William H. Kiekhofer. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1951. 957 pp., bibliographies, charts. 4th ed. (Century Studies in Economics.) $5.

A Graphic Approach to Economics—Selected Principles and Problems. By K. William Kapp and Lore L. Kapp. New York, Henry Holt and Co., 1951. xvii, 174 pp., bibliography. $1.90.

Collection of flow charts, diagrams, maps, and pictograms "designed to illustrate some economic principles and problems usually treated in the basic course in economics at the college level."

Introduction to Economics. By Henry William Spiegel. New York, Blakiston Co., 1951. 605 pp., bibliographies, charts. $5.

One chapter deals with wages and labor relations.

Education and Training

Counseling and Psychology: Vocational Psychology and its Relation to Educational and Personal Counseling. By Milton L. Blum and Benjamin Balinsky. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1951. 586 pp., bibliographies, charts, forms, illus.

Includes chapters on types of counseling centers, interview techniques, psychological tests, the concept of interest in relation to counseling, qualifications necessary for counselors, and statistics in test interpretation. Reviews methods of evaluating counseling and summarizes results of evaluative studies.

Principles and Procedures in Student Counseling. By Francis P. Robinson. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1950. 321 pp., bibliography, charts. $3.

The author illustrates his analyses of the effectiveness of various counseling techniques with abstracts of interviews which were part of an extensive program of research on student counseling procedures carried on at Ohio State University. He emphasizes the need for adjusting counseling techniques to changing requirements.

Evening Industrial Schools. By Charles A. Prosser. Chicago, American Technical Society, 1951. 372 pp., forms. Rev. ed. $5.50.

A Survey Report on Labor Education in Canada, Carried Out During the Fall and Winter, 1949–50, Under the Auspices of the Canadian Association for Adult Education. By David Smith. [Toronto, Canadian Association for Adult Education?], 1951. 40 pp.

Vocational Training in Latin America. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1951. 319 pp. (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 28.) $2. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Vocational Guidance in Australia. By G. D. Bradshaw and R. W. McCulloch. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, October 1951, pp. 303–324. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Employment and Unemployment

Economics of Employment. By Abba P. Lerner. New York, etc., McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1951. 397 pp., diagrams. $4.

Mr. Lerner applies the doctrines of Keynes to an analysis of the achievement and maintenance of full employment, which he defines as "the condition where those who want to work at the prevailing rates of pay can find work without undue difficulty." A wage policy for full employment is discussed, with emphasis on effects and problems.

Employment Trends in Pennsylvania Food Industries. By Roger B. Saylor. State College, Pennsylvania State College, Bureau of Business Research, 1951. 36 pp., maps, charts; processed. (Bull. 49.)

The first study of this type published by the Bureau of Business Research of Pennsylvania State College. Similar studies are planned for other Pennsylvania manufacturing industries.

Hiring and Separation Rates in Certain Industries, [Canada], March 1948 to February 1950. Ottawa, Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, [1951]. 41 pp.; processed. 25 cents.

Arbejdsløsheden, 1950. Copenhagen, Statistiske Departement, 1951. 59 pp. (Statistiske Meddelelser, 4.Række, 144.Bind, 2.Hæfte.)

Report on unemployment in Denmark in 1950 and in January 1951. Printed in Danish, with table of contents, some table heads, and certain other items also in French.

Handicapped

Physical Capacities and Job Placement. By Bert Hanman. Stockholm, Nordisk Rotogravyr, 1951. 167 pp., bibliography, forms.

Critical study of the theory and practice of job placement in nine European countries and the United States, with special reference to the placement of disabled persons, together with a manual of operations.

Proceedings of the 25th Convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, Daytona Beach, Fla., June 24–29, 1951. [New York, American Association of Workers for the Blind?], 1951. 202 pp. $4.

Vocational guidance and employment problems were among the subjects of papers presented.

Twice Handicapped. By Muriel Jennings. (*In* Occupations, the Vocational Guidance Journal, Washington, December 1951, pp. 176–181, bibliography. 60 cents.)

Based on results of her own investigation and the findings of others, the author points out the discrepancies between actual experience and employers' misconceptions with respect to employment of the handicapped. She suggests various approaches to the problem of convincing employers that hiring of the handicapped "is good business."

Report of the Working Party on the Employment of Blind Persons, [Great Britain]. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1951. 72 pp. 1s. 9d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

A summary of this report was published in the International Labor Review for August-September 1951 (p. 233).

Housing

Farm Housing in the South. [Athens, Ga., Agricultural Experiment Station, 1951.] 274 pp., charts. (Southern Cooperative Series Bull. 14.)

A study of household activities, facilities, and family preferences in selected areas of the South, as a basis for development of functional farmhouse plans. Cooperative project of the Agricultural Experiment Stations of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Interracial Housing: A Psychological Evaluation of a Social Experiment. By Morton Deutsch and Mary Evans Collins. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1951. xv, 173 pp., bibliography, forms. $3.

Housing Associations in the Netherlands. By Information Department, Ministry of Reconstruction and Housing. [The Hague?], Netherlands Government Information Office, 1950. 18 pp., chart, illus. In English.

Low Cost Housing in South and Southeast Asia. New York, United Nations, Secretariat, Department of Social Affairs, 1951. 87 pp.; processed. (General, ST/SOA/3.)

Report of a UN mission which visited these areas in 1950–51.

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Accident Experience of the Gas Utility Industry, 1950. New York, American Gas Association, Bureau of Statistics, 1951. 25 pp., charts; processed.

Accident Prevention Manual for Industrial Operations. Chicago, National Safety Council, Inc., 1951. Variously paged, bibliographies, diagrams, illus. 2d ed. $18 ($9 to members of Council).

Questions and Answers on Roof Support in Bituminous-Coal Mines—A Handbook. By J. J. Forbes, Edward Thomas, A. J. Barry. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1951. 90 pp., diagrams, illus. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Roof Bolting and Dust Control. By James Westfield and others. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1951. 8 pp., chart; processed. (Information Circular 7615.)

Suggestions for Inspection of Roof-Bolt Installations. By Edward Thomas. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1951. 6 pp.; processed. (Information Circular 7621.)

Based on findings of approximately 250 investigations of roof failure in which roof bolting (suspension roof supports) was involved either directly or indirectly.

Labor Legislation and Court Decisions

New York State Labor Law, [with] Rules of the Board of Standards and Appeals, the Labor Relations Board, the Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board . . . with Amendments and Annotations to September 1, 1950. New York, State Department of Labor, [1951?]. 479 pp.

The New York Department of Labor also has published a supplement to this volume, giving amendments and annotations to June 1, 1951.

The Law of Seamen, Volume 1. By Martin J. Norris. New York, Baker, Voorhis & Co., Inc., 1951. lvii, 794 pp. $15.

Written primarily for the maritime legal profession by an attorney with many years of experience in the field covered. The author undertakes to present clearly "the maritime law of seamen as understood by the General Maritime Law, the statutes and the rules of law as interpreted by the courts." The last previous legal text "devoted wholly to the laws affecting seamen" is stated to have been a work published in 1841.

Thornhill to Hanke—The Picketing Puzzle. By Forrest B. Weinberg. (*In* University of Cincinnati Law Review, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1951, pp. 437–482. $1.)

Various U. S. Supreme Court decisions concerning picketing are discussed, including *Thornhill* v. *Alabama* (1940) and *Teamsters Union* v. *Hanke* (1950), referred to in the title.

A Statement of the Laws of Argentina in Matters Affecting Business. By Raul Salaberren, R. G. Martelli, J. F. Moujan. Washington, Pan American Union, Department of International Law and Organization, 1951. 197 pp. 2d ed., rev. and enl.

A 27-page section covers labor and social legislation.

Labor Organizations

Pioneers of Labor. New York, Jewish Labor Committee, and Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, [1951?], 43 pp., bibliography. 15 cents.

Day In, Day Out With Local 3, IBEW [International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers]: A Study of Local Union Government and Administration. By Maurice F. Neufeld. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1951. 49 pp. (Bull. 17.) Free to residents of New York State, 15 cents to others.

A History of the Mechanics Educational Society of America in Detroit From its Inception in 1933 Through 1937. By Harry Dahlheimer. Detroit, Mich., Wayne University Press, 1951. 61 pp., bibliography; processed.

A monograph on the beginnings and formative years of an independent union, composed of tool and die makers, in the automobile industry. Seven of the eight chapters center about periods of strife which conditioned the early years of the union; the final chapter deals with the personality of Matthew Smith, MESA general secretary, and the successes of the union in the years since 1937. The constitution of the union is published in an appendix.

Union Status Under Collective Agreements, 1950–51. By James Nix. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 5 pp., charts. (Serial R. 2065; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, November 1951.) Free.

Procès-Verbal, Trentième Session du Congrès de la C. T. C. C. [Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada], Québec, 1951. Quebec, [Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada?], 1951. 324 pp.

Membership of Trade Unions [in Great Britain] in 1950. (*In* Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, November 1951, pp. 419–420. 9d. net.)

Report of Proceedings at the 83rd Annual Trades Union Congress, Blackpool, September 3–7, 1951. Edited by Sir Vincent Tewson. London, Trades Union Congress, 1951. 614 pp.

Personnel Management

Evaluating Managerial Positions. By Herbert S. Briggs. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1951. 112 pp., charts, forms. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 122.)

Governmental Administration. By James C. Charlesworth. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1951. 713 pp., charts, bibliographical footnotes. $6.

In a section of 137 pages on personnel administration, the author discusses the development of governmental personnel administration; position and wage classification; employee relations; placement, training, and promotion of employees; and other subjects.

Retail Personnel Management. By William R. Spriegel and Joseph W. Towle. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1951. 360 pp., bibliography, charts, forms. $5.

Based on a "comprehensive survey of practices in 130 department and specialty stores, some of which are members of chain systems," the authors describe prevailing personnel practices in retail organizations and suggest techniques which "might profitably be adopted."

Bonuses, Benefits, and Binges: A Survey of Employers' Year-End Problems. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1951. 85 pp., illus.; processed. $5.

Report on company practices concerning year-end bonuses and gifts, Christmas parties, and holiday work schedules. Information on applicable legal restrictions is included. Summary data from this survey are given in BNA's Personnel Policies Forum Survey No. 7, Christmas and Year-End Personnel Problems (1951, 16 pp., $1).

Christmas Bonuses—1950. (*In* Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, November 1951, pp. 385–387, 411–412.)

Summarizes the plans of 79 companies in a variety of industries.

Letters to Nonsupervisory Employees. By Elmer W. Earl, Jr. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1951. 36 pp. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 123.)

Work Incentives for Your Personnel. By Robert L. Peterson. Urbana, University of Illinois, College of Commerce and Business Administration, 1951. 19 pp. (Business Management Service Bull. 503.) Free.

Social Security (General)

Compilation of the Social Security Laws, Including the Social Security Act, as Amended, and Related Enactments Through December 31, 1951. Compiled by Federal Security Agency. Washington, 1951. 201 pp. (Senate Doc. 27, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

Public Assistance: Effect of the Increase in Current Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Benefits. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, September 1951, pp. 3–6, chart. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Negotiated Social Security Plans for North American Automobile Workers. By Max Bloch. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, August–September 1951, pp. 174–206. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Discussion of the union's social-security objectives; its negotiations for pension, health, and welfare plans; and basic characteristics of plans negotiated; with an evalua-

tion of the automobile workers' movement for social security.

Decisions of the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, Volume I, July 16, 1946–June 30, 1948. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, 1951. 214 pp.

Partial Report of Senate Interim Committee to the Senate on Workmen's Compensation Benefits, California Legislature, 1951 Regular Session. [Sacramento], 1951. 424 pp.

Analyzes the California workmen's compensation legislation and its operation, and gives detailed comparisons, by State, of provisions of other State workmen's compensation laws. In addition, the volume includes results of the committee's investigation of the operation of the California Unemployment Insurance Act, with some information on administrative problems in other States.

British Social Services. By Roma K. McNickle. Washington (1205 19th Street, NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1951. 18 pp. (Vol. II, 1951, No. 10.) $1.

National Social Insurance Institute, [Italy]—Organization and Functions. Rome, National Social Insurance Institute, 1951. 52 pp., illus. In English.

Deals with the origin, development, coverages, and benefits of the insurances and other social programs administered by the Institute.

The Welfare Pension Insurance Law, [Japan], with the Enforcement Regulation of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law and References. [Tokyo], Ministry of Welfare, Insurance Bureau, 1951. Variously paged.

This legislation provides old-age, invalidity, survivors, and other types of benefits for various groups.

Wages, Hours, Working Conditions

Occupational Wages in Early 1951, Five Major Cities. By A. N. Jarrell. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 5 pp., charts. (Serial R. 2064; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, November 1951.) Free.

More detailed data are available in separate bulletins for the five individual cities—Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, New York, and San Francisco.

Pay Stabilization—What You May and May Not Do. New York, Research Institute of America, Inc., December 1951. 104 pp., forms.

Sources of Wage Data in Michigan. By Leonard A. Keller. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, School of Business Administration, Bureau of Industrial Relations, 1951. 19 pp. (Bull. 18.)

Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions: The Logging Industry, [Canada], February 1951. (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, October 1951, pp. 1401–1404. 25 cents.)

Statstjänstemännens Löne och Pensionsvillkor. Stockholm, Tjänstemännens Centralorganisation, 1951. 72 pp. (TCO's Skriftserie Nr. 3.)

Report on wage and pension plans for state civil servants in Sweden.

Miscellaneous

Change in Employment and Man-hours by Size of Firm, Selected Metalworking Industries, California, June 1950 to June 1951. San Francisco, State Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1951. 9 pp.; processed.

Covered Employment and Total Wages in North Carolina, 1950. Raleigh, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina, Bureau of Research and Statistics, 1951. Variously paged; processed.

Data are for employments covered by the State unemployment insurance law.

Effects of Taxation [on] Executive Compensation and Retirement Plans. By Challis A. Hall, Jr. Boston, Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, 1951. 365 pp. $4.25.

Hours of Work and Rest and Annual Holidays in Dangerous and Unhealthy Occupations. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, October 1951, pp. 325–354. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Income, Employment, and the Price Level. By Jacob Marschak. New York, Augustus M. Kelley, Inc., 1951. 95 pp., bibliography, charts.

Notes on lectures given at University of Chicago in 1948 and 1949.

Unionism, Wage Trends, and Income Distribution, 1914–1947. By Harold M. Levinson. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, School of Business Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1951. 122 pp., bibliography. (Michigan Business Studies, Vol. X, No. 4.) $2, University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor.

Labor Factors in the Industrial Development of the South. By Frank T. De Vyver. (*In* Southern Economic Journal, Chapel Hill, N. C., October 1951, pp. 189–205. $1.25.)

The Office Library of an Industrial Relations Executive, 1951. By Helen Baker and Hazel C. Benjamin. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1951. 42 pp. 6th ed. (Bibliographical Series, No. 81.) $1.

United States Censuses of Population and Housing, 1950—Key to Published and Tabulated Data for Small Areas. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1951. 50 pp. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, and Field Offices of Department of Commerce.

Labor and Output in Soviet Concentration Camps. By Naum Jasny. (*In* Journal of Political Economy, Chicago, October 1951, pp. 405–419. $1.50.)

The author estimates, on basis of Soviet official "State Plan of Development of National Economy of the U. S. S. R. for 1941," that there may have been "as high as three and a half million" concentration camp inmates used for work at the end of 1940.

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

204 Table A–1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

205 Table A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group

209 Table A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries

211 Table A–4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries

212 Table A–5: Federal civilian employment and payrolls, by branch and agency group

213 Table A–6: Government civilian employment and payrolls in Washington, D. C., by branch and agency group

Table A–7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States [1]

Table A–8: Employees in manufacturing industries, by States [1]

214 Table A–9: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs, by geographic division and State

B.—Labor Turn-Over

215 Table B–1: Monthly labor turn-over rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turn-over

216 Table B–2: Monthly labor turn-over rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries

C.—Earnings and Hours

218 Table C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees

233 Table C–2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1939 dollars

234 Table C–3: Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1939 dollars

234 Table C–4: Average hourly earnings, gross and exclusive of overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries

Table C–5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas [1]

[1] This table is included quarterly in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

NOTE.—Beginning with Volume 74, tables in the A section have been renumbered consecutively, to take into account the elimination of two tables.

D.—Prices and Cost of Living

235 Table D–1: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities, by group of commodities
236 Table D–2: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families, by city, for selected periods
237 Table D–3: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families, by city and group of commodities
238 Table D–4: Indexes of retail prices of foods, by group, for selected periods
239 Table D–5: Indexes of retail prices of foods, by city
240 Table D–6: Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods
241 Table D–7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group of commodities, for selected periods
242 Table D–8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities

E.—Work Stoppages

243 Table E–1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes

F.—Building and Construction

244 Table F–1: Expenditures for new construction
245 Table F–2: Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction
246 Table F–3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building
247 Table F–4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places, by general type and by geographic division
248 Table F–5: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds

Note.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1950 Edition (BLS Bulletin 1016). For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to the appropriate tables in the Handbook.

MLR table	*Handbook table*
A–1	A–13
A–2	A–1
	A–3
	A–4
	A–8
A–3	A–3
	A–4
	A–7
A–4	A–6
A–5	A–9
A–6	None
A–7	A–2
A–8	A–2
A–9	A–14
B–1	B–1
B–2	B–2
C–1	C–1
C–2	None
C–3	C–4
C–4	C–3
C–5	C–2
D–1	D–1
D–2	D–2
D–3	None
D–4	D–4
D–5	D–2
	D–3
D–6	None
D–7	D–5
D–8	None
E–1	E–2
F–1	H–1
F–2	H–4
F–3	H–6
F–4	H–6
F–5	I–1

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A–1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (In thousands)												
	1951												1950
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.[2]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force [3]	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	64,674
Civilian labor force	62,688	63,164	63,452	63,186	64,208	64,382	63,783	62,803	61,789	62,325	61,313	61,514	62,538
Unemployment	1,674	1,828	1,616	1,606	1,578	1,856	1,980	1,609	1,744	2,147	2,407	2,503	2,229
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	920	1,072	944	1,004	870	1,122	1,216	862	825	966	1,039	1,184	1,153
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	374	390	330	280	390	408	358	342	366	502	640	677	498
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	132	130	126	128	102	92	141	91	173	215	276	208	167
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	136	114	126	78	104	100	150	103	237	298	241	251	217
Unemployed over 26 weeks	92	122	90	116	112	134	116	145	143	167	213	183	194
Employment	61,014	61,336	61,836	61,580	62,630	62,526	61,803	61,193	60,044	60,179	58,905	59,010	60,308
Nonagricultural	54,636	54,314	54,168	54,054	54,942	54,618	53,768	53,753	53,400	53,785	52,976	52,963	54,075
Worked 35 hours or more	43,116	43,708	43,040	29,204	43,656	42,312	44,088	45,055	43,996	44,053	42,911	43,505	44,177
Worked 15–34 hours	5,926	6,832	7,488	20,070	5,080	4,898	5,061	4,931	5,651	5,476	5,806	5,561	6,002
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	2,080	2,102	1,922	1,818	1,558	1,570	2,082	2,071	2,185	2,311	2,236	2,251	2,319
With a job but not at work [6]	1,514	1,672	1,718	2,962	4,648	5,838	2,537	1,697	1,567	1,945	2,022	1,676	1,577
Agricultural	6,378	7,022	7,668	7,526	7,688	7,908	8,035	7,440	6,645	6,393	5,930	6,018	6,234
Worked 35 hours or more	4,392	4,660	6,090	5,724	5,658	6,110	5,960	5,799	4,809	4,412	3,790	3,895	3,983
Worked 15–34 hours	1,538	1,840	1,270	1,436	1,592	1,468	1,699	1,335	1,351	1,418	1,415	1,467	1,505
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	250	332	228	224	238	206	280	215	239	268	370	308	348
With a job but not at work [6]	198	190	80	142	200	124	97	91	246	297	353	348	399
Males													
Total labor force [3]	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	45,644
Civilian labor force	43,114	43,346	43,522	43,672	44,720	44,602	44,316	43,508	43,182	43,379	42,894	43,093	43,535
Unemployment	1,008	1,002	800	842	956	1,098	1,167	950	1,028	1,277	1,594	1,659	1,459
Employment	42,106	42,344	42,632	42,830	43,764	43,504	43,149	42,558	42,154	42,102	41,300	41,433	42,076
Nonagricultural	36,728	36,616	36,756	37,060	37,604	37,234	36,862	36,596	36,349	36,463	35,980	36,072	36,585
Worked 35 hours or more	31,974	31,102	31,206	22,174	31,554	30,492	32,021	32,184	31,420	31,346	30,284	31,054	31,308
Worked 15–34 hours	2,906	3,540	3,654	12,240	2,726	2,614	2,578	2,457	3,029	2,877	3,355	2,947	3,217
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	852	834	780	760	656	608	815	893	897	975	984	961	998
With a job but not at work [6]	996	1,140	1,116	1,876	2,668	3,520	1,448	1,062	1,003	1,265	1,357	1,110	1,062
Agricultural	5,378	5,728	5,876	5,780	6,160	6,270	6,287	5,962	5,805	5,639	5,320	5,362	5,491
Worked 35 hours or more	4,110	4,280	5,110	4,810	5,128	5,346	5,301	5,107	4,583	4,226	3,644	3,724	3,751
Worked 15–34 hours	636	1,074	554	690	724	680	724	619	859	939	1,077	1,066	1,134
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	158	216	142	154	132	122	175	156	165	220	300	253	268
With a job but not at work [6]	174	158	70	126	176	122	87	80	198	255	298	319	338
Females													
Total labor force [3]	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	19,030
Civilian labor force	19,574	19,818	19,930	19,514	19,488	19,780	19,467	19,294	18,607	18,946	18,419	18,421	19,003
Unemployment	666	826	726	764	622	758	813	659	716	870	813	844	770
Employment	18,908	18,992	19,204	18,750	18,866	19,022	18,654	18,635	17,890	18,077	17,605	17,577	18,232
Nonagricultural	17,908	17,698	17,412	17,004	17,338	17,284	16,906	17,157	17,051	17,322	16,996	16,921	17,490
Worked 35 hours or more	13,142	12,606	11,834	7,030	12,102	11,820	12,067	12,871	12,576	12,707	12,627	12,451	12,869
Worked 15–34 hours	3,020	3,292	3,834	7,830	2,354	2,284	2,483	2,474	2,622	2,599	2,451	2,614	2,785
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	1,228	1,268	1,142	1,058	902	962	1,267	1,178	1,288	1,336	1,252	1,290	1,321
With a job but not at work [6]	518	532	602	1,086	1,980	2,318	1,089	635	564	680	665	566	515
Agricultural	1,000	1,294	1,792	1,746	1,528	1,638	1,748	1,478	840	754	610	656	743
Worked 35 hours or more	282	380	980	914	530	764	659	692	226	186	146	171	232
Worked 15–34 hours	602	766	716	746	808	788	975	716	492	479	338	401	371
Worked 1–14 hours [5]	92	116	86	70	106	84	105	59	74	48	70	55	80
With a job but not at work [6]	24	32	10	16	24	2	10	11	48	42	85	29	61

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

[2] Census survey week contains legal holiday.

[3] Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the Armed Forces.

[4] Beginning with January 1951, data on net strength of the Armed Forces and total labor force are not available.

[5] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[6] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951												1950	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1950	1949
Total employees	47,482	46,822	46,868	46,956	46,724	46,432	46,567	46,226	45,998	45,850	45,390	45,246	46,595	44,124	43,006
Mining	915	919	915	917	922	906	927	915	911	924	930	932	937	904	922
Metal	105.0	105.8	104.3	103.7	105.2	105.1	105.0	103.3	103.8	105.3	105.8	105.2	104.4	101.0	100.1
Iron	------	37.9	38.2	38.7	39.0	38.3	38.5	37.6	36.9	36.4	36.5	36.2	35.9	35.5	33.7
Copper	------	28.4	27.9	27.9	28.8	29.0	28.8	28.5	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.0	28.1	27.3
Lead and zinc	------	21.5	20.9	19.8	20.0	20.3	20.3	19.9	20.2	21.6	21.6	21.4	21.0	19.7	20.6
Anthracite	------	68.1	67.2	67.9	68.3	65.5	70.2	70.3	67.6	72.2	72.8	72.7	73.0	75.1	77.3
Bituminous-coal	368.0	368.8	366.8	366.5	369.6	359.4	378.4	377.2	381.9	396.3	402.3	402.8	404.8	375.6	399.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	------	268.5	267.6	269.1	269.5	267.8	264.8	258.4	254.6	250.2	251.5	253.3	256.7	255.3	259.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	105.0	107.6	109.1	109.5	109.8	108.2	108.3	105.9	103.1	99.6	97.1	98.0	98.3	97.4	96.4
Contract construction	2,502	2,622	2,736	2,769	2,809	2,754	2,686	2,598	2,471	2,328	2,228	2,281	2,403	2,318	2,156
Nonbuilding construction	------	493	545	554	568	556	540	508	460	394	371	383	428	447	428
Highway and street	------	208.1	235.3	240.4	247.7	242.5	232.6	213.5	181.3	149.5	134.8	141.1	164.0	183.0	178.1
Other nonbuilding construction	------	285.3	309.9	313.1	320.5	313.8	307.7	294.2	278.6	244.0	235.8	242.1	263.8	264.1	250.3
Building construction	------	2,129	2,211	2,214	2,241	2,198	2,146	2,090	2,011	1,932	1,857	1,898	1,975	1,871	1,727
General contractors	------	886	944	945	963	945	925	892	848	807	763	798	839	797	753
Special-trade contractors	------	1,243	1,267	1,269	1,278	1,253	1,221	1,198	1,163	1,125	1,094	1,100	1,136	1,074	974
Plumbing and heating	------	313.3	314.4	308.4	305.7	300.1	297.3	291.3	289.3	284.7	282.6	287.4	290.4	270.6	245.8
Painting and decorating	------	174.4	181.0	188.8	189.9	183.0	175.0	167.6	155.9	146.7	130.2	123.0	132.8	132.8	124.4
Electrical work	------	156.9	155.4	153.4	154.0	149.9	145.6	142.1	139.1	138.3	139.0	138.7	140.0	128.6	125.1
Other special-trade contractors	------	598.5	616.3	618.6	628.4	620.1	602.7	596.6	578.4	555.5	541.7	550.4	572.4	541.7	479.0
Manufacturing	15,874	15,899	15,948	16,039	16,008	15,813	15,936	15,853	15,955	16,022	15,978	15,784	15,789	14,894	14,148
Durable goods [2]	8,988	8,987	8,928	8,913	8,878	8,839	8,998	8,975	9,003	8,999	8,877	8,742	8,717	8,008	7,465
Nondurable goods [2]	6,886	6,912	7,020	7,126	7,130	6,974	6,958	6,878	6,952	7,053	7,101	7,042	7,072	6,876	6,681
Ordnance and accessories	63.9	62.5	59.0	55.1	50.8	46.5	42.3	40.1	37.7	35.5	33.3	30.8	29.7	24.7	24.8
Food and kindred products	1,489	1,549	1,638	1,721	1,698	1,615	1,532	1,478	1,466	1,476	1,478	1,499	1,534	1,542	1,522
Meat products	------	310.5	298.7	297.2	295.1	299.3	296.7	291.2	291.6	293.3	299.4	312.8	315.2	295.6	288.6
Dairy products	------	138.9	143.6	150.2	156.4	158.3	157.5	150.4	143.7	139.1	135.2	134.4	137.1	144.5	146.2
Canning and preserving	------	170.0	263.5	356.6	332.8	252.7	179.6	162.7	153.3	150.0	152.5	157.0	168.5	202.9	207.1
Grain-mill products	------	130.1	130.6	131.7	132.1	131.6	128.7	123.1	126.1	126.4	127.4	127.5	124.6	123.9	120.6
Bakery products	------	290.6	291.4	289.8	288.3	288.2	286.6	284.6	286.2	287.5	285.7	286.3	288.1	285.9	281.7
Sugar	------	50.1	44.6	30.3	29.7	30.1	30.1	29.6	28.6	28.8	29.1	31.8	44.8	34.5	32.7
Confectionery and related products	------	105.2	106.1	101.7	95.2	87.5	89.8	90.5	92.1	97.2	99.4	100.6	106.1	99.5	96.9
Beverages	------	216.0	219.5	225.7	232.0	232.2	224.1	211.8	210.0	213.4	211.7	212.2	212.1	216.3	211.4
Miscellaneous food products	------	137.7	139.9	137.5	136.2	135.4	139.0	134.5	134.5	138.1	137.6	136.1	137.7	138.5	137.6
Tobacco manufactures	90	93	96	96	91	81	83	81	83	85	87	88	90	88	94
Cigarettes	------	26.8	26.6	26.2	26.0	26.0	25.7	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.1	25.9	26.6
Cigars	------	42.2	42.0	41.1	39.9	39.0	40.6	39.4	40.8	42.0	42.3	41.2	42.3	41.2	44.5
Tobacco and snuff	------	11.9	11.7	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.5	13.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying	------	11.6	15.9	16.8	13.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.9	6.7	8.5	9.4	8.8	10.1
Textile-mill products	1,237	1,229	1,229	1,231	1,247	1,262	1,301	1,302	1,309	1,319	1,365	1,352	1,352	1,297	1,224
Yarn and thread mills	------	160.7	161.7	164.0	164.8	164.5	168.6	171.0	171.2	172.5	174.3	172.0	170.7	162.0	149.3
Broad-woven fabric mills	------	575.1	577.8	582.8	592.7	605.8	619.9	606.8	599.1	596.6	636.1	633.0	633.9	616.1	581.9
Knitting mills	------	229.7	228.8	225.1	230.9	230.1	235.5	241.4	250.1	256.1	256.2	252.0	254.0	242.8	231.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	------	86.8	84.8	83.3	83.2	84.0	88.1	89.4	87.6	94.0	94.6	93.5	93.3	89.7	86.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor covering	------	49.0	49.5	48.5	49.2	50.7	55.6	58.6	61.0	62.2	62.4	62.2	62.4	60.6	58.9
Other textile-mill products	------	127.3	126.3	127.0	126.0	126.9	133.1	135.8	140.3	137.8	141.7	138.9	137.3	125.7	116.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,152	1,123	1,138	1,156	1,167	1,110	1,120	1,118	1,168	1,229	1,237	1,190	1,184	1,159	1,136
Men's and boys' suits and coats	------	131.7	144.0	151.5	152.8	142.9	149.5	148.9	152.0	155.3	155.4	152.7	151.9	148.3	141.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	------	249.9	255.8	257.0	256.2	251.2	263.4	271.6	289.2	281.9	277.7	269.6	269.5	263.2	257.8
Women's outerwear	------	309.8	305.8	320.2	329.8	305.9	289.5	283.4	301.5	339.8	352.7	338.1	329.9	320.3	328.6
Women's, children's undergarments	------	100.3	99.8	97.7	97.5	94.6	97.0	99.3	105.7	107.8	107.4	103.6	106.6	105.4	98.9
Millinery	------	18.9	21.0	21.5	21.6	19.7	16.8	17.1	20.0	25.4	26.3	24.3	21.4	22.0	22.3
Children's outerwear	------	65.1	64.0	62.8	65.3	65.0	64.9	61.8	65.4	68.1	70.0	67.3	65.6	66.5	63.4
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	------	101.9	102.5	102.2	101.4	92.1	98.1	94.4	94.9	95.9	94.4	88.7	92.2	89.6	88.2
Other fabricated textile products	------	145.6	145.2	143.0	142.5	138.6	140.3	141.2	148.1	154.3	152.9	146.0	146.5	143.5	135.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	763	785	803	808	818	813	838	828	815	785	809	804	817	792	736
Logging camps and contractors	------	74.5	76.6	79.8	76.8	77.3	80.7	78.0	70.3	56.1	69.8	69.5	72.4	67.9	61.4
Sawmills and planing mills	------	461.5	472.2	478.0	481.8	477.0	488.7	482.0	473.7	457.1	459.0	460.8	471.1	461.6	431.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	------	112.2	115.9	115.6	118.4	115.9	122.6	122.5	123.4	123.0	122.8	126.2	128.0	124.3	110.5
Wooden containers	------	76.8	77.4	77.0	78.0	80.3	82.4	82.0	82.5	83.8	83.2	82.8	81.8	77.7	73.8
Miscellaneous wood products	------	89.9	60.9	60.8	62.9	62.1	63.2	63.8	64.8	65.0	64.8	64.2	63.9	60.8	59.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951												1950	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Furniture and fixtures	341	342	337	334	333	331	334	349	366	374	373	370	374	357	315
Household furniture		235.1	229.6	225.0	223.9	223.7	226.0	240.5	256.0	265.0	265.1	262.9	266.5	255.5	220.0
Other furniture and fixtures		106.7	107.4	108.5	108.8	106.9	108.1	108.6	109.5	109.1	107.6	106.8	107.0	101.5	94.6
Paper and allied products	484	486	489	490	494	493	500	497	500	498	496	496	499	472	447
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		246.4	246.7	247.7	248.1	247.1	248.8	246.0	245.5	242.2	242.2	242.4	244.5	235.8	226.9
Paperboard containers and boxes		130.9	132.0	131.1	132.5	133.0	136.5	137.4	139.1	139.3	139.4	139.5	140.9	128.5	117.1
Other paper and allied products		109.1	110.2	111.2	113.0	113.1	114.7	114.0	115.7	116.0	114.7	114.3	113.8	107.7	103.1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	773	772	767	764	759	758	762	759	757	760	758	758	765	743	727
Newspapers		299.5	298.7	299.6	298.5	299.1	299.7	299.7	297.1	297.1	296.7	295.5	298.9	293.3	282.5
Periodicals		55.5	54.5	53.8	53.5	52.2	52.4	52.6	52.8	52.8	52.8	53.0	53.1	52.1	53.4
Books		51.3	50.9	51.0	50.3	49.0	49.1	48.9	49.1	49.3	48.8	48.1	48.6	46.7	44.6
Commercial printing		207.5	205.8	203.7	202.2	204.2	206.3	204.8	204.8	206.9	206.2	207.3	207.4	200.8	197.1
Lithographing		41.7	42.0	41.5	40.9	40.4	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.1	40.9	40.8	42.0	40.7	41.1
Other printing and publishing		116.7	115.5	114.1	113.9	112.9	113.6	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.8	113.2	114.5	108.9	108.0
Chemicals and allied products	760	765	766	764	753	744	742	742	749	748	738	729	724	686	664
Industrial inorganic chemicals		83.9	83.6	84.0	84.1	84.0	82.6	81.4	81.0	80.1	79.4	78.5	77.6	71.5	68.4
Industrial organic chemicals		233.4	232.7	234.5	233.3	230.9	229.0	225.6	224.2	221.7	216.9	214.5	213.9	200.1	192.1
Drugs and medicines		108.9	108.2	108.1	108.3	107.3	106.0	105.5	105.3	104.8	103.7	101.1	101.3	95.8	92.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers		75.4	75.5	75.9	76.9	76.9	76.5	76.5	76.3	76.0	75.5	73.1	73.8	71.4	67.3
Fertilizers		31.4	32.4	32.7	30.6	29.9	31.4	36.4	40.1	42.4	39.9	37.5	32.9	34.0	34.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		63.5	64.8	59.8	49.9	47.5	47.9	49.1	51.7	53.4	55.1	57.6	59.2	54.5	56.1
Other chemicals and allied products		168.4	169.0	168.6	169.4	167.9	168.6	167.7	170.6	169.3	167.5	166.3	164.8	158.3	153.0
Products of petroleum and coal	266	268	268	267	267	266	263	260	258	257	256	254	254	215	245
Petroleum refining		214.9	214.4	213.9	214.0	213.7	210.4	207.7	205.7	204.7	204.1	202.3	201.6	194.6	198.7
Coke and byproducts		22.1	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.0	21.6	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.2	20.8	19.5
Other petroleum and coal products		30.9	31.2	30.7	30.4	30.5	30.9	30.4	30.7	30.5	30.1	30.1	31.2	29.5	27.1
Rubber products	270	272	270	272	272	271	273	272	270	271	273	273	272	252	234
Tires and inner tubes		120.2	115.9	117.7	116.5	115.0	114.3	112.8	111.7	112.5	114.6	115.1	116.1	110.9	106.6
Rubber footwear		31.1	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.4	31.2	30.8	30.3	30.6	30.8	30.1	29.1	25.6	26.4
Other rubber products		120.2	122.9	123.6	124.5	125.7	127.7	128.3	128.4	128.3	128.0	127.5	127.0	114.9	100.5
Leather and leather products	365	355	359	365	382	374	382	369	392	410	413	403	398	394	388
Leather		43.4	42.5	42.2	44.8	46.0	47.3	47.6	49.1	50.6	51.8	51.8	51.9	50.5	49.7
Footwear (except rubber)		230.0	224.2	230.4	244.0	237.0	244.6	232.7	247.4	259.6	261.7	256.8	251.7	252.3	251.0
Other leather products		91.5	92.2	92.7	92.8	90.7	90.5	88.9	95.9	99.3	99.2	94.5	94.0	91.1	87.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	546	551	558	561	564	557	562	560	559	554	547	548	548	512	484
Glass and glass products		143.3	146.2	147.9	148.5	141.8	147.2	148.3	148.8	146.9	143.9	143.8	144.6	133.5	122.6
Cement, hydraulic		43.1	43.3	43.6	44.0	43.8	43.4	42.7	42.4	42.3	41.9	42.0	42.4	42.1	41.8
Structural clay products		92.9	93.1	93.4	93.4	93.2	92.9	91.1	89.7	88.5	87.5	88.2	87.2	82.4	79.8
Pottery and related products		56.4	56.8	57.2	57.7	57.4	59.2	60.4	61.0	61.1	60.9	60.4	60.8	57.9	57.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		101.6	103.1	103.0	103.8	104.1	102.5	101.0	100.5	99.3	97.4	97.8	98.2	92.2	84.6
Other stone, clay, and glass products		114.0	115.6	116.2	116.1	116.7	116.7	116.4	116.1	116.0	115.6	115.3	114.3	103.5	97.1
Primary metal industries	1,361	1,354	1,347	1,351	1,352	1,341	1,357	1,347	1,344	1,341	1,331	1,327	1,318	1,220	1,101
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		659.9	657.0	659.0	659.8	656.5	655.0	648.7	644.8	643.4	640.1	640.3	638.1	614.1	550.4
Iron and steel foundries		281.5	279.0	280.6	280.7	277.9	285.3	284.1	282.6	279.9	274.8	270.8	267.5	231.8	217.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		56.3	56.4	55.9	56.8	55.5	56.8	55.4	56.4	56.6	56.8	56.9	56.6	54.6	52.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		98.7	98.3	96.3	97.8	98.0	101.2	100.0	103.1	104.0	104.3	104.3	104.1	96.9	87.0
Nonferrous foundries		107.1	107.7	109.0	108.4	106.8	109.9	111.1	110.9	110.7	110.7	110.1	109.6	93.0	75.8
Other primary metal industries		150.4	149.0	149.8	148.3	146.6	148.8	147.5	146.5	146.0	144.4	144.1	141.8	129.8	118.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	987	984	988	989	996	991	1,019	1,026	1,033	1,031	1,022	1,016	1,018	933	859
Tin cans and other tinware		45.8	48.5	51.0	50.9	49.4	49.7	49.0	49.4	48.9	48.2	50.7	51.4	48.4	45.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		150.6	152.7	154.3	158.0	156.6	161.6	163.4	165.0	167.1	168.3	168.4	168.8	156.9	142.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		149.1	149.3	149.2	151.0	152.2	157.9	159.1	161.6	162.7	160.4	158.6	161.2	150.6	132.0
Fabricated structural metal products		229.1	234.8	232.3	233.0	227.9	227.3	229.8	228.1	225.9	222.7	220.4	219.8	201.4	198.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		168.7	170.0	168.4	169.0	174.7	185.7	188.2	192.6	192.3	190.8	187.4	186.6	169.8	147.9
Other fabricated metal products		233.2	232.3	233.6	234.0	229.7	236.6	236.0	236.4	234.5	232.0	230.0	230.3	206.1	192.4
Machinery (except electrical)	1,629	1,624	1,609	1,585	1,573	1,597	1,611	1,598	1,592	1,579	1,557	1,528	1,492	1,352	1,311
Engines and turbines		97.4	94.5	93.5	94.6	91.8	92.1	90.2	88.8	85.7	83.8	83.2	81.3	72.6	72.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors		187.0	188.7	170.0	169.7	194.7	195.8	193.1	193.1	192.1	189.7	186.8	175.4	172.4	181.3
Construction and mining machinery		124.9	124.7	124.1	122.1	121.1	120.7	118.2	117.0	117.0	115.5	114.0	112.4	100.7	101.3
Metalworking machinery		303.5	294.5	293.1	286.1	293.5	294.3	289.6	287.0	282.6	277.2	268.1	259.4	220.2	208.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		197.3	197.4	196.4	197.3	196.8	197.9	197.7	197.1	194.8	192.8	188.5	183.4	167.6	171.8
General industrial machinery		238.2	236.3	235.3	233.0	230.1	228.7	227.6	226.8	224.1	219.0	216.4	212.2	188.5	186.4
Office and store machines and devices		107.9	107.0	106.3	105.3	102.5	105.0	104.4	103.3	102.3	101.4	100.0	99.2	90.9	90.6
Service-industry and household machines		160.9	161.4	162.0	162.7	164.5	173.2	176.9	179.7	184.1	184.8	181.7	182.6	176.2	145.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts		206.4	204.9	204.4	202.4	201.9	203.0	200.3	199.2	195.9	193.0	188.9	186.1	162.7	153.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]—Con.

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1951												1950	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	969	963	952	942	927	914	932	930	941	944	931	924	936	836	759
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		377.4	375.8	376.3	374.1	372.9	376.3	369.9	365.0	359.0	352.8	349.0	349.5	317.3	295.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles		83.0	82.7	82.5	81.2	80.6	81.5	81.7	80.8	79.4	78.7	77.9	77.4	70.1	64.5
Communication equipment		357.4	346.2	334.2	328.2	313.6	324.6	327.5	343.6	353.4	347.3	348.1	355.9	309.2	271.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		145.3	147.2	148.7	148.6	146.4	150.0	150.9	151.9	152.3	152.6	151.8	153.3	139.8	128.3
Transportation equipment	1,552	1,547	1,500	1,514	1,497	1,490	1,525	1,513	1,520	1,527	1,493	1,425	1,404	1,273	1,212
Automobiles		791.8	797.3	816.7	812.4	819.1	875.6	891.4	913.9	935.6	925.8	897.6	895.7	839.4	769.0
Aircraft and parts		539.8	496.6	493.4	486.3	471.3	451.7	428.5	415.9	400.0	382.7	354.2	339.1	275.4	255.6
Aircraft		365.0	340.8	330.8	330.6	319.7	304.9	289.1	281.7	271.4	258.2	236.7	228.2	184.2	169.7
Aircraft engines and parts		106.6	89.6	99.8	95.4	92.9	89.6	84.5	81.1	77.2	74.6	70.4	66.6	54.5	51.8
Aircraft propellers and parts		12.1	11.8	11.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.1	7.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment		56.1	54.4	51.3	49.8	48.3	46.7	44.4	42.9	41.9	40.5	37.8	35.2	28.7	26.2
Ship and boat building and repairing		126.5	118.9	117.2	114.4	115.4	112.4	109.1	108.6	109.5	108.9	96.5	91.9	84.4	100.3
Ship building and repairing [4]		113.1	106.3	104.3	101.2	101.1	97.7	94.3	93.8	95.0	94.4	82.4	77.8	71.4	88.2
Boat building and repairing		13.4	12.6	12.9	13.2	14.3	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.1	14.1	13.0	12.1
Railroad equipment		77.2	75.8	75.1	72.4	72.9	74.4	73.2	70.1	68.6	62.2	66.3	66.1	62.2	70.1
Other transportation equipment		11.7	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.9	13.2	13.2	12.3	13.1	11.4	10.9
Instruments and related products	315	312	310	307	302	298	299	297	295	290	286	280	280	250	238
Ophthalmic goods		27.7	27.4	27.2	27.3	27.5	27.8	27.9	28.0	27.8	27.5	27.2	28.9	25.4	26.8
Photographic apparatus		62.6	62.3	62.6	62.3	59.3	60.6	59.1	58.6	57.8	57.0	55.6	55.5	51.3	52.6
Watches and clocks		34.9	34.9	34.2	33.9	33.2	34.1	34.0	34.5	34.2	34.0	33.3	33.9	30.1	31.4
Professional and scientific instruments		187.0	185.6	183.2	178.3	178.4	176.5	175.5	173.4	170.0	167.4	164.1	164.0	143.4	127.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	461	462	465	467	465	460	479	487	500	508	504	489	500	459	426
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		47.0	47.6	48.1	48.5	48.5	50.5	52.8	54.9	56.8	58.2	57.3	57.5	54.8	55.4
Toys and sporting goods		68.0	70.6	72.2	73.2	70.8	75.1	77.2	78.9	78.0	76.1	71.5	75.8	73.3	68.7
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		50.0	50.6	51.9	53.4	52.3	54.3	55.1	60.8	64.5	65.1	62.0	61.5	58.2	57.7
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries		297.0	296.4	294.9	290.3	288.4	298.9	300.4	305.6	308.6	304.5	298.3	305.2	272.3	243.8
Transportation and public utilities	4,147	4,166	4,168	4,178	4,190	4,176	4,161	4,137	4,132	4,119	4,082	4,079	4,125	4,010	3,979
Transportation	2,893	2,912	2,916	2,925	2,929	2,918	2,921	2,911	2,909	2,893	2,866	2,858	2,908	2,801	2,756
Interstate railroads		1,428	1,441	1,457	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,463	1,463	1,451	1,429	1,428	1,460	1,390	1,367
Class I railroads		1,258	1,272	1,287	1,297	1,296	1,296	1,290	1,287	1,274	1,253	1,253	1,277	1,220	1,191
Local railways and bus lines		140	141	141	142	141	143	144	144	144	144	145	145	148	158
Trucking and warehousing		650	641	631	621	614	619	620	624	626	624	616	622	584	548
Other transportation and services		694	693	696	698	695	691	684	678	672	669	669	681	679	684
Air transportation (common carrier)		85.4	84.1	83.7	83.7	81.5	81.4	79.4	78.5	76.9	76.1	75.1	74.6	74.4	76.7
Communication	703	701	697	696	700	698	687	680	678	675	671	668	670	663	686
Telephone		652.9	648.5	647.8	651.5	648.2	637.3	630.4	629.0	625.9	622.6	618.4	620.3	614.8	632.2
Telegraph		46.8	47.5	47.4	47.7	48.5	48.3	48.8	48.4	47.8	47.9	48.3	48.6	47.2	52.5
Other public utilities	551	553	555	557	561	560	553	546	545	544	545	546	547	546	537
Gas and electric utilities		528.5	529.6	531.7	534.7	533.7	527.2	521.0	519.8	519.1	519.9	521.0	522.2	520.6	512.0
Electric light and power utilities		234.7	236.2	236.2	237.1	237.5	234.9	232.4	231.9	231.5	232.3	232.0	232.5	234.0	233.5
Gas utilities		118.7	118.4	118.8	120.3	119.8	118.3	116.1	115.6	115.6	115.8	116.4	117.2	114.9	------
Electric light and gas utilities combined		175.1	175.0	176.7	177.3	176.4	174.0	172.5	172.3	172.0	171.8	172.6	172.5	171.6	------
Local utilities		24.4	24.9	25.4	26.2	25.9	25.5	24.9	25.4	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.6	25.2	24.6
Trade	10,598	10,078	9,878	9,781	9,841	9,867	9,732	9,683	9,627	9,713	9,554	9,592	10,443	9,594	9,435
Wholesale trade	2,639	2,635	2,609	2,594	2,596	2,594	2,581	2,568	2,579	2,590	2,593	2,587	2,616	2,544	2,522
Retail trade	7,959	7,443	7,269	7,187	7,045	7,073	7,151	7,115	7,048	7,123	6,961	7,005	7,827	6,980	6,916
General merchandise stores	2,061	1,691	1,547	1,487	1,399	1,407	1,458	1,475	1,453	1,512	1,431	1,459	2,052	1,493	1,480
Food and liquor stores	1,303	1,295	1,281	1,274	1,260	1,268	1,270	1,271	1,264	1,264	1,257	1,244	1,264	1,209	1,198
Automotive and accessories dealers	766	759	748	754	757	756	750	742	739	736	735	743	753	728	676
Apparel and accessories stores	644	579	563	544	500	512	548	550	542	574	515	523	642	536	554
Other retail trade	3,185	3,119	3,130	3,128	3,129	3,130	3,125	3,077	3,050	3,037	3,023	3,036	3,116	3,014	3,008

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951												1950	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1950	1949
Finance	1,917	1,907	1,901	1,898	1,914	1,908	1,893	1,874	1,865	1,854	1,839	1,831	1,828	1,812	1,768
Banks and trust companies	.....	469	466	466	471	471	460	452	451	449	446	441	439	427	416
Security dealers and exchanges	.....	64.0	63.7	63.4	64.3	64.3	63.8	63.8	63.9	63.9	63.4	62.0	61.3	59.6	55.5
Insurance carriers and agents	.....	690	685	684	690	682	671	663	662	662	657	653	655	646	619
Other finance agencies and real estate	.....	684	686	685	689	691	698	695	688	679	673	675	673	680	672
Service	4,698	4,734	4,770	4,831	4,859	4,852	4,835	4,789	4,745	4,692	4,657	4,666	4,694	4,761	4,782
Hotels and lodging places	.....	413	437	473	507	510	478	432	445	435	432	429	430.3	456	464
Laundries	.....	356.8	360.0	362.1	364.5	368.9	364.8	359.5	354.4	351.3	350.9	353.6	353.8	353.5	352.2
Cleaning and dyeing plants	.....	156.5	158.9	157.4	153.3	157.6	161.3	158.7	153.0	150.4	145.1	145.8	146	147.5	146.9
Motion pictures	.....	241	244	247	245	245	248	249	249	243	240	242	242	241	237
Government	6,831	6,497	6,552	6,544	6,401	6,356	6,377	6,377	6,292	6,217	6,122	6,098	6,378	5,910	5,811
Federal [2]	2,677	2,325	2,322	2,336	2,330	2,313	2,271	2,244	2,201	2,146	2,085	2,027	2,333	1,910	1,900
State and local [3]	4,154	4,172	4,210	4,208	4,071	4,043	4,106	4,133	4,091	4,071	4,037	4,061	4,043	4,000	3,911

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A–1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series. These employment series have been adjusted to bench-mark levels indicated by social insurance agency data through 1947. Revised data in all except the first *four* columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[2] Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[4] Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[5] Fourth class postmasters (who are considered to be nominal employees) are excluded here but are included in table A–5.

[6] Excludes as nominal employees paid volunteer firemen, employees hired to conduct elections, and elected officials of small local governments.

All series may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requests should specify which industry series are desired.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951												1950	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1950	1949
Mining:															
Metal	.....	93.3	91.8	91.0	92.6	92.5	92.6	91.3	91.7	93.2	93.3	93.2	92.7	89.4	89.0
Iron	.....	33.9	34.2	34.7	35.0	34.3	34.6	33.8	33.1	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.4	31.9	30.4
Copper	.....	24.8	24.3	24.2	25.0	25.3	25.1	24.9	25.3	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.5	24.8	24.3
Lead and zinc	.....	18.8	18.2	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.6	17.4	17.6	19.0	19.0	18.7	18.4	17.2	18.1
Anthracite	.....	64.1	63.2	63.8	64.2	61.6	66.0	66.1	63.6	67.9	68.4	68.4	68.3	70.6	72.8
Bituminous coal	.....	344.1	342.6	341.9	345.2	334.6	353.4	353.1	357.4	372.2	377.0	377.4	380.6	351.0	373.4
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)	.....	128.1	127.4	129.4	132.9	131.9	129.9	126.0	124.9	124.0	123.2	122.7	124.7	125.7	127.1
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	.....	94.2	95.5	96.1	96.5	94.6	94.8	93.0	90.2	86.8	84.7	85.2	86.0	89.2	83.7
Manufacturing	12,889	12,915	12,997	13,087	13,089	12,885	13,084	12,993	13,108	13,189	13,186	13,018	13,056	12,984	11,897
Durable goods [2]	7,330	7,331	7,293	7,279	7,261	7,226	7,409	7,406	7,445	7,428	7,371	7,256	7,254	6,622	6,096
Nondurable goods [2]	5,559	5,584	5,704	5,808	5,808	5,659	5,655	5,587	5,663	5,761	5,815	5,762	5,802	5,642	5,801
Ordnance and accessories	50.2	49.9	47.1	43.6	41.3	38.0	33.9	32.2	30.3	28.7	27.0	25.0	23.6	19.8	20.2
Food and kindred products	1,102	1,160	1,253	1,330	1,307	1,225	1,146	1,099	1,085	1,096	1,099	1,120	1,155	1,168	1,172
Meat products	.....	246.5	216.2	234.5	233.1	235.5	233.2	229.2	229.2	233.3	237.7	250.8	253.7	235.9	231.3
Dairy products	.....	98.2	102.6	108.1	114.2	116.2	115.6	109.5	103.1	99.0	98.2	94.6	96.9	104.4	107.9
Canning and preserving	.....	144.1	238.0	329.5	304.5	226.1	153.9	136.9	128.0	124.6	127.2	131.6	142.7	176.9	180.8
Grain-mill products	.....	97.4	98.1	98.5	99.2	98.7	96.9	91.1	93.8	95.2	95.4	95.4	93.1	94.2	95.3
Bakery products	.....	192.4	194.9	193.0	192.3	192.2	192.0	189.5	189.7	190.0	188.3	187.8	190.4	191.5	191.2
Sugar	.....	44.1	38.9	25.3	24.7	24.9	24.8	24.4	23.5	23.8	24.3	27.0	39.9	29.9	28.8
Confectionery and related products	.....	88.1	88.8	84.7	78.2	71.2	73.1	73.6	75.3	80.3	82.6	83.8	89.4	83.1	83.0
Beverages	.....	147.1	150.3	155.5	160.5	160.9	158.1	145.3	143.4	146.6	145.4	146.8	146.1	149.1	150.6
Miscellaneous food products	.....	102.4	105.1	101.2	99.9	99.4	101.7	99.1	99.2	102.8	102.4	101.7	102.6	102.6	103.8
Tobacco manufactures	83	85	89	89	84	78	76	74	76	78	80	80	83	81	87
Cigarettes	.....	24.3	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.3	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.3	24.1
Cigars	.....	40.1	39.8	38.8	37.7	36.9	38.4	37.2	38.6	39.9	40.1	39.0	40.2	39.1	42.4
Tobacco and snuff	.....	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.8	11.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying	.....	10.7	14.8	15.9	12.2	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.2	5.9	7.4	8.3	7.8	9.0
Textile-mill products	1,140	1,133	1,133	1,136	1,152	1,167	1,205	1,206	1,214	1,223	1,209	1,257	1,258	1,206	1,136
Yarn and thread mills	.....	149.7	150.7	153.2	154.0	153.6	157.8	160.1	160.2	161.8	163.6	161.5	159.9	151.8	140.3
Broad-woven fabric mills	.....	544.1	546.0	551.4	561.2	573.7	587.7	574.3	567.3	564.4	604.3	602.0	603.5	585.6	551.4
Knitting mills	.....	209.5	208.7	205.3	211.5	210.3	215.7	221.6	230.3	236.4	235.9	232.1	233.9	223.6	213.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	.....	76.6	74.9	73.4	73.4	74.3	78.1	79.2	77.6	83.9	84.4	83.3	83.3	80.1	76.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	.....	41.2	41.5	40.6	41.2	43.1	47.7	50.7	53.2	54.3	54.6	54.5	54.9	53.3	51.2
Other textile-mill products	.....	111.4	110.8	111.6	110.5	111.8	117.9	120.4	125.0	122.6	126.5	123.7	122.7	111.9	102.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,031	1,003	1,019	1,037	1,047	990	1,000	998	1,047	1,106	1,115	1,070	1,064	1,042	1,022
Men's and boys' suits and coats	.....	118.1	130.6	138.0	139.2	129.3	135.4	135.0	138.2	141.0	141.1	138.4	137.4	134.3	128.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	.....	232.1	237.4	238.8	238.0	233.1	245.2	252.9	261.1	262.7	258.8	251.0	251.2	245.3	239.8
Women's outerwear	.....	273.2	269.4	284.4	294.5	271.0	255.4	249.1	267.4	305.1	317.4	303.3	296.2	288.8	294.3
Women's, children's undergarments	.....	90.0	89.6	87.6	87.0	84.2	86.6	88.9	94.9	97.2	97.0	93.1	96.1	95.2	89.4
Millinery	.....	16.7	18.8	19.1	19.0	17.1	14.3	14.6	17.5	22.8	23.7	21.7	18.9	19.4	19.5
Children's outerwear	.....	59.8	58.6	57.1	59.7	59.4	59.2	56.3	59.5	62.1	64.2	61.8	59.9	60.7	58.0
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	.....	90.2	91.1	90.9	89.5	80.1	85.8	82.7	83.1	84.2	82.6	76.9	80.3	78.4	76.5
Other fabricated textile products	.....	123.0	123.0	120.7	119.7	116.0	117.6	118.6	125.4	131.3	130.4	124.0	124.4	121.7	115.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	700	721	739	745	754	748	773	764	752	722	736	739	754	730	675
Logging camps and contractors	.....	70.4	72.4	75.5	72.9	73.3	76.7	74.2	66.5	52.1	65.4	64.9	67.9	63.5	57.6
Sawmills and planing mills	.....	429.2	439.6	442.7	449.0	443.2	455.9	449.2	442.5	426.0	427.8	429.4	440.0	431.1	401.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	.....	97.1	100.8	100.4	103.0	100.7	107.3	107.2	107.7	107.4	107.1	110.3	112.4	108.5	95.7
Wooden containers	.....	70.9	71.4	71.2	72.3	74.4	76.6	76.2	76.3	77.4	77.3	76.9	75.8	72.2	67.9
Miscellaneous wood products	.....	53.8	54.7	54.8	56.7	55.9	56.8	57.3	56.5	58.7	58.4	57.9	57.4	54.8	53.1
Furniture and fixtures	293	294	289	285	285	284	286	307	317	326	324	321	326	311	272
Household furniture	.....	206.2	200.7	196.0	195.2	195.9	197.3	211.4	226.8	236.1	235.4	233.7	238.4	227.9	194.8
Other furniture and fixtures	.....	87.7	88.0	89.3	89.4	87.8	89.0	89.7	90.5	90.0	88.5	87.6	87.1	82.6	77.6

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951												1950	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	408	411	414	416	419	418	426	424	427	424	423	423	428	404	382
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		211.9	212.4	214.3	214.6	213.5	214.9	213.0	212.4	209.1	209.3	209.2	212.3	205.1	197.6
Paperboard containers and boxes		110.0	111.0	110.9	112.1	112.4	116.4	117.0	118.7	119.0	119.1	119.6	121.3	109.8	99.6
Other paper and allied products		88.8	90.2	91.0	92.3	92.5	94.3	94.3	95.4	95.6	94.8	94.5	94.5	88.8	85.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	519	519	518	515	509	507	512	510	510	512	510	510	518	503	495
Newspapers		153.4	152.7	152.5	150.5	151.0	152.2	151.9	150.6	150.0	149.6	148.9	152.4	148.6	141.2
Periodicals		35.1	35.5	35.4	35.2	34.0	33.7	34.6	35.4	35.6	35.2	34.6	35.0	34.7	36.0
Books		36.4	36.7	37.0	36.4	35.3	35.9	35.7	36.0	36.3	36.1	35.8	36.7	35.7	36.4
Commercial printing		169.8	169.2	167.4	165.8	166.8	168.8	167.8	167.9	169.7	169.5	170.0	171.1	166.6	164.4
Lithographing		32.5	32.8	32.4	31.8	31.4	31.9	32.1	32.2	32.2	31.8	31.7	32.9	31.7	31.9
Other printing and publishing		92.0	91.2	89.9	89.6	88.5	89.4	87.7	87.5	87.7	88.0	88.6	89.9	85.8	85.3
Chemicals and allied products	538	542	545	543	531	526	528	531	538	539	532	526	524	496	485
Industrial inorganic chemicals		61.3	61.1	61.4	61.1	61.0	60.4	59.4	59.2	58.6	58.1	57.3	57.1	52.9	52.3
Industrial organic chemicals		173.4	174.0	174.9	173.8	172.3	171.5	169.5	168.4	166.7	163.3	162.8	161.9	151.8	145.8
Drugs and medicines		70.5	69.9	70.0	70.2	70.3	70.1	70.1	69.7	69.3	68.6	66.9	67.4	62.7	60.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers		47.7	47.9	48.6	49.7	50.2	50.0	49.8	49.8	49.6	49.5	47.5	48.3	46.8	43.3
Fertilizers		24.7	25.7	25.8	23.8	22.9	24.7	29.6	33.4	35.6	33.2	30.9	26.5	27.8	28.6
Vegetables and animal oil and fats		50.8	52.1	47.6	37.9	35.6	36.3	37.6	40.3	42.1	43.9	45.5	47.6	43.8	46.1
Other chemicals and allied products		113.4	114.4	114.6	114.5	114.0	115.2	115.1	117.0	116.8	115.4	115.1	114.7	110.3	108.4
Products of petroleum and coal	196	198	198	197	198	198	198	194	194	192	191	190	191	185	188
Petroleum refining		154.3	153.7	153.6	154.0	154.3	153.8	150.8	150.2	149.0	148.2	147.1	147.3	142.8	148.8
Coke and byproducts		19.0	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.3	19.1	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.4	18.1	16.9
Other petroleum and coal products		24.4	24.8	24.4	24.2	24.3	24.8	24.4	24.8	24.5	24.3	24.3	25.0	23.9	22.0
Rubber products	216	217	215	218	218	217	220	220	219	220	222	222	222	203	186
Tires and inner tubes		94.7	90.5	92.4	91.8	90.0	89.9	88.3	87.4	88.3	90.6	91.3	92.1	87.8	83.6
Rubber footwear		25.5	25.4	25.3	25.2	24.8	25.7	25.4	24.8	25.0	25.3	24.9	23.9	20.6	21.6
Other rubber products		96.8	99.4	100.2	101.2	102.2	104.7	106.0	106.3	106.3	106.3	105.8	105.7	94.3	80.9
Leather and leather products	336	316	320	327	343	336	344	331	353	371	374	364	359	355	347
Leather		38.8	38.0	37.6	40.0	41.5	42.7	42.8	44.4	45.9	47.0	47.3	47.3	45.9	45.1
Footwear (except rubber)		196.9	201.1	208.0	221.3	215.0	221.8	210.4	224.9	237.0	238.9	234.2	229.1	229.4	226.2
Other leather products		79.8	80.5	81.2	81.2	79.3	79.3	77.4	84.1	87.6	87.6	82.8	82.9	79.7	75.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	466	472	480	482	484	478	485	484	483	479	473	473	474	441	416
Glass and glass products		124.8	128.4	129.6	130.1	124.3	129.8	131.1	132.0	130.1	127.5	127.5	127.7	117.3	106.8
Cement, hydraulic		37.0	37.1	37.4	37.7	37.5	37.3	36.5	36.3	36.2	35.9	35.9	36.3	36.0	36.0
Structural clay products		84.3	84.6	85.2	85.0	84.8	84.8	83.0	81.7	80.3	79.5	79.8	79.4	74.8	72.5
Pottery and related products		50.7	51.2	51.5	51.9	51.6	53.3	54.6	55.2	55.3	55.1	54.7	55.1	52.3	52.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		85.4	87.1	86.9	87.8	87.8	87.0	85.8	85.4	84.3	82.8	83.0	83.5	78.7	72.4
Other stone, clay and glass products		89.6	91.1	91.7	91.4	91.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.9	92.2	91.8	91.6	81.8	75.6
Primary metal industries	1,168	1,161	1,157	1,162	1,165	1,155	1,172	1,162	1,161	1,159	1,153	1,149	1,142	1,053	940
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		572.1	569.6	572.7	574.7	571.6	571.8	565.0	561.6	561.1	558.8	559.0	556.4	535.6	476.7
Iron and steel foundries		249.9	248.0	249.4	249.6	247.1	253.7	252.5	251.5	249.4	244.9	240.7	238.0	204.0	188.9
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		46.9	47.2	46.8	47.7	46.8	47.8	46.4	47.2	47.4	47.3	47.2	47.0	45.4	43.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		80.0	80.1	78.4	79.3	79.8	83.1	81.9	84.9	85.9	86.8	87.1	87.2	80.7	70.6
Nonferrous foundries		88.1	88.9	90.8	90.5	88.2	91.5	93.2	93.3	93.4	94.2	94.5	93.9	78.8	63.3
Other primary metal industries		124.2	123.2	123.7	122.9	121.6	124.1	123.2	122.5	122.0	120.8	120.5	119.3	108.4	97.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	808	804	809	810	817	813	843	850	859	858	852	847	852	776	701
Tin cans and other tinware		39.7	42.4	44.9	44.8	43.2	43.5	42.9	43.1	42.7	42.1	44.2	45.4	42.8	39.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		124.5	126.6	128.5	132.3	130.9	136.6	138.1	140.3	141.7	143.7	144.0	143.7	132.7	118.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		120.6	120.9	120.7	121.8	122.8	128.4	130.1	132.8	133.9	132.0	129.9	133.2	123.9	106.0
Fabricated structural metal products		182.5	181.5	180.0	180.8	177.1	176.9	178.5	177.7	176.4	174.6	173.2	173.2	156.5	152.3
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		141.7	143.0	141.5	142.1	147.3	158.8	161.9	165.4	166.1	164.5	161.5	161.6	146.9	125.8
Other fabricated metal products		194.7	194.2	194.8	195.2	191.3	198.3	198.0	198.3	197.0	195.4	193.7	194.6	173.0	159.0
Machinery (except electrical)	1,262	1,255	1,242	1,219	1,209	1,235	1,252	1,242	1,239	1,231	1,215	1,192	1,163	1,040	1,001
Engines and turbines		72.6	69.7	69.4	70.9	68.6	69.3	67.9	67.0	65.7	64.0	63.7	61.9	54.5	53.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors		146.6	146.3	129.0	127.4	151.5	153.1	151.6	151.8	151.0	149.7	146.5	135.4	133.5	142.4
Construction and mining machinery		94.0	93.9	93.8	91.8	90.8	90.7	88.9	87.8	87.3	86.3	84.7	83.8	73.0	72.4
Metalworking machinery		242.2	233.5	230.9	224.5	232.1	232.8	227.9	226.7	222.9	218.4	211.3	204.4	169.0	157.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		148.6	149.3	148.9	150.0	149.4	150.2	149.8	150.0	149.0	147.3	143.9	140.5	126.6	131.1
General industrial machinery		172.4	171.3	169.4	168.0	166.8	166.8	165.7	164.7	162.7	158.8	157.7	154.5	134.3	132.3
Office and store machines and devices		90.8	90.4	89.5	88.3	86.2	88.5	88.0	86.9	86.0	85.4	84.2	83.2	75.6	75.4
Service-industry and household machines		122.9	123.8	124.1	125.0	128.4	137.3	141.5	144.1	148.4	148.7	146.8	147.9	143.2	115.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts		164.7	163.7	163.5	162.7	161.5	163.2	161.1	160.1	157.7	156.1	153.0	151.1	130.0	120.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951												1950	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	728	724	715	707	696	684	704	707	718	724	716	711	724	636	552
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	.....	273.6	272.1	272.8	271.6	271.1	275.0	270.0	266.4	262.1	258.3	255.8	257.2	229.7	210.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles	.....	67.5	67.4	67.5	66.1	65.6	67.0	67.1	66.1	64.6	63.9	63.4	63.0	56.0	49.0
Communication equipment	.....	266.2	257.2	247.3	238.5	229.5	241.2	247.2	261.5	273.2	269.5	267.8	278.3	237.0	191.8
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	.....	116.3	117.9	119.7	119.4	117.7	121.2	122.2	123.6	123.9	124.4	124.0	125.4	113.3	100.8
Transportation equipment	1,242	1,236	1,199	1,211	1,198	1,187	1,237	1,233	1,243	1,253	1,233	1,175	1,160	1,044	987
Automobiles	.....	657.2	661.0	678.6	675.1	684.0	738.1	752.4	774.1	793.4	790.6	767.3	767.3	713.5	643.5
Aircraft and parts	.....	396.7	363.2	360.3	357.1	346.6	332.7	317.9	309.3	298.9	287.6	264.2	251.9	201.8	188.5
Aircraft	.....	268.2	249.1	241.9	243.7	236.6	225.6	216.2	211.3	204.1	195.4	177.3	170.0	135.7	126.6
Aircraft engines and parts	.....	75.1	62.6	69.5	66.6	64.6	62.8	59.4	57.1	55.1	53.9	51.3	48.5	39.1	37.4
Aircraft propellers and parts	.....	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.4	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.4	5.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment	.....	44.9	43.2	40.9	39.4	38.1	36.8	34.8	33.5	33.0	31.8	29.4	27.3	21.5	19.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	.....	110.6	103.6	101.9	99.3	100.5	97.9	94.7	94.3	95.6	94.9	82.7	78.7	71.4	85.0
Shipbuilding and repairing	.....	98.8	92.5	90.6	87.6	87.7	84.7	81.5	81.1	82.7	82.1	70.3	66.3	60.2	75.0
Boat building and repairing	.....	11.8	11.1	11.3	11.7	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.4	12.4	11.2	10.0
Railroad equipment	.....	62.0	61.0	60.0	57.4	47.2	59.2	58.3	55.5	54.1	48.5	52.1	51.9	47.9	61.0
Other transportation equipment	.....	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.3	10.0	11.3	11.4	10.4	11.2	9.7	9.2
Instruments and related products	232	230	229	226	224	221	223	222	221	218	215	211	211	188	177
Ophthalmic goods	.....	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.2	22.5	22.6	22.8	23.1	22.9	22.5	22.2	22.0	20.6	21.9
Photographic apparatus	.....	44.3	44.2	44.7	44.9	42.2	44.0	43.0	42.8	42.5	42.0	40.9	40.9	37.3	38.4
Watches and clocks	.....	29.6	29.5	28.9	28.6	28.1	28.9	28.6	29.2	28.9	28.8	28.3	28.9	25.5	26.6
Professional and scientific instruments	.....	133.7	132.9	130.2	128.0	128.5	127.6	127.6	125.7	123.4	121.9	119.6	119.2	103.0	90.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	381	384	387	388	388	383	400	409	422	429	427	413	424	385	354
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	.....	38.1	38.6	39.0	39.4	39.4	41.1	43.3	45.3	47.2	48.2	46.9	47.2	44.5	45.0
Toys and sporting goods	.....	58.5	61.2	62.6	64.1	61.8	65.5	67.6	69.4	68.9	67.0	62.3	66.7	64.2	59.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	.....	41.8	42.3	43.1	44.3	44.3	45.7	47.5	51.9	55.1	55.9	52.8	52.1	49.2	48.3
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	.....	245.1	244.5	243.6	240.6	237.4	247.8	251.0	255.7	258.0	255.5	250.6	257.6	227.2	200.5

[1] See footnote 1, table A–2. Production workers refer to all full- and part-time employees engaged in production and related processes, such as fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, storing, packing, shipping, maintenance and repair, and other activities closely associated with production operations.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries [1]

[1939 average = 100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average	100.0	100.0	1948: Average	155.2	351.4	1951: April	160.0	433.2
1940: Average	107.5	113.6	1949: Average	141.6	325.3	May	158.6	428.4
1941: Average	132.8	164.9	1950: Average	149.7	371.7	June	159.5	434.3
1942: Average	156.9	241.5				July	157.3	422.8
1943: Average	183.3	331.1	1950: December	159.4	426.0	August	159.5	429.4
1944: Average	178.3	343.7	1951: January	158.9	424.0	September	159.8	437.8
1945: Average	157.0	293.5	February	161.0	430.0	October	158.7	434.2
1946: Average	147.8	271.7	March	161.0	435.0	November	157.7	434.1
1947: Average	156.2	326.9				December	157.3	.....

[1] See footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3.

TABLE A–5: Federal Civilian Employment and Payrolls, by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [1]				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies [2]	Post Office Department [3]	All other agencies		
Employment—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1949: Average	2,100.5	2,089.2	899.2	511.1	678.9	7.7	3.6
1950: Average	2,089.5	2,068.6	837.5	521.4	709.7	8.1	3.8
1950: December	2,508.9	2,496.9	995.9	811.8	689.2	8.1	3.9
1951: January	2,204.3	2,192.3	1,017.3	486.5	688.5	8.1	3.9
February	2,265.5	2,253.5	1,076.8	487.1	689.6	8.1	3.9
March	2,332.3	2,320.2	1,133.4	489.0	697.8	8.2	3.9
April	2,385.5	2,373.5	1,180.0	488.4	705.1	8.1	3.9
May	2,432.6	2,420.5	1,212.1	492.1	716.3	8.2	3.9
June	2,462.3	2,450.1	1,237.5	491.2	721.4	8.3	3.9
July	2,503.4	2,491.0	1,265.3	489.4	736.3	8.5	3.9
August	2,521.3	2,509.3	1,267.7	495.5	746.1	8.1	3.9
September	2,528.7	2,516.7	1,277.2	496.0	743.5	8.1	3.9
October	2,514.9	2,502.8	1,279.4	495.7	727.7	8.2	3.9
November	2,517.5	2,505.4	1,288.5	496.2	720.7	8.2	3.9
December	2,871.2	2,858.8	1,293.0	847.7	718.1	8.4	4.0
Payrolls—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1949: Average	*$558,808	*$554,508	*$232,452	$129,895	*$192,161	$2,870	$1,430
1950: Average	585,576	580,792	235,157	135,300	210,335	3,215	1,500
1950: December	672,724	667,988	275,681	185,732	206,575	3,207	1,529
1951: January	680,926	676,007	310,738	132,037	224,232	3,249	1,670
February	638,193	633,514	303,042	129,603	200,869	3,182	1,497
March	706,184	701,569	345,685	133,342	222,542	3,261	1,354
April	687,876	683,273	337,876	129,796	215,601	3,197	1,406
May	742,529	737,428	370,700	131,353	235,375	3,338	1,763
June	721,693	716,681	360,686	131,156	224,839	3,379	1,633
July	735,991	731,168	364,256	133,044	233,868	3,195	1,628
August	769,173	764,167	385,852	130,860	247,455	3,257	1,749
September	707,508	702,576	347,046	134,916	220,614	3,213	1,719
October	857,429	851,725	402,013	169,963	279,749	3,445	2,259
November	891,129	885,714	421,827	187,003	274,884	3,589	1,826
December	939,479	934,260	405,945	267,414	260,901	3,529	1,690
Employment—Continental United States							
1949: Average	1,921.9	1,910.7	761.4	509.1	640.2	7.7	3.5
1950: Average	1,930.5	1,918.7	732.3	519.4	667.0	8.1	3.7
1950: December	2,352.8	2,340.9	885.6	808.9	646.4	8.1	3.8
1951: January	2,047.4	2,035.5	905.1	484.7	645.7	8.1	3.8
February	2,105.0	2,093.1	961.0	485.3	646.8	8.1	3.8
March	2,169.3	2,157.3	1,016.5	487.1	654.7	8.2	3.8
April	2,219.9	2,208.0	1,059.7	485.6	661.7	8.1	3.8
May	2,263.9	2,251.9	1,089.8	490.3	671.8	8.2	3.8
June	2,290.5	2,278.4	1,113.3	489.3	675.8	8.3	3.8
July	2,329.8	2,317.5	1,141.2	487.8	688.8	8.5	3.8
August	2,349.0	2,337.1	1,146.1	493.4	687.6	8.1	3.8
September	2,355.3	2,343.4	1,164.4	494.0	685.0	8.1	3.8
October	2,341.5	2,329.4	1,166.1	493.6	669.7	8.2	3.9
November	2,344.0	2,332.0	1,174.0	494.1	663.9	8.2	3.8
December	2,696.1	2,683.8	1,177.8	844.3	661.7	8.4	3.9
Payrolls—Continental United States							
1949: Average	*$519,338	*$515,078	*$203,439	$129,416	*$182,223	$2,870	$1,390
1950: Average	549,328	544,587	211,508	134,792	198,287	3,215	1,526
1950: December	634,578	629,886	250,324	185,044	194,518	3,207	1,485
1951: January	641,330	636,455	292,875	131,549	212,031	3,249	1,626
February	601,374	596,736	277,870	129,123	189,743	3,182	1,456
March	664,389	659,812	317,140	132,847	209,825	3,261	1,316
April	648,017	643,454	310,603	129,310	203,539	3,197	1,366
May	698,694	693,738	340,405	130,850	222,323	3,338	1,718
June	677,493	672,525	330,332	130,613	211,580	3,379	1,589
July	693,405	688,626	337,591	132,500	218,535	3,195	1,584
August	724,164	719,202	357,469	130,329	231,414	3,257	1,705
September	663,042	658,153	320,781	134,356	205,016	3,213	1,676
October	818,307	812,658	379,746	169,257	263,655	3,445	2,204
November	840,879	835,515	391,089	186,221	258,205	3,589	1,775
December	891,040	885,866	374,587	266,296	244,983	3,529	1,645

[1] See footnote 2, table A–6. [2] See footnote 3, table A–6. [3] Includes fourth class postmasters, excluded from table A–2. *Revised.

TABLE A–6: Government Civilian Employment and Payrolls in Washington, D. C.,[1] by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive[2]				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies[3]	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
	Employment								
1949: Average	241.8	19.5	222.3	214.0	70.4	8.2	135.4	7.7	0.6
1950: Average	242.3	20.1	222.2	213.4	67.5	8.1	137.8	8.1	.7
1950: December	256.2	20.3	235.9	227.1	74.1	12.7	140.3	8.1	.7
1951: January	253.8	20.6	233.2	224.4	74.8	7.8	141.8	8.1	.7
February	258.8	20.4	238.4	229.6	77.4	7.7	144.5	8.1	.7
March	264.6	20.3	244.3	235.4	80.2	7.7	147.5	8.2	.7
April	268.5	20.3	248.2	239.4	82.2	7.8	149.4	8.1	.7
May	271.4	20.1	251.3	242.4	83.6	7.8	151.0	8.2	.7
June	272.9	20.5	252.4	243.4	83.9	7.7	151.8	8.3	.7
July	280.3	19.9	260.4	251.2	87.7	7.9	155.6	8.5	.7
August	281.1	19.8	261.3	252.5	88.7	7.9	155.9	8.1	.7
September	278.0	20.0	258.0	249.2	87.4	7.8	154.0	8.1	.7
October	274.0	20.3	253.7	244.8	86.6	7.7	150.5	8.2	.7
November	273.5	20.7	252.8	243.9	86.7	7.9	149.3	8.2	.7
December	278.5	20.6	257.9	248.8	86.5	13.4	148.9	8.4	.7
	Payrolls								
1949: Average	*$75,305	*$4,785	$70,520	$67,410	$21,119	$2,791	$43,500	$2,870	$240
1950: Average	81,602	5,321	76,281	72,780	22,888	2,937	46,955	3,215	286
1950: December	85,285	5,558	79,727	76,228	24,786	3,835	47,607	3,207	292
1951: January	91,052	5,923	85,129	81,564	26,543	2,944	52,077	3,249	316
February	84,018	5,431	78,587	75,120	25,725	2,828	46,567	3,182	285
March	93,837	5,578	88,259	84,709	29,403	2,949	52,357	3,261	289
April	91,887	5,618	86,269	82,781	28,739	2,855	51,187	3,197	291
May	104,400	5,883	98,517	94,863	31,082	2,946	60,835	3,338	316
June	94,102	5,623	88,479	84,798	29,480	2,839	52,479	3,379	302
July	96,344	4,474	91,870	88,374	30,893	2,937	54,544	3,195	301
August	102,943	4,591	98,352	94,766	35,357	2,975	56,434	3,257	329
September	89,868	5,435	84,433	80,905	28,258	2,890	49,787	3,213	315
October	119,319	6,264	113,055	109,252	37,085	4,096	68,071	3,445	358
November	111,480	6,491	104,989	101,045	37,729	3,649	59,667	3,589	354
December	108,024	6,238	151,786	97,945	36,005	5,218	56,722	3,529	312

[1] Data for the executive branch of the Federal Government also include areas in Maryland and Virginia which are within the metropolitan area, as defined by the Bureau of the Census.

[2] Includes Government corporations (including Federal Reserve banks and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration) and other activities performed by governmental personnel in establishments such as navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and force-account construction. Data which are based mainly on reports to the Civil Service Commission are adjusted to maintain continuity of coverage and definition.

[3] Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Air Force, and Navy), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, War Claims Commission.

*Revised.

TABLE A–9: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,[1] by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1951											1950		1949
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Nov.
Continental United States	939.9	853.0	859.8	939.2	1,001.6	934.7	949.9	932.1	904.2	1,025.1	1,144.6	1,045.0	895.3	2,019.9
New England	102.2	105.8	106.4	110.5	111.7	112.6	122.2	99.8	64.0	75.8	91.6	89.0	77.4	180.9
Maine	8.6	7.4	7.5	7.4	8.5	9.2	12.5	11.2	6.2	7.9	10.2	11.4	10.3	16.9
New Hampshire	8.9	8.0	8.2	7.3	7.0	7.6	9.9	7.6	4.2	4.6	5.8	6.3	6.8	12.2
Vermont	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	4.0
Massachusetts	52.1	52.1	52.7	54.1	56.2	59.4	65.5	55.1	33.5	41.1	49.8	49.0	41.9	95.1
Rhode Island	17.7	22.4	21.8	22.5	22.2	22.1	19.9	13.1	9.6	9.2	10.5	9.3	6.9	17.4
Connecticut	13.0	14.0	14.5	17.7	16.3	12.9	12.9	11.6	9.5	11.7	13.6	11.3	10.2	35.3
Middle Atlantic	316.2	304.2	298.6	315.1	344.8	327.2	311.7	299.7	268.1	281.1	351.4	355.1	354.1	663.7
New York	196.0	183.9	178.2	189.0	215.5	204.7	190.4	183.9	163.2	171.8	217.5	238.4	257.8	378.3
New Jersey	41.6	46.2	42.9	42.9	46.5	46.7	48.8	43.1	36.1	40.0	51.3	41.1	38.7	84.4
Pennsylvania	78.6	74.1	77.5	83.2	82.8	75.8	72.5	72.7	68.8	69.3	82.6	75.6	57.6	201.0
East North Central	182.2	158.7	158.0	184.3	191.0	158.6	158.8	150.9	133.7	176.4	200.7	178.0	129.0	462.0
Ohio	38.0	32.7	30.4	31.8	33.4	28.4	27.0	27.7	30.0	39.9	40.9	36.4	30.2	144.9
Indiana	19.1	13.3	15.1	20.1	22.9	17.6	17.0	14.9	11.4	14.4	14.7	13.3	8.6	37.1
Illinois	55.8	54.6	62.1	70.6	76.8	74.3	78.3	72.9	52.6	68.1	76.5	68.2	58.6	133.4
Michigan	57.5	50.6	44.5	55.1	51.1	32.5	30.6	27.8	29.8	39.9	54.8	49.8	23.3	114.5
Wisconsin	11.8	7.5	5.9	6.7	6.8	5.8	5.9	7.6	9.9	14.1	13.8	10.3	8.3	32.1
West North Central	40.6	34.4	30.8	31.5	35.2	31.9	39.0	52.2	61.0	70.3	65.6	48.5	34.7	73.3
Minnesota	8.1	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.0	11.2	18.4	20.6	21.4	19.3	12.0	6.8	16.8
Iowa	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.5	4.8	6.2	7.4	7.0	4.3	2.9	6.6
Missouri	25.0	22.4	18.3	16.7	18.2	18.2	19.9	20.3	20.2	24.2	24.3	22.9	20.0	39.0
North Dakota	.6	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.5	1.9	3.2	3.1	2.4	1.3	.3	.6
South Dakota	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4	1.1	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.1	.5	.7
Nebraska	.8	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	1.1	2.1	3.8	4.8	4.1	2.1	1.0	2.2
Kansas	3.2	2.7	2.9	4.3	5.5	2.4	2.4	3.6	4.9	7.0	6.4	4.8	3.2	7.4
South Atlantic	84.6	83.2	94.7	107.0	112.7	98.0	90.9	78.0	72.6	83.5	94.3	85.5	70.4	161.4
Delaware	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.4	.8	3.2
Maryland	7.7	6.7	6.5	8.5	10.7	11.0	12.1	11.6	8.3	11.2	13.2	11.2	8.5	28.6
District of Columbia	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.7	4.3
Virginia	7.5	7.4	8.2	10.5	12.7	12.5	9.1	5.4	6.6	8.0	8.7	7.7	5.6	15.8
West Virginia	9.0	8.5	8.5	10.4	11.7	10.3	10.6	11.0	11.2	13.7	14.2	13.0	9.4	28.2
North Carolina	25.2	24.2	28.5	31.0	30.6	25.5	24.8	20.1	17.5	17.7	18.0	16.8	14.5	26.7
South Carolina	9.3	9.0	9.6	10.5	11.0	9.1	8.0	7.1	7.2	8.2	9.4	8.7	8.3	15.1
Georgia	12.9	11.4	13.8	15.4	16.1	15.5	14.2	12.2	10.5	11.5	14.1	12.9	9.7	19.5
Florida	10.5	13.8	17.1	18.0	17.2	11.4	9.3	7.5	7.5	7.8	11.5	11.0	10.9	20.0
East South Central	62.1	51.8	54.7	58.3	63.5	58.5	60.0	60.7	59.7	66.0	65.0	57.5	46.6	101.1
Kentucky	14.9	13.5	13.5	14.9	16.4	16.4	17.9	17.7	15.8	15.9	14.3	13.6	12.0	26.6
Tennessee	26.0	21.5	22.7	22.7	25.5	22.0	22.6	22.4	21.8	25.0	25.8	22.2	16.9	35.4
Alabama	15.3	11.6	12.2	13.2	13.9	13.4	12.9	13.4	13.9	14.3	15.1	13.8	12.1	30.1
Mississippi	6.9	5.2	6.3	7.5	7.7	6.7	6.6	7.2	8.2	10.8	9.8	7.9	5.4	9.0
West South Central	34.5	29.1	30.2	35.8	37.8	38.0	42.7	47.1	52.3	61.7	54.0	43.8	36.0	62.7
Arkansas	7.7	4.9	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	7.1	8.6	9.5	12.7	11.1	8.4	6.2	10.8
Louisiana	11.5	11.1	12.1	14.4	15.9	15.6	17.6	18.4	19.6	22.4	18.1	13.9	11.7	21.6
Oklahoma	6.5	5.3	5.5	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.5	8.9	10.7	12.7	11.1	9.2	7.6	12.7
Texas	8.8	7.8	8.1	9.6	9.7	9.7	10.5	11.2	12.5	13.9	13.7	12.3	10.5	18.6
Mountain	10.3	6.7	6.7	8.0	9.1	8.9	11.3	16.6	25.3	30.3	28.6	19.8	13.4	29.4
Montana	1.4	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	2.0	3.9	6.9	7.3	6.2	3.7	1.9	3.0
Idaho	2.0	.9	.7	.9	1.0	.8	.9	1.9	4.4	5.9	6.2	4.3	2.0	3.5
Wyoming	.3	.2	.1	.2	.3	.3	.4	.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	.9	.4	.9
Colorado	1.0	.7	.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	6.7
New Mexico	1.0	.7	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	2.2
Arizona	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.6	5.5
Utah	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.8	3.8	4.7	4.4	2.4	1.9	5.2
Nevada	.9	.6	.5	.6	.7	.7	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	2.4
Pacific	106.5	78.9	79.9	88.7	96.0	101.1	113.5	127.2	167.3	179.6	193.2	167.9	133.8	284.3
Washington	18.1	10.8	9.6	10.3	9.3	6.7	8.7	14.2	25.4	28.8	31.2	26.2	19.0	48.0
Oregon	12.3	7.6	6.3	6.4	5.9	3.9	5.0	8.2	18.3	19.9	22.4	17.9	13.7	27.7
California	76.1	60.5	64.0	72.0	80.8	90.5	99.8	104.8	123.6	130.9	139.6	123.8	101.1	208.6

[1] Prior to August 1950, monthly data represent averages of weeks ended in specified months; for subsequent months, the averages are based on weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month and are not strictly comparable with earlier data. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B–1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over [1]

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:												
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	[2] 4.1	
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit:												
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	[2] 1.9	
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939 [3]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	[2] .3	
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	[2] 1.6	
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	[2] .3	
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Total accession:												
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	[2] 3.7	
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turn-over sample is not so large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turn-over computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, and special studies, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Labor Turn-Over," October 1949, which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951
Manufacturing												
Durable goods [2]	4.2	4.6	1.9	2.6	0.3	.01	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.4	3.8	4.8
Nondurable goods [2]	4.2	4.6	1.9	2.3	.3	.3	1.7	1.7	.3	.3	3.5	3.7
Ordnance and accessories	2.0	2.6	.8	1.6	.3	.3	.6	.4	.3	.3	2.7	3.2
Food and kindred products	4.9	6.4	2.4	3.2	.5	.6	1.8	2.3	.2	.3	5.3	5.1
Meat products	5.6	6.2	2.5	2.6	.7	.5	2.0	2.7	.4	.4	9.0	6.5
Grain-mill products	4.4	6.1	2.5	3.8	.4	.7	1.2	1.3	.3	.3	4.8	4.4
Bakery products	4.5	6.0	2.6	3.3	.4	.7	1.3	1.8	.2	.2	3.3	4.5
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	3.7	.6.5	.7	2.5	.1	.3	2.6	3.3	.3	.4	1.7	1.6
Tobacco manufactures	3.0	4.7	1.6	2.4	.5	.4	.2	1.1	.7	.8	3.0	5.1
Cigarettes	2.1	5.4	.7	1.7	.1	.2	.2	2.4	1.1	1.1	2.0	4.1
Cigars	4.0	4.2	2.5	2.9	.8	.6	.2	.1	.5	.6	4.0	6.3
Tobacco and snuff	1.5	4.8	.6	2.0	.2	.5	.1	1.7	.6	.6	1.9	3.3
Textile-mill products	5.1	5.7	1.7	2.0	.2	.3	2.7	2.9	.5	.5	3.9	3.9
Yarn and thread mills	5.2	7.8	1.4	1.8	.1	.2	3.2	5.4	.5	.5	3.1	3.4
Broad-woven fabric mills	5.1	5.9	1.8	2.2	.2	.3	2.3	2.8	.8	.6	3.8	3.9
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	4.9	5.6	1.9	2.3	.2	.3	2.0	2.4	.8	.6	2.6	3.8
Woolen and worsted	6.2	9.2	.9	.9	.1	.7	4.6	6.9	.6	.7	5.7	5.6
Knitting mills	3.8	3.7	1.7	2.2	.2	.2	1.8	1.1	.1	.2	2.8	3.6
Full-fashioned hosiery	3.7	3.9	1.4	2.2	.2	.2	2.0	1.3	.1	.2	2.0	3.1
Seamless hosiery	2.5	3.3	1.7	2.1	.1	.1	.6	.9	.1	.2	4.0	4.8
Knit underwear	4.8	3.4	2.0	2.3	.2	.1	2.5	1.0	.1	(4)	2.4	2.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.8	3.6	1.1	1.3	.3	.3	1.1	1.6	.3	.4	4.4	3.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	3.7	3.4	2.6	1.7	.2	.2	.5	1.1	.4	.4	3.2	3.1
Apparel and other finished textile products	5.4	5.0	2.9	3.3	.2	.2	2.2	1.3	.1	.2	3.9	3.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.3	5.9	2.0	2.8	.1	.2	2.0	2.3	.2	.6	2.9	2.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	6.5	5.0	3.1	3.5	.2	.2	3.1	1.2	.1	.1	3.5	4.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5.3	6.7	3.1	4.7	.3	.4	1.7	1.4	.2	.2	4.2	6.2
Logging camps and contractors	7.6	16.8	5.9	14.8	.9	.6	.2	1.3	.6	.1	8.4	14.9
Sawmills and planing mills	5.4	5.8	3.0	3.9	.2	.4	2.0	1.3	.2	.2	3.7	5.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.9	4.9	1.5	2.0	.3	.3	1.8	2.3	.3	.3	3.9	3.1
Furniture and fixtures	4.1	5.9	2.2	3.5	.4	.5	1.2	1.3	.3	.6	4.5	6.6
Household furniture	4.0	5.8	2.3	3.8	.5	.6	.8	.7	.4	.7	4.7	7.8
Other furniture and fixtures	4.7	6.1	1.9	2.9	.3	.2	2.1	2.6	.4	.4	4.0	4.1
Paper and allied products	3.3	3.8	1.5	2.2	.2	.3	1.1	1.0	.5	.3	2.3	2.7
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2.3	3.0	1.2	1.7	.2	.3	.5	.6	.4	.4	1.7	2.0
Paperboard containers and boxes	4.5	5.9	2.2	3.4	.2	.3	1.7	1.8	.4	.4	2.9	3.5
Chemicals and allied products	2.5	2.2	1.1	1.1	.3	.2	.9	.7	.2	.2	2.0	2.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	4.1	2.7	2.4	1.9	.5	.4	1.0	.2	.2	.2	4.6	3.1
Industrial organic chemicals	3.0	2.7	.8	.9	.6	.2	1.4	1.3	.2	.3	1.3	1.6
Synthetic fibers	5.4	4.4	.3	.6	(4)	.1	4.9	3.1	.2	.6	.8	1.8
Drugs and medicines	1.2	1.4	.7	1.1	.1	.1	.2	(4)	.2	.2	1.7	2.2
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.4	.3	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	1.8	1.9
Products of petroleum and coal	2.0	1.3	.6	.7	.1	.1	1.1	.2	.2	.3	.8	1.4
Petroleum refining	.5	.8	.3	.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1	.2	.2	.5	1.1
Rubber products	3.3	3.6	1.8	2.1	.2	.2	1.0	.9	.3	.4	3.3	3.7
Tires and inner tubes	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.5	.1	.2	.3	.1	.4	.4	2.3	3.2
Rubber footwear	4.6	4.4	2.9	3.0	.1	.3	1.0	.2	.6	.9	3.9	4.8
Other rubber products	4.2	4.8	2.0	2.5	.3	.3	1.6	1.7	.3	.3	4.0	3.9
Leather and leather products	3.7	5.4	1.7	2.8	.1	.2	1.4	1.9	.5	.5	3.6	4.2
Leather	3.5	4.8	1.3	2.0	.1	.1	1.8	2.4	.3	.3	5.4	4.8
Footwear (except rubber)	3.8	5.4	1.8	2.9	.1	.2	1.3	1.8	.6	.5	3.0	4.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.6	3.9	1.5	2.1	.2	.3	1.6	1.1	.3	.4	2.4	3.5
Glass and glass products	4.4	5.2	1.2	2.1	.2	.3	2.5	2.1	.5	.7	3.0	4.7
Cement, hydraulic	2.5	2.8	1.5	2.1	.2	.5	.5	(4)	.3	.2	1.7	2.9
Structural clay products	3.7	4.3	2.3	3.2	.3	.5	.8	.3	.3	.3	3.3	4.5
Pottery and related products	4.6	4.6	1.5	2.1	.3	.3	2.6	2.0	.2	.2	2.7	2.5
Primary metal industries	3.0	3.7	1.8	2.3	.3	.3	.5	.6	.4	.5	3.1	3.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.4	2.7	1.6	1.9	.2	.2	.1	.2	.5	.4	2.4	2.5
Iron and steel foundries	3.9	4.9	2.5	3.4	.5	.7	.6	.5	.3	.3	4.1	5.8
Gray-iron foundries	3.6	4.7	2.3	3.0	.4	.5	.6	.8	.3	.4	3.6	5.2
Malleable-iron foundries	4.0	5.5	2.6	3.8	.6	.6	.4	.6	.4	.5	3.3	4.9
Steel foundries	4.2	5.4	2.8	3.8	.6	1.0	.6	.3	.2	.3	5.2	6.7
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	2.3	2.6	1.4	1.5	.2	.1	.6	.6	.1	.4	1.8	2.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	2.5	2.2	.9	1.2	.2	.1	1.2	.6	.2	.3	2.4	2.5
Nonferrous foundries	4.2	6.1	1.8	2.8	.6	.6	1.5	2.2	.3	.5	5.4	4.9
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	3.6	4.0	2.1	2.4	.4	.3	.7	.9	.4	.4	4.6	5.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4.9	5.8	2.0	2.6	0.4	0.5	2.2	2.2	0.3	0.5	4.0	4.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	3.6	4.2	2.1	2.5	.4	.4	.7	.9	.4	.4	3.5	3.2
Cutlery and edge tools	2.0	3.0	1.4	1.5	.2	.3	.4	1.0	(4)	.2	1.3	1.4
Hand tools	3.7	3.7	1.9	2.3	.4	.3	1.0	.7	.4	.4	3.8	2.6
Hardware	3.9	4.8	2.3	2.8	.4	.5	.7	1.0	.5	.5	3.9	4.0
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	4.6	6.4	2.0	2.9	.4	.5	2.0	2.6	.2	.4	4.1	4.7
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	5.2	5.7	1.3	2.4	.3	.4	3.2	2.5	.4	.4	2.4	3.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	4.4	7.2	2.5	3.5	.6	.6	1.1	2.7	.2	.4	5.4	6.7
Fabricated structural metal products	3.6	5.4	2.2	3.1	.5	.7	.7	1.3	.2	.3	4.1	5.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	8.0	6.2	2.0	2.3	.3	.3	5.4	3.0	.3	.6	6.2	5.1
Machinery (except electrical)	2.9	3.7	1.7	2.3	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	3.3	4.3
Engines and turbines	3.2	3.3	2.4	2.3	.5	.5	.1	.1	.2	.4	4.4	5.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(3)	3.6	(3)	2.3	(3)	.3	(3)	.5	(3)	.5	(3)	4.5
Construction and mining machinery	3.0	4.0	2.0	2.9	.5	.6	.1	.2	.4	.3	4.7	4.8
Metalworking machinery	3.0	3.5	2.0	2.6	.4	.5	.3	.2	.3	.2	4.1	5.3
Machine tools	2.8	3.6	1.8	2.7	.4	.5	.2	.1	.4	.3	4.2	5.4
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	3.3	3.4	1.9	2.3	.4	.4	.7	.4	.3	.3	4.1	4.6
Machine-tool accessories	3.4	4.0	2.3	2.9	.5	.6	.4	.4	.2	.1	3.9	5.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.5	3.8	1.5	2.1	.3	.4	.4	1.1	.3	.2	2.9	3.5
General industrial machinery	3.1	3.3	1.7	2.1	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.3	3.3	4.1
Office and store machines and devices	2.2	2.9	1.5	2.0	.2	.2	.2	.1	.3	.6	2.0	3.4
Service-industry and household machines	2.1	3.3	1.1	1.4	.2	.2	.3	1.0	.5	.7	2.5	3.6
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.9	4.2	1.7	2.4	.4	.6	.4	.6	.4	.6	3.5	4.2
Electrical machinery	3.6	4.3	2.0	2.2	.4	.4	.7	1.2	.5	.5	4.0	4.9
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	3.4	3.2	1.7	1.6	.3	.2	.9	.9	.5	.5	3.4	3.2
Communication equipment	(3)	4.7	(3)	3.1	(3)	.5	(3)	.4	(3)	.7	(3)	7.3
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	4.2	5.6	2.5	3.2	.5	.8	.6	.7	.6	.9	4.9	8.2
Telephone and telegraph equipment	(3)	2.3	(3)	1.8	(3)	.1	(3)	(4)	(3)	.4	(3)	5.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	2.8	5.2	1.3	2.4	.2	.2	.8	2.1	.5	.5	2.5	3.7
Transportation equipment	5.9	5.6	2.0	2.4	.3	.4	2.9	2.0	.7	.8	5.3	6.3
Automobiles	7.5	5.8	1.2	1.6	.2	.3	5.2	3.0	.9	.9	3.8	3.9
Aircraft and parts	3.3	4.2	2.6	3.2	.4	.4	(4)	.1	.5	.5	6.6	7.6
Aircraft	3.5	4.5	2.7	3.4	.3	.4	(4)	.1	.5	.6	6.7	7.9
Aircraft engines and parts	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.6	.5	.5	(4)	(4)	.3	.2	6.3	6.6
Aircraft propellers and parts	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	.3	.3	(4)	.1	.5	.4	4.0	3.7
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.0	3.4	2.0	2.4	.4	.5	.1	(4)	.5	.5	6.8	7.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	(3)	10.0	(3)	5.1	(3)	1.0	(3)	3.6	(3)	.3	(3)	16.2
Railroad equipment	4.1	4.9	1.6	2.5	.2	.2	1.4	1.3	.9	.9	5.7	7.3
Locomotives and parts	2.7	3.4	1.4	2.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.9	.9	6.1	7.9
Railroad and street cars	6.0	7.2	1.8	2.9	.2	.2	3.2	3.0	.8	1.1	5.2	6.5
Other transportation equipment	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.5	.6	2.2	3.0
Instruments and related products	2.3	2.7	1.0	1.4	.2	.3	.7	.6	.4	.4	2.6	3.2
Photographic apparatus	(3)	1.6	(3)	.8	(3)	(4)	(3)	.6	(3)	.2	(3)	.9
Watches and clocks	3.4	3.2	1.1	2.0	.2	.1	2.0	.9	.1	.2	1.8	3.1
Professional and scientific instruments	2.2	3.0	.9	1.5	.2	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	2.6	4.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6.1	5.3	1.9	2.6	.5	.5	3.3	1.8	.4	.4	3.7	4.9
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	4.5	4.5	1.5	1.9	.1	.4	2.4	1.9	.5	.3	1.9	2.6
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	4.5	4.7	3.3	3.7	.3	.5	.7	.2	.2	.3	5.7	5.9
Iron	3.6	2.7	1.3	1.7	.2	.2	1.8	.4	.3	.4	2.7	2.3
Copper	3.5	4.2	3.0	3.7	.3	.2	(4)	(4)	.2	.3	6.5	5.5
Lead and zinc	3.7	4.6	2.9	3.8	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	5.1	6.4
Anthracite mining	1.1	1.9	.7	1.4	(4)	(4)	.1	.3	.3	.2	1.5	1.9
Bituminous-coal mining	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.5	(4)	.1	.7	.5	.3	.3	2.0	2.1
Communication:												
Telephone	(3)	2.4	(3)	1.9	(3)	.1	(3)	.2	(3)	.2	(3)	2.9
Telegraph	(3)	2.1	(3)	1.2	(3)	.1	(3)	.6	(3)	.2	(3)	1.4

See explanatory notes for definitions and methodology.

[1] See footnote 1, table B–1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

[4] Less than 0.05.

[5] Not available.

983721—52——7

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$61.55	40.9	$1.505	$58.91	39.7	$1.484	$63.96	42.1	$1.512	$64.79	41.4	$1.565	$56.78	30.2	$1.880	$63.28	32.6	$1.941
1950: Average	65.58	42.2	1.554	61.95	40.9	1.515	72.05	45.0	1.601	66.64	41.6	1.602	63.24	32.1	1.970	70.35	35.0	2.010
1950: November	69.92	43.0	1.626	63.77	41.6	1.533	78.78	46.1	1.709	73.01	42.3	1.726	60.85	31.0	1.963	73.27	36.4	2.013
December	73.53	43.9	1.675	70.81	42.3	1.667	79.82	47.2	1.691	75.34	43.2	1.744	63.14	32.8	1.986	77.77	38.5	2.020
1951: January	74.33	43.7	1.701	70.31	41.8	1.682	82.21	47.3	1.738	75.34	43.1	1.748	71.33	33.9	1.987	76.63	37.6	2.038
February	73.46	43.7	1.681	70.98	42.5	1.670	78.49	46.5	1.688	74.17	42.8	1.733	66.65	30.2	2.207	75.67	34.1	2.219
March	72.83	43.3	1.682	69.22	41.3	1.676	77.89	46.5	1.675	74.30	43.0	1.728	50.68	23.1	2.194	74.66	33.6	2.222
April	74.62	44.0	1.696	73.31	43.2	1.697	76.82	46.0	1.670	77.96	43.7	1.784	47.20	21.6	2.185	75.63	33.9	2.231
May	74.96	44.2	1.696	75.48	44.4	1.700	76.00	45.7	1.663	76.23	42.9	1.777	66.67	30.1	2.215	73.86	33.3	2.218
June	70.89	41.8	1.696	65.19	38.3	1.702	75.36	45.4	1.660	76.20	43.2	1.764	68.94	31.0	2.224	77.67	34.8	2.232
July	72.32	42.0	1.722	67.58	39.2	1.724	75.86	44.6	1.701	76.85	43.1	1.783	79.50	35.3	2.252	73.71	32.7	2.254
August	75.74	44.5	1.702	75.92	44.4	1.710	76.88	45.9	1.675	76.78	43.7	1.757	58.52	26.3	2.225	77.23	34.9	2.213
September	76.43	44.1	1.733	76.56	43.8	1.748	79.20	46.7	1.696	75.66	42.6	1.776	60.36	27.2	2.219	81.61	36.5	2.236
October	76.32	44.5	1.715	76.75	44.7	1.717	78.25	46.3	1.690	75.55	42.9	1.761	75.72	34.0	2.227	80.74	36.4	2.218
November	74.56	43.5	1.714	73.87	43.0	1.718	77.79	46.0	1.691	74.14	42.1	1.761	.....	.....	.....	80.46	36.0	2.235

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction											
	Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
	Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)									Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$71.48	40.2	$1.778	$56.38	43.3	$1.302	$70.81	37.8	$1.874	$70.44	40.9	$1.723	$65.65	41.5	$1.583	$73.66	40.5	$1.820
1950: Average	73.69	40.6	1.815	59.88	44.0	1.361	73.73	37.2	1.982	73.46	40.9	1.796	69.17	41.1	1.683	76.31	40.7	1.875
1950: November	76.21	40.6	1.877	63.31	44.9	1.410	77.52	38.0	2.040	75.42	40.9	1.844	70.91	41.2	1.721	78.59	40.7	1.931
December	75.58	40.2	1.880	62.12	43.5	1.428	77.36	37.3	2.074	75.58	40.2	1.880	69.49	39.8	1.746	79.46	40.5	1.962
1951: January	76.90	40.6	1.894	61.96	43.3	1.431	77.61	37.1	2.092	74.70	39.4	1.896	66.10	38.1	1.735	79.80	40.2	1.985
February	77.15	40.5	1.905	60.77	42.0	1.447	78.47	38.7	2.114	72.20	37.7	1.915	65.83	37.3	1.765	75.80	37.9	2.000
March	76.69	40.6	1.889	63.74	43.6	1.462	76.99	36.3	2.121	74.19	38.5	1.927	67.40	38.1	1.769	78.25	38.7	2.022
April	80.30	41.2	1.949	65.88	45.0	1.464	79.36	37.4	2.122	78.26	40.3	1.942	71.43	40.4	1.768	82.65	40.2	2.056
May	78.30	40.4	1.938	67.22	45.7	1.471	81.62	38.3	2.131	81.26	41.8	1.944	75.68	42.4	1.785	85.16	41.3	2.062
June	78.74	40.4	1.949	67.82	45.7	1.484	82.41	38.4	2.146	81.48	41.3	1.973	75.56	41.7	1.812	85.98	41.0	2.097
July	83.32	42.1	1.979	68.84	45.8	1.503	83.73	39.0	2.147	84.81	42.9	1.977	79.22	43.6	1.817	89.21	42.4	2.104
August	78.15	40.2	1.944	69.59	46.3	1.503	84.46	39.1	2.160	85.27	42.7	1.997	79.90	43.4	1.841	89.51	42.2	2.121
September	83.68	41.8	2.002	70.68	46.1	1.532	85.19	38.9	2.190	84.72	41.9	2.022	78.81	42.1	1.872	89.20	41.7	2.139
October	78.83	40.3	1.956	72.03	47.2	1.526	86.52	39.4	2.196	86.62	42.5	2.038	81.84	43.6	1.877	90.28	41.7	2.165
November	79.27	40.3	1.967	68.46	44.6	1.535	81.51	36.8	2.215	78.99	38.7	2.041	71.92	38.5	1.868	84.26	38.9	2.166

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Building construction																	
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors											
							Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$70.95	36.7	$1.935	$67.13	36.2	$1.855	$75.70	37.2	$2.034	$78.60	38.6	$2.037	$70.75	35.7	$1.982	$86.57	39.2	$2.211
1950: Average	73.73	36.3	2.031	68.56	35.8	1.915	77.77	36.7	2.119	81.72	38.4	2.128	71.26	35.4	2.013	89.16	38.4	2.322
1950: November	78.07	37.3	2.093	73.94	36.8	1.982	82.00	37.7	2.175	85.08	39.1	2.176	74.93	36.2	2.070	95.01	39.1	2.430
December	77.80	36.7	2.120	71.69	35.7	2.008	82.24	37.4	2.199	86.53	39.1	2.213	74.60	35.9	2.078	96.44	39.9	2.417
1951: January	78.35	36.7	2.135	72.56	36.1	2.010	82.51	37.1	2.224	86.60	38.8	2.232	74.41	35.2	2.114	98.77	39.7	2.488
February	76.14	35.3	2.157	68.75	34.0	2.022	81.49	36.3	2.245	85.99	38.1	2.257	75.44	35.4	2.131	97.42	39.0	2.498
March	77.44	35.8	2.163	69.93	34.5	2.027	82.95	36.8	2.254	88.93	38.9	2.286	74.91	35.2	2.128	98.74	39.4	2.506
April	79.75	36.8	2.167	72.97	36.0	2.027	84.48	37.3	2.265	89.05	38.8	2.295	77.40	36.1	2.144	98.72	39.6	2.493
May	81.83	37.5	2.182	75.24	36.9	2.039	86.60	37.9	2.285	91.80	39.4	2.330	79.24	36.6	2.165	102.12	40.3	2.534
June	82.71	37.7	2.194	75.28	36.9	2.040	88.32	38.3	2.306	92.11	39.5	2.332	79.68	36.7	2.171	103.70	40.7	2.548
July	83.63	38.1	2.195	76.28	37.3	2.045	88.97	38.6	2.305	92.19	39.6	2.328	79.24	36.4	2.177	103.54	40.7	2.544
August	84.31	38.2	2.207	76.76	37.5	2.047	89.94	38.7	2.324	92.39	39.4	2.345	80.33	36.2	2.219	104.42	40.9	2.553
September	85.42	38.2	2.236	77.79	37.4	2.080	91.14	38.8	2.349	93.89	39.7	2.365	80.27	35.9	2.236	105.76	41.0	2.604
October	86.43	38.6	2.239	80.03	38.4	2.084	91.30	38.8	2.353	95.35	40.2	2.372	82.54	36.8	2.243	105.10	40.5	2.595
November	82.19	36.4	2.258	75.82	36.0	2.106	86.52	36.6	2.364	91.88	38.3	2.399	78.04	34.5	2.262	100.57	38.8	2.592

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Contract construction—Continued

Building construction—Continued

Special-trade contractors—Continued

Year and month	Other special-trade contractors			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$71.39	36.1	$1.979	$68.72	33.8	$2.033	$80.39	34.9	$2.301	$67.14	36.6	$1.837	$62.86	35.7	$1.759	$69.66	37.8	$1.844
1950: Average	74.71	35.8	2.087	70.85	33.9	2.090	86.70	35.0	2.477	69.86	37.0	1.888	64.49	35.3	1.827	74.92	38.6	1.941
1950: November	79.07	37.0	2.137	80.53	37.3	2.159	87.49	34.9	2.507	72.80	37.8	1.926	67.64	36.6	1.848	79.97	38.3	2.088
December	78.23	36.2	2.161	72.06	33.3	2.164	93.14	35.7	2.609	70.92	35.8	1.981	66.36	35.6	1.864	80.39	38.5	2.088
1951: January	77.87	35.9	2.169	75.19	34.3	2.192	87.89	34.4	2.555	71.71	36.2	1.981	66.65	35.3	1.888	81.37	38.6	2.108
February	76.32	34.8	2.193	66.22	30.5	2.171	90.88	34.9	2.604	64.98	32.8	1.981	64.58	33.9	1.905	83.28	37.2	2.185
March	78.10	35.5	2.200	73.01	33.4	2.186	89.44	34.4	2.600	64.52	32.9	1.961	65.25	34.0	1.919	77.88	36.6	2.128
April	80.84	36.4	2.221	77.50	35.1	2.208	92.87	35.8	2.594	70.85	35.8	1.979	68.95	35.8	1.926	78.19	37.9	2.063
May	82.29	36.9	2.230	78.83	35.7	2.208	93.31	36.0	2.592	72.16	36.5	1.977	71.14	36.9	1.928	82.23	39.9	2.061
June	85.28	37.6	2.268	77.23	34.4	2.245	92.10	35.6	2.587	73.70	37.0	1.992	71.11	36.6	1.943	80.80	39.3	2.056
July	86.86	38.3	2.268	83.96	37.4	2.245	91.38	35.5	2.574	76.76	37.7	2.036	73.63	37.8	1.948	83.15	40.7	2.043
August	87.90	38.5	2.283	83.55	37.1	2.252	91.18	35.8	2.547	77.73	37.3	2.084	73.51	37.6	1.955	85.82	41.2	2.083
September	88.97	38.6	2.305	84.00	37.3	2.252	90.72	35.8	2.534	80.14	38.0	2.109	75.53	37.9	1.993	84.69	40.5	2.091
October	88.47	38.3	2.310	83.98	36.9	2.276	89.30	35.2	2.537	80.59	37.8	2.132	77.28	38.2	2.023	84.37	40.6	2.078
November	82.63	35.8	2.308	74.15	33.0	2.247	81.33	32.9	2.472	74.67	35.9	2.080	70.58	34.7	2.034	76.45	36.7	2.083

Manufacturing

Year and month	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [3]			Nondurable goods [3]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$54.92	39.2	$1.401	$58.03	39.5	$1.469	$51.41	38.8	$1.325	$58.76	40.0	$1.469	$53.58	41.5	$1.291	$57.44	41.5	$1.384
1950: Average	59.33	40.5	1.465	63.32	41.2	1.537	54.71	39.7	1.378	64.79	41.8	1.550	56.07	41.5	1.351	60.07	41.6	1.444
1950: November	62.23	41.1	1.514	66.34	41.8	1.587	57.19	40.3	1.419	70.53	43.4	1.625	58.07	41.9	1.386	65.49	43.4	1.509
December	63.88	41.4	1.543	68.32	42.2	1.619	58.44	40.5	1.443	68.34	42.5	1.608	59.85	42.3	1.415	69.92	45.2	1.547
1951: January	63.76	41.0	1.555	67.65	41.5	1.630	58.53	40.2	1.456	69.55	42.0	1.656	60.11	41.8	1.438	65.83	42.8	1.538
February	63.84	40.9	1.561	68.18	41.6	1.639	58.32	40.0	1.458	70.92	42.7	1.661	59.04	41.0	1.440	60.25	39.9	1.510
March	64.57	41.1	1.571	69.30	41.9	1.654	58.40	40.0	1.460	72.71	43.1	1.687	59.12	41.0	1.442	61.92	40.6	1.525
April	64.70	41.0	1.578	69.68	42.0	1.659	58.16	39.7	1.465	70.97	42.7	1.662	59.66	41.2	1.448	62.91	41.2	1.527
May	64.55	40.7	1.586	69.60	41.8	1.665	57.93	39.3	1.474	72.45	43.2	1.677	60.40	41.6	1.452	63.90	41.6	1.536
June	65.08	40.7	1.599	70.27	41.8	1.681	58.47	39.4	1.484	71.02	42.4	1.675	61.80	41.9	1.475	67.88	41.8	1.624
July	64.24	40.2	1.598	68.79	40.9	1.682	58.48	39.3	1.488	73.10	43.1	1.696	61.65	42.2	1.461	68.26	41.8	1.633
August	64.32	40.3	1.596	69.55	41.3	1.684	57.91	39.1	1.481	73.71	43.9	1.679	61.15	42.0	1.456	67.48	41.3	1.634
September	65.49	40.6	1.613	71.01	41.6	1.707	58.67	39.4	1.489	76.47	44.2	1.730	62.06	42.8	1.450	68.46	41.9	1.634
October	65.41	40.5	1.615	71.14	41.7	1.706	58.00	38.9	1.491	75.16	43.8	1.716	61.78	42.0	1.471	67.28	41.3	1.629
November	65.81	40.5	1.625	71.01	41.5	1.711	59.04	39.2	1.506	74.91	43.4	1.726	63.08	42.0	1.502	73.27	44.3	1.654

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Meat packing			Sausages and casings			Dairy products			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$58.02	41.5	$1.398	$57.44	41.9	$1.371	$54.61	44.8	$1.219	$56.13	45.3	$1.239	$55.00	44.9	$1.225	$43.77	38.8	$1.128
1950: Average	60.94	41.6	1.465	60.80	42.4	1.434	56.11	44.5	1.261	57.36	45.6	1.258	57.29	44.1	1.299	46.81	39.3	1.191
1950: November	66.55	43.3	1.537	65.58	43.2	1.518	56.62	44.1	1.284	57.91	45.1	1.284	58.76	43.4	1.354	48.06	38.6	1.245
December	71.48	45.5	1.571	67.23	43.8	1.535	57.68	44.3	1.302	58.90	45.2	1.303	60.79	44.5	1.366	46.82	37.4	1.252
1951: January	66.95	43.0	1.557	65.84	42.7	1.542	59.09	44.1	1.340	60.89	45.0	1.353	61.82	44.8	1.380	49.41	38.3	1.290
February	61.21	39.9	1.534	61.04	40.0	1.526	59.45	44.1	1.348	61.56	45.1	1.365	62.01	44.2	1.403	48.84	37.8	1.292
March	63.01	40.6	1.552	64.37	42.1	1.529	59.98	44.4	1.351	63.75	46.5	1.371	61.66	44.2	1.395	48.64	37.5	1.297
April	63.91	41.1	1.555	64.17	41.4	1.550	59.67	44.3	1.347	62.56	45.9	1.363	61.66	44.2	1.395	50.39	38.7	1.302
May	65.03	41.5	1.567	64.17	41.4	1.550	60.52	45.1	1.342	64.34	47.0	1.369	61.27	44.4	1.380	48.88	38.1	1.283
June	69.47	41.7	1.666	66.51	42.2	1.576	61.11	45.4	1.346	64.26	46.8	1.373	61.46	44.6	1.378	49.25	38.6	1.276
July	69.81	41.7	1.674	67.50	42.8	1.577	62.02	45.4	1.366	65.47	46.8	1.399	63.57	45.7	1.391	49.20	40.8	1.206
August	69.09	41.2	1.677	67.69	42.6	1.589	60.79	44.9	1.352	63.70	46.7	1.364	62.32	44.9	1.388	53.00	41.7	1.271
September	70.27	41.9	1.677	67.92	41.9	1.621	62.10	45.0	1.380	64.77	46.5	1.393	63.11	44.6	1.415	54.33	43.5	1.249
October	68.80	41.0	1.678	66.91	41.9	1.597	60.65	44.3	1.369	62.34	45.6	1.367	62.28	44.2	1.409	56.32	42.7	1.319
November	75.83	44.5	1.704	68.64	42.5	1.615	60.14	43.8	1.373	62.20	45.3	1.373	62.84	44.1	1.425	47.32	37.2	1.272

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products			Sugar			Cane-sugar refining		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$56.84	43.8	$1.300	$58.91	44.7	$1.318	$54.98	46.2	$1.190	$51.67	41.7	$1.239	$56.01	42.4	$1.321	$56.62	42.1	$1.345
1950: Average	59.02	43.3	1.363	60.95	44.1	1.382	57.21	45.3	1.263	53.54	41.5	1.290	59.94	43.0	1.394	61.83	43.0	1.438
1950: November	59.78	42.7	1.400	61.42	43.5	1.412	59.00	44.7	1.320	54.47	41.3	1.319	61.10	45.7	1.337	57.29	40.4	1.418
December	63.60	44.2	1.439	66.55	45.8	1.453	61.10	45.6	1.340	55.04	41.6	1.323	63.43	45.7	1.388	67.67	45.6	1.484
1951: January	64.92	44.8	1.449	68.02	46.4	1.466	61.42	45.6	1.347	54.68	41.3	1.324	60.36	40.4	1.494	63.87	42.1	1.517
February	63.58	43.7	1.455	65.03	45.0	1.445	59.98	44.2	1.357	55.49	41.5	1.337	61.93	40.8	1.518	63.08	40.8	1.546
March	62.71	43.1	1.455	62.88	44.0	1.429	59.83	43.8	1.366	55.32	41.5	1.333	58.82	39.4	1.493	61.06	40.2	1.519
April	63.16	43.5	1.432	62.57	44.0	1.422	62.10	45.0	1.380	56.37	41.6	1.355	59.72	40.0	1.493	59.60	39.6	1.505
May	64.75	44.5	1.455	63.36	44.4	1.427	64.36	46.4	1.387	57.24	41.9	1.366	65.66	42.8	1.534	73.60	47.0	1.566
June	65.13	44.4	1.467	64.00	44.6	1.435	66.31	47.3	1.402	57.93	42.1	1.376	63.76	41.0	1.555	66.41	41.9	1.585
July	68.14	45.7	1.491	68.54	46.5	1.474	67.40	47.7	1.413	58.15	42.2	1.378	62.77	41.0	1.531	63.14	41.4	1.525
August	68.09	45.3	1.503	69.76	46.6	1.497	65.85	46.8	1.407	58.07	41.9	1.386	58.42	39.0	1.498	59.15	39.2	1.509
September	68.60	45.4	1.511	71.35	47.0	1.518	68.45	47.9	1.429	58.69	42.1	1.394	62.82	41.3	1.521	63.38	41.7	1.520
October	69.22	45.3	1.528	70.32	46.2	1.522	65.89	46.5	1.417	58.12	41.6	1.397	54.44	37.7	1.444	57.11	38.1	1.499
November	68.22	44.3	1.540	71.64	46.4	1.544	67.09	46.4	1.446	58.79	41.4	1.420	64.54	45.1	1.431	63.07	40.3	1.565

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$56.09	42.3	$1.326	$45.12	40.0	$1.128	$42.63	39.8	$1.071	$64.21	41.0	$1.566	$48.40	43.8	$1.105	$69.46	41.1	$1.690
1950: Average	58.69	42.5	1.381	46.72	39.9	1.171	44.81	39.9	1.123	67.49	41.0	1.646	49.12	42.9	1.145	72.66	40.8	1.781
1950: November	64.07	47.6	1.346	48.15	40.5	1.189	47.10	41.1	1.146	67.81	40.9	1.658	50.30	43.1	1.167	73.02	40.5	1.803
December	62.06	45.1	1.376	47.71	40.4	1.181	47.30	41.6	1.137	68.78	40.6	1.694	50.36	42.9	1.174	74.01	39.9	1.855
1951: January	57.24	38.6	1.483	49.49	40.4	1.225	48.33	41.1	1.176	71.61	41.2	1.738	50.25	42.8	1.174	75.93	40.3	1.884
February	61.51	40.6	1.515	49.31	39.7	1.242	47.44	39.9	1.189	71.13	40.3	1.765	50.53	42.5	1.189	76.45	39.9	1.916
March	55.71	36.7	1.518	48.82	39.5	1.236	47.00	39.7	1.184	72.35	40.9	1.769	50.74	42.6	1.191	78.27	41.0	1.909
April	61.95	40.7	1.522	49.00	39.2	1.250	46.84	39.1	1.198	71.97	40.5	1.777	51.72	42.6	1.214	76.99	40.5	1.901
May	51.14	33.8	1.513	49.93	39.5	1.264	47.83	39.3	1.217	73.75	41.2	1.790	53.45	43.7	1.223	79.39	41.3	1.920
June	60.76	39.3	1.546	51.54	40.5	1.275	49.04	40.2	1.220	75.21	41.9	1.795	54.62	44.3	1.233	80.57	41.9	1.923
July	64.20	40.1	1.601	49.71	38.9	1.278	47.10	38.7	1.217	75.64	42.0	1.801	56.16	45.4	1.237	81.42	42.1	1.934
August	58.91	38.3	1.538	50.23	39.8	1.262	47.48	39.5	1.202	75.13	41.9	1.793	54.89	44.7	1.228	80.53	41.9	1.922
September	63.78	40.7	1.567	52.17	41.5	1.257	49.16	41.1	1.196	75.11	41.8	1.797	53.79	43.7	1.231	81.00	42.1	1.924
October	54.51	37.8	1.442	51.33	40.9	1.255	48.80	40.8	1.196	72.38	40.8	1.774	52.59	43.0	1.223	77.16	40.4	1.910
November	68.26	47.8	1.428	51.41	41.0	1.254	49.82	41.2	1.202	74.36	40.7	1.827	54.93	43.8	1.254	80.02	40.7	1.966

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued						Tobacco manufactures											
	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$57.00	39.2	$1.454	$52.17	41.9	$1.245	$37.25	37.1	$1.004	$46.33	37.7	$1.229	$32.41	36.7	$0.884	$39.10	37.2	$1.051
1950: Average	61.94	40.3	1.537	54.99	42.2	1.303	41.08	37.9	1.084	50.19	39.0	1.287	35.76	36.9	.969	42.79	37.7	1.135
1950: November	65.31	41.6	1.570	56.44	42.5	1.328	42.45	37.8	1.123	50.07	37.9	1.321	39.50	38.5	1.026	42.97	36.6	1.174
December	66.46	41.8	1.590	56.85	42.3	1.344	43.72	38.9	1.124	54.11	40.2	1.346	38.40	38.1	1.008	44.77	38.1	1.175
1951: January	73.85	43.8	1.686	58.54	42.3	1.384	44.12	38.7	1.140	55.20	40.5	1.363	38.09	37.6	1.013	45.68	38.1	1.199
February	69.83	41.2	1.695	59.68	42.2	1.400	43.17	37.9	1.139	52.76	39.4	1.339	38.10	37.5	1.016	45.25	37.8	1.197
March	67.27	39.9	1.685	58.14	42.1	1.381	42.03	36.8	1.142	48.57	36.3	1.338	37.91	37.2	1.019	44.62	37.0	1.206
April	68.10	39.5	1.724	57.78	41.3	1.399	42.58	36.8	1.157	50.59	37.2	1.360	37.72	36.8	1.025	44.27	36.5	1.213
May	67.78	39.5	1.716	57.20	41.3	1.385	42.49	36.6	1.161	51.41	37.8	1.360	36.70	35.8	1.025	43.56	36.0	1.210
June	69.79	40.6	1.719	58.22	41.5	1.403	44.49	37.9	1.174	55.37	40.3	1.374	37.50	36.3	1.033	46.85	38.4	1.220
July	68.50	39.8	1.721	59.21	41.7	1.420	44.03	37.6	1.171	53.70	39.2	1.370	37.83	36.8	1.028	44.99	37.0	1.216
August	68.18	39.8	1.713	58.66	41.4	1.417	44.08	38.5	1.145	55.79	40.4	1.381	38.94	37.7	1.033	46.76	38.3	1.221
September	67.70	39.5	1.714	59.74	41.6	1.436	44.75	39.5	1.133	55.82	40.1	1.392	40.18	38.3	1.049	48.20	38.9	1.239
October	70.46	40.8	1.727	59.36	41.8	1.420	45.26	39.6	1.143	55.40	39.8	1.392	41.04	38.9	1.055	46.77	37.6	1.244
November	68.99	39.4	1.751	59.70	41.6	1.435	46.18	39.3	1.175	57.67	40.9	1.410	41.22	38.7	1.065	48.30	38.3	1.261

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Con.			Textile-mill products																
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$34.20	38.3	$0.893	$44.83	37.7	$1.189	$40.51	36.4	$1.113	$40.55	36.3	$1.117	$44.48	37.5	$1.186	$42.89	37.2	$1.153
1950: Average	37.59	39.4	.954	48.95	39.6	1.236	45.01	38.9	1.157	45.09	38.8	1.162	49.28	40.1	1.229	48.00	40.1	1.197
1950: November	34.53	35.6	.970	53.19	40.7	1.307	49.57	40.3	1.230	49.61	40.2	1.234	53.68	41.1	1.306	52.62	41.4	1.271
December	38.52	40.0	.963	53.57	40.8	1.313	49.90	40.6	1.229	49.90	40.5	1.232	54.36	41.4	1.313	53.33	41.7	1.279
1951: January	38.79	39.7	.977	53.59	40.6	1.320	49.61	40.5	1.225	49.73	40.4	1.231	54.39	41.3	1.317	53.37	41.6	1.283
February	35.85	34.7	1.033	53.94	40.8	1.322	50.02	40.6	1.232	49.98	40.5	1.234	54.22	41.2	1.316	53.54	41.7	1.284
March	37.81	35.3	1.071	53.34	40.5	1.317	49.94	40.5	1.233	50.02	40.5	1.235	53.72	41.2	1.304	53.29	41.5	1.284
April	38.84	35.8	1.085	52.87	39.9	1.325	49.64	40.1	1.238	49.93	40.2	1.242	53.95	40.9	1.319	52.64	41.0	1.284
May	41.72	38.0	1.098	51.37	38.8	1.324	48.05	39.0	1.232	48.39	38.9	1.244	52.67	39.9	1.320	51.57	40.1	1.286
June	43.07	38.8	1.110	51.07	38.6	1.323	47.78	38.5	1.241	47.81	38.4	1.245	52.10	39.5	1.319	50.63	39.4	1.285
July	41.00	36.8	1.114	49.58	37.7	1.315	46.70	37.6	1.242	46.92	37.6	1.248	50.25	38.3	1.312	48.74	38.2	1.276
August	34.99	37.5	.933	48.08	36.7	1.310	44.89	36.2	1.240	44.94	36.1	1.245	48.30	37.1	1.302	46.59	36.8	1.266
September	37.30	42.0	.888	48.74	36.9	1.321	45.14	36.2	1.247	45.16	36.1	1.251	48.75	37.1	1.314	47.20	36.9	1.279
October	39.19	42.6	.920	49.29	37.2	1.325	45.83	36.9	1.242	46.19	37.1	1.245	48.77	37.0	1.318	47.36	37.0	1.280
November	37.12	39.2	.947	50.46	37.8	1.335	46.51	37.3	1.247	46.88	37.5	1.250	50.05	37.6	1.331	48.35	37.6	1.286

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery					
	North			South									United States			North		
1949: Average	$46.36	38.0	$1.220	$41.92	37.0	$1.133	$51.19	38.0	$1.316	$41.47	36.8	$1.127	$52.09	37.5	$1.389	$53.98	36.9	$1.463
1950: Average	51.23	40.5	1.265	47.08	40.0	1.177	54.01	39.8	1.357	44.13	37.4	1.180	53.63	37.9	1.415	54.25	37.7	1.439
1950: November	56.16	41.6	1.350	51.80	41.3	1.247	58.08	40.0	1.452	47.91	38.7	1.238	58.73	39.1	1.502	60.29	39.1	1.542
December	56.37	41.6	1.355	52.46	41.8	1.255	58.39	40.1	1.456	47.24	38.1	1.240	57.41	38.4	1.495	57.87	37.8	1.531
1951: January	56.61	41.5	1.364	52.25	41.6	1.256	58.88	40.3	1.461	47.94	37.9	1.265	59.25	38.3	1.547	61.01	37.5	1.627
February	57.08	41.6	1.372	52.46	41.7	1.258	57.10	39.3	1.453	49.24	38.8	1.269	61.11	39.2	1.559	63.05	38.4	1.642
March	56.02	40.8	1.373	52.33	41.6	1.258	57.28	40.0	1.432	48.54	38.1	1.274	60.45	38.6	1.566	63.17	38.1	1.658
April	54.96	40.0	1.374	52.04	41.4	1.257	58.69	40.2	1.460	46.76	36.7	1.274	57.16	36.5	1.566	59.19	35.7	1.658
May	54.13	39.6	1.367	50.90	40.3	1.263	57.35	39.2	1.463	45.04	35.3	1.276	55.14	35.1	1.571	56.70	34.2	1.658
June	54.25	39.6	1.370	49.72	39.4	1.262	58.16	39.7	1.465	45.18	35.6	1.269	54.01	34.8	1.552	55.18	34.0	1.623
July	51.60	38.0	1.358	47.86	38.2	1.253	57.47	39.2	1.466	44.57	35.4	1.259	54.01	35.3	1.530	54.48	34.2	1.593
August	48.82	35.9	1.360	45.99	37.0	1.243	55.84	38.3	1.458	44.44	35.3	1.259	53.75	35.2	1.527	54.32	34.4	1.579
September	51.17	36.6	1.398	46.18	37.0	1.248	56.20	38.1	1.475	44.84	35.5	1.263	54.07	35.2	1.536	55.12	34.6	1.593
October	51.41	36.1	1.424	46.24	37.2	1.243	55.35	36.8	1.504	46.17	36.3	1.272	55.40	36.0	1.539	57.36	36.1	1.589
November							57.41	37.5	1.531	47.47	37.2	1.276	57.44	37.3	1.540			

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery									Knit outerwear			Knit underwear		
	South			United States			North			South								
1949: Average	$50.31	38.2	$1.317	$31.45	35.5	$0.886	$35.06	37.7	$0.930	$30.78	35.1	$0.877	$40.96	38.1	$1.075	$36.34	36.2	$1.004
1950: Average	53.33	38.2	1.396	34.94	35.8	.976	38.12	38.2	.998	34.37	35.4	.971	43.73	38.6	1.133	39.00	37.5	1.056
1950: November	57.47	39.2	1.466	38.31	37.6	1.019	41.59	39.5	1.053	37.65	37.2	1.012	46.10	39.4	1.170	43.06	39.0	1.104
December	57.28	39.1	1.465	37.65	36.8	1.023	41.25	39.1	1.055	36.98	36.4	1.016	45.42	38.2	1.189	43.11	38.8	1.111
1951: January	57.65	38.9	1.482	37.73	36.6	1.031	40.93	38.4	1.066	37.21	36.3	1.025	47.46	38.9	1.220	43.13	38.3	1.126
February	59.38	39.8	1.492	38.79	37.3	1.040	41.90	38.8	1.080	38.15	37.0	1.031	48.30	39.4	1.226	44.29	39.4	1.124
March	58.12	38.9	1.494	38.17	36.6	1.043	41.70	38.5	1.083	37.47	36.2	1.035	47.93	39.0	1.229	44.12	38.8	1.137
April	55.65	37.2	1.496	35.46	34.1	1.040	41.37	38.2	1.083	34.30	33.3	1.030	48.03	38.8	1.238	43.55	38.3	1.137
May	53.84	35.7	1.508	34.31	32.8	1.046	40.51	37.3	1.086	32.94	31.8	1.036	46.37	38.2	1.214	41.27	36.3	1.137
June	53.39	35.5	1.504	35.80	34.0	1.053	40.26	36.8	1.094	34.87	33.4	1.044	46.41	38.2	1.215	41.99	36.8	1.141
July	53.83	36.1	1.491	35.39	34.0	1.041	38.20	35.5	1.076	34.85	33.7	1.034	45.26	37.5	1.207	40.55	35.6	1.139
August	53.41	35.7	1.496	35.32	33.7	1.048	39.71	36.6	1.085	34.42	33.1	1.040	46.27	37.8	1.224	40.91	35.7	1.146
September	53.32	35.5	1.502	35.25	33.8	1.043	40.74	37.1	1.098	34.23	33.2	1.031	46.56	37.7	1.235	41.62	36.0	1.156
October	54.17	35.9	1.509	37.21	35.2	1.057	41.96	37.7	1.113	36.23	34.7	1.044	47.59	38.1	1.249	42.47	36.3	1.170
November				38.80	36.3	1.069							48.58	38.8	1.252	43.28	36.9	1.173

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$51.50	40.3	$1.278	$36.80	39.5	$1.438	$36.23	38.7	$1.483	$47.89	38.9	$1.231	$49.21	35.3	$1.394
1950: Average	53.87	40.9	1.317	42.33	41.5	1.502	42.72	41.1	1.526	52.37	40.6	1.290	51.05	35.9	1.422
1950: November	58.19	41.8	1.392	66.82	42.4	1.576	66.63	41.8	1.594	55.88	41.3	1.353	51.08	36.1	1.440
December	58.88	42.0	1.402	67.28	42.1	1.598	66.90	41.4	1.616	56.59	41.7	1.357	56.83	38.4	1.480
1951: January	59.13	41.7	1.418	65.91	41.4	1.592	65.65	40.7	1.613	56.83	41.6	1.366	58.08	38.8	1.497
February	60.12	42.4	1.418	67.25	41.9	1.605	66.30	41.0	1.617	56.11	40.9	1.372	59.45	39.4	1.509
March	58.19	41.3	1.409	66.49	41.4	1.606	65.08	40.3	1.615	56.62	41.3	1.371	55.43	37.1	1.494
April	56.18	39.7	1.415	64.76	40.4	1.603	62.83	39.0	1.611	55.70	40.6	1.372	50.69	33.5	1.513
May	54.40	38.5	1.413	61.38	38.7	1.586	58.51	36.8	1.590	54.51	39.7	1.373	49.42	33.8	1.462
June	55.97	39.5	1.417	59.48	37.6	1.582	56.43	35.6	1.585	54.55	39.7	1.374	51.73	35.0	1.478
July	52.56	37.3	1.409	58.43	37.1	1.575	54.92	35.0	1.569	53.70	39.2	1.370	50.38	34.2	1.473
August	51.01	36.0	1.417	58.59	37.2	1.575	54.46	34.8	1.565	52.32	38.3	1.366	47.18	33.2	1.421
September	53.18	37.4	1.422	59.69	37.8	1.579	55.96	35.6	1.572	53.89	38.8	1.389	49.66	32.0	1.552
October	55.16	38.6	1.429	60.33	38.7	1.559	58.64	37.3	1.572	54.14	38.7	1.399	50.00	33.4	1.497
November	58.64	40.3	1.455	60.64	38.7	1.567	59.65	37.8	1.578	54.03	38.4	1.407	50.37	33.4	1.508

Apparel and other finished textile products

Year and month	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$41.89	35.8	$1.170
1950: Average	43.68	36.4	1.200
1950: November	44.50	36.9	1.206
December	45.88	36.5	1.257
1951: January	47.42	36.9	1.285
February	48.38	37.5	1.290
March	47.27	37.4	1.264
April	44.97	36.5	1.232
May	43.56	35.3	1.234
June	43.05	35.3	1.248
July	45.10	35.4	1.274
August	46.11	35.8	1.288
September	45.89	35.6	1.289
October	43.57	34.5	1.263
November	44.96	35.4	1.270

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Men's and boy's suits and coats			Men's and boy's furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$46.67	34.7	$1.345	$33.30	36.2	$0.920	$33.37	36.0	$0.927	$34.91	35.7	$0.978	$27.44	35.5	$0.773	$49.69	34.7	$1.432
1950: Average	50.22	36.9	1.361	36.43	36.8	.990	36.26	36.7	.988	39.43	37.8	1.043	31.34	35.9	.873	49.41	34.7	1.424
1950: November	52.57	37.9	1.387	38.53	37.7	1.022	39.35	38.2	1.030	40.32	38.0	1.061	32.18	35.6	.904	48.37	34.6	1.398
December	55.57	37.7	1.474	38.49	37.0	1.043	39.42	37.4	1.054	40.41	36.8	1.098	33.10	35.9	.922	51.84	35.1	1.477
1951: January	55.23	37.6	1.469	39.11	37.0	1.057	39.09	36.6	1.068	41.78	37.4	1.117	33.38	36.2	.922	55.01	36.0	1.528
February	56.32	38.0	1.482	39.68	37.4	1.061	39.87	37.3	1.069	43.08	38.6	1.116	33.05	36.2	.913	56.08	36.7	1.528
March	57.13	38.6	1.480	40.17	37.9	1.060	40.05	37.5	1.068	43.69	38.8	1.126	34.91	37.7	.926	52.49	35.9	1.462
April	54.90	37.5	1.464	38.96	37.0	1.053	39.15	37.0	1.058	42.37	37.9	1.118	33.51	36.5	.918	48.37	35.1	1.378
May	53.29	36.3	1.468	37.28	35.5	1.050	36.98	34.9	1.059	38.86	35.1	1.107	33.56	36.4	.922	47.30	34.3	1.379
June	52.85	36.0	1.468	36.82	35.0	1.052	35.97	34.0	1.058	39.28	35.1	1.119	32.88	35.9	.916	47.52	33.8	1.406
July	52.82	36.2	1.459	36.15	34.4	1.051	35.30	33.4	1.057	38.61	35.1	1.100	32.62	35.3	.924	52.35	34.9	1.500
August	51.56	35.0	1.473	36.99	35.3	1.048	36.47	34.5	1.057	39.13	35.0	1.118	32.42	35.2	.921	53.45	35.4	1.510
September	51.98	35.1	1.481	37.67	35.5	1.061	37.70	35.1	1.074	39.94	35.6	1.122	31.83	34.3	.928	51.50	34.4	1.497
October	47.43	32.4	1.464	36.92	34.8	1.061	37.34	34.8	1.073	37.00	33.3	1.111	32.47	34.4	.944	47.14	32.6	1.446
November	47.76	32.6	1.465	38.06	35.6	1.069	38.52	35.7	1.079	37.85	33.7	1.123	32.77	34.9	.939	49.80	34.2	1.456

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$47.20	34.4	$1.372	$32.23	36.5	$0.883	$66.38	33.8	$1.964	$35.79	36.6	$0.978	$34.08	36.1	$0.944	$53.55	35.3	$1.517
1950: Average	48.09	34.8	1.382	34.66	36.1	.960	63.77	33.6	1.898	38.38	36.9	1.040	36.55	36.4	1.004	54.21	35.2	1.540
1950: November	47.37	34.2	1.385	36.64	37.5	.977	60.12	32.1	1.873	40.96	38.1	1.075	39.25	37.6	1.044	47.53	31.6	1.504
December	49.81	35.2	1.415	35.58	35.9	.991	67.07	34.2	1.961	39.28	36.3	1.082	37.10	35.5	1.045	51.82	33.8	1.533
1951: January	51.91	35.9	1.446	36.60	36.2	1.011	72.20	35.6	2.028	40.85	36.9	1.107	38.34	36.1	1.062	61.60	38.0	1.621
February	52.56	36.3	1.448	39.74	38.7	1.027	73.39	35.8	2.050	42.81	38.5	1.112	40.84	38.2	1.069	68.84	41.1	1.675
March	52.20	36.3	1.438	39.89	38.8	1.028	62.86	32.4	1.940	42.21	38.2	1.105	40.25	37.9	1.062	62.07	38.6	1.608
April	50.65	35.1	1.443	39.13	38.1	1.027	53.79	30.6	1.758	40.88	36.8	1.111	39.77	37.1	1.072	52.94	34.2	1.548
May	49.46	34.3	1.442	38.00	37.0	1.027	55.15	32.1	1.718	38.27	34.6	1.106	37.38	35.0	1.068	45.91	31.0	1.481
June	48.92	34.5	1.418	37.22	36.1	1.031	55.71	31.0	1.797	38.99	35.0	1.114	38.52	35.8	1.076	49.42	32.9	1.502
July	48.96	35.4	1.383	34.48	34.0	1.014	68.43	34.2	2.001	38.41	34.6	1.110	38.56	35.7	1.080	57.66	35.9	1.606
August	52.16	35.8	1.457	37.19	36.5	1.019	66.97	33.5	1.999	39.55	35.5	1.114	38.66	35.9	1.077	59.35	36.5	1.626
September	51.05	34.4	1.484	37.69	36.7	1.027	63.33	32.1	1.973	41.06	36.5	1.125	40.00	36.9	1.084	62.10	37.3	1.665
October	47.66	32.8	1.453	36.57	35.5	1.030	56.05	29.3	1.913	41.92	37.0	1.133	40.92	37.4	1.094	53.48	33.7	1.587
November	49.65	34.1	1.456	38.20	36.7	1.041	60.37	31.2	1.935	42.98	37.6	1.143	41.36	37.7	1.097	51.29	32.4	1.583

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies			Textile bags			Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
																Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$37.06	36.3	$1.021	$42.05	36.0	$1.168	$39.74	38.1	$1.043							$51.72	40.6	$1.274
1950: Average	38.98	36.5	1.068	43.45	36.7	1.184	42.06	38.2	1.101							55.31	41.0	1.349
1950: November	39.29	37.0	1.062	46.05	37.5	1.228	42.86	38.1	1.125	$38.31	36.8	$1.041	$43.30	38.9	$1.113	57.03	41.0	1.391
December	40.26	36.3	1.109	45.09	36.9	1.222	43.55	38.3	1.137	39.29	37.6	1.045	43.90	39.2	1.120	57.59	41.4	1.391
1951: January	42.18	36.9	1.143	44.58	36.1	1.235	44.23	38.7	1.143	39.83	37.9	1.048	44.64	39.4	1.133	55.73	40.5	1.376
February	42.70	37.1	1.151	44.98	36.9	1.219	44.12	38.6	1.143	39.93	37.6	1.062	44.73	39.2	1.141	56.13	40.5	1.386
March	40.77	36.5	1.117	45.60	37.1	1.229	44.05	38.3	1.150	38.44	36.4	1.056	45.16	39.0	1.158	55.58	40.6	1.369
April	40.74	36.8	1.107	44.88	36.7	1.223	43.15	37.1	1.163	38.12	36.0	1.059	43.12	37.4	1.153	58.95	41.4	1.424
May	40.35	35.9	1.124	44.82	36.0	1.245	42.81	36.5	1.175	37.21	35.2	1.057	42.65	36.8	1.159	59.72	41.5	1.439
June	40.90	36.1	1.133	46.14	36.5	1.264	44.59	37.5	1.189	38.27	35.7	1.072	44.03	37.6	1.171	61.51	41.9	1.468
July	41.83	36.5	1.146	43.61	36.4	1.198	43.48	37.1	1.172	38.05	35.3	1.078	44.00	37.8	1.164	57.43	39.8	1.443
August	41.59	36.2	1.149	46.28	36.5	1.268	44.03	37.7	1.168	37.49	35.7	1.050	45.94	38.9	1.181	60.49	40.9	1.479
September	41.93	35.9	1.168	46.76	36.7	1.274	44.36	37.5	1.183	37.31	35.4	1.054	44.92	38.0	1.182	61.51	40.6	1.515
October	40.48	34.9	1.160	45.74	35.9	1.274	44.41	37.6	1.181	37.84	35.9	1.054	45.30	38.0	1.192	62.17	41.2	1.509
November	42.22	36.3	1.163	47.38	35.7	1.291	45.00	38.1	1.181	38.42	36.8	1.044	46.29	38.9	1.190	60.64	40.4	1.501

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		
							United States			South			West					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$61.31	39.1	$1.568	$52.37	40.6	$1.290	$53.05	40.6	$1.307	$35.66	42.1	$0.847	$67.12	38.8	$1.730	$55.05	41.9	$1.314
1950: Average	66.25	38.9	1.703	54.95	40.7	1.350	55.53	40.5	1.371	38.90	42.1	.924	70.43	38.7	1.820	60.52	43.2	1.401
1950: November	65.40	37.2	1.758	56.53	40.7	1.389	57.15	40.5	1.411	40.34	42.6	.947	72.96	38.5	1.895	63.12	43.5	1.451
December	66.87	38.9	1.719	56.83	41.0	1.386	57.49	40.8	1.409	40.79	42.8	.953	73.68	38.7	1.904	64.84	43.9	1.477
1951: January	61.99	37.3	1.662	54.84	40.0	1.371	55.54	39.9	1.392	40.11	42.0	.955	70.73	37.5	1.886	63.47	42.8	1.483
February	64.10	38.2	1.678	55.30	39.9	1.386	56.00	39.8	1.407	40.05	41.5	.965	71.71	37.9	1.892	63.88	42.9	1.489
March	57.93	34.3	1.596	55.05	40.1	1.373	55.58	39.9	1.393	40.34	41.8	.965	69.94	37.3	1.875	64.71	43.2	1.498
April	71.10	39.0	1.823	58.49	41.1	1.423	59.16	41.0	1.443	41.82	42.8	.977	75.61	39.4	1.919	65.04	43.3	1.502
May	71.64	39.0	1.837	59.22	41.3	1.434	59.98	41.2	1.455	41.81	43.1	.970	75.62	39.1	1.934	65.32	43.2	1.512
June	77.10	41.7	1.849	60.92	41.5	1.468	61.79	41.5	1.489	41.12	42.0	.979	79.31	40.4	1.963	65.48	42.8	1.530
July	62.85	35.7	1.752	57.46	39.6	1.451	58.17	39.6	1.469	40.62	41.7	.974	72.38	37.1	1.951	63.35	41.6	1.528
August	74.57	40.2	1.855	60.29	40.6	1.485	61.05	40.6	1.504	41.02	41.9	.979	77.57	39.1	1.984	64.79	42.1	1.539
September	75.63	39.7	1.905	61.06	40.2	1.519	61.95	40.2	1.541	41.21	41.8	.986	79.01	38.6	2.047	66.39	42.1	1.577
October	82.20	42.9	1.916	60.95	40.5	1.505	61.80	40.5	1.526	42.37	42.8	.990	77.48	38.3	2.023	66.99	42.4	1.580
November	81.72	41.8	1.955	59.76	40.0	1.494	60.41	39.9	1.514							62.79	40.3	1.558

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Furniture and fixtures					
													Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$54.23	42.2	$1.285	$41.90	40.6	$1.032	$42.48	41.0	$1.036	$44.16	40.7	$1.085	$49.48	40.1	$1.234	$47.04	39.8	$1.182
1950: Average	59.05	43.2	1.367	46.03	42.7	1.311	46.56	41.5	1.122	47.07	41.4	1.137	53.67	41.9	1.281	51.91	41.9	1.239
1950: November	61.52	43.6	1.411	48.50	41.7	1.163	49.16	42.6	1.154	50.07	42.5	1.178	56.87	42.6	1.335	55.30	42.7	1.295
December	61.89	43.4	1.426	48.43	41.5	1.167	49.43	42.8	1.155	50.16	42.4	1.183	56.77	42.3	1.342	54.78	42.2	1.298
1951: January	60.09	42.2	1.424	48.31	41.4	1.167	49.37	42.6	1.159	50.51	42.2	1.197	56.93	41.8	1.362	54.75	41.7	1.313
February	60.15	41.8	1.439	47.72	41.1	1.161	49.26	42.8	1.151	50.23	42.1	1.193	58.15	42.2	1.378	55.78	42.0	1.328
March	61.19	42.2	1.450	48.51	41.5	1.169	49.62	42.7	1.162	50.54	42.4	1.192	58.67	42.3	1.387	56.37	42.1	1.339
April	62.13	42.7	1.455	48.70	41.8	1.165	49.64	42.9	1.157	51.49	42.8	1.203	56.96	41.1	1.386	54.04	40.6	1.331
May	62.32	42.6	1.463	49.27	41.9	1.176	49.82	42.8	1.164	51.72	42.5	1.217	56.28	40.4	1.393	52.96	39.7	1.334
June	62.08	42.2	1.471	50.46	42.3	1.193	50.35	42.6	1.182	52.26	42.8	1.221	56.03	40.4	1.387	52.64	39.7	1.326
July	60.54	41.1	1.473	48.63	40.9	1.189	49.27	41.3	1.193	50.75	41.7	1.217	55.74	39.7	1.404	51.91	38.8	1.338
August	62.14	42.1	1.476	48.87	41.0	1.192	48.74	41.2	1.183	51.29	41.9	1.224	57.53	40.8	1.410	53.64	40.0	1.341
September	62.81	42.1	1.492	49.93	41.3	1.209	49.42	41.6	1.188	52.38	41.9	1.250	58.40	41.1	1.421	55.32	40.8	1.356
October	63.90	42.6	1.500	50.17	41.6	1.206	49.98	42.0	1.190	52.04	41.7	1.248	58.66	41.4	1.417	55.77	41.1	1.357
November	61.78	41.3	1.496	49.31	41.3	1.194	49.12	41.8	1.175	50.79	40.7	1.248	58.92	41.2	1.430	56.28	40.9	1.376

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures—Continued												Paper and allied products					
	Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Other furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$43.68	40.0	$1.092	$50.18	38.9	$1.290	$51.69	39.7	$1.302	$55.47	40.7	$1.363	$55.96	41.7	$1.342	$59.83	42.4	$1.411
1950: Average	48.39	42.3	1.144	56.35	41.4	1.361	57.27	41.2	1.390	58.53	41.9	1.397	61.14	43.3	1.412	65.06	43.9	1.482
1950: November	51.58	43.2	1.194	60.65	42.5	1.427	61.70	42.0	1.469	61.25	42.3	1.448	64.92	44.1	1.472	69.00	44.4	1.554
December	50.87	42.5	1.197	60.43	42.2	1.432	60.74	41.8	1.453	62.34	42.7	1.460	66.44	44.5	1.493	70.63	44.9	1.573
1951: January	51.06	42.2	1.210	57.06	39.9	1.430	61.02	41.4	1.474	63.00	42.2	1.493	65.96	43.8	1.506	70.89	44.7	1.586
February	52.31	42.7	1.225	58.92	41.0	1.437	59.70	40.5	1.474	64.33	42.6	1.510	65.36	43.4	1.506	70.49	44.5	1.584
March	52.11	42.4	1.229	59.68	41.3	1.445	64.24	42.6	1.508	64.63	42.8	1.510	66.16	43.7	1.514	70.80	44.7	1.584
April	50.84	41.4	1.228	55.88	38.7	1.444	58.00	39.7	1.461	64.52	42.5	1.518	66.38	43.7	1.519	71.37	44.8	1.593
May	49.73	40.5	1.228	53.91	37.1	1.453	57.29	39.0	1.469	64.20	42.1	1.525	65.92	43.4	1.519	70.96	44.6	1.591
June	49.45	40.2	1.230	55.11	37.8	1.458	56.47	39.6	1.426	63.82	42.1	1.516	65.56	43.1	1.521	70.84	44.3	1.599
July	47.50	38.9	1.221	54.37	37.6	1.446	58.84	39.2	1.501	64.30	41.7	1.542	65.44	42.8	1.529	71.73	44.5	1.612
August	50.10	40.6	1.234	55.59	38.5	1.444	57.97	39.3	1.475	65.92	42.5	1.551	64.84	42.6	1.522	70.38	44.1	1.596
September	50.92	41.1	1.239	58.17	40.2	1.447	62.23	40.7	1.529	65.32	41.9	1.559	65.57	42.8	1.532	71.29	44.2	1.613
October	51.48	41.6	1.237	60.27	41.0	1.470	62.08	40.6	1.529	65.10	42.0	1.550	66.07	42.9	1.540	72.39	44.6	1.623
November	51.38	41.1	1.250	61.43	41.2	1.491	62.48	40.1	1.558	65.04	41.8	1.556	66.19	42.7	1.550	72.35	44.4	1.634

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Paper and allied products—Continued						Printing, publishing, and allied industries											
	Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$52.45	41.2	$1.273	$51.07	40.6	$1.258	$70.28	38.7	$1.816	$78.37	37.3	$2.101	$70.21	38.9	$1.805	$61.07	38.6	$1.582
1950: Average	57.96	43.0	1.348	55.48	42.0	1.321	72.98	38.8	1.881	80.00	36.9	2.168	74.18	39.5	1.878	64.08	39.1	1.639
1950: November	62.16	44.4	1.400	59.07	42.9	1.377	74.52	39.2	1.901	82.29	37.2	2.212	76.07	39.7	1.916	64.52	39.1	1.650
December	63.70	44.7	1.425	60.26	43.2	1.395	76.42	39.8	1.920	85.42	38.1	2.242	76.81	39.8	1.930	66.33	39.6	1.675
1951: January	61.89	43.1	1.436	60.07	42.6	1.410	74.22	38.9	1.908	79.12	35.8	2.210	77.95	40.1	1.944	66.60	39.5	1.686
February	61.80	42.8	1.444	58.83	41.9	1.404	74.23	38.4	1.933	79.96	36.0	2.221	79.23	40.2	1.971	66.21	38.9	1.702
March	63.17	43.3	1.459	59.91	42.1	1.423	75.74	38.9	1.947	82.13	36.6	2.244	78.86	39.9	1.969	67.43	39.5	1.707
April	62.74	43.0	1.459	59.82	42.1	1.421	75.78	38.9	1.948	82.98	36.8	2.255	77.34	39.4	1.963	68.05	39.7	1.714
May	61.38	42.1	1.458	59.99	42.1	1.425	75.66	38.7	1.955	83.49	36.7	2.275	75.93	38.9	1.952	67.99	39.9	1.704
June	60.05	41.5	1.447	60.15	42.3	1.422	75.82	38.8	1.954	83.16	36.7	2.266	77.70	39.3	1.977	68.99	40.3	1.712
July	58.70	40.6	1.443	58.95	41.4	1.424	75.50	38.6	1.956	82.36	36.3	2.269	79.64	39.7	2.006	66.20	39.1	1.693
August	58.92	40.8	1.444	59.39	41.5	1.431	75.54	38.7	1.952	82.29	36.3	2.267	80.32	40.0	2.008	68.28	40.0	1.707
September	59.12	41.0	1.442	59.78	41.6	1.437	77.69	39.2	1.982	85.13	36.9	2.307	83.23	40.7	2.045	68.69	40.1	1.713
October	59.14	40.9	1.446	59.53	41.2	1.445	76.35	38.6	1.978	84.59	36.7	2.305	80.20	39.8	2.015	65.94	38.9	1.695
November	59.32	40.8	1.454	59.49	41.0	1.451	76.85	38.6	1.991	85.36	36.7	2.326	80.52	39.8	2.023	66.77	39.3	1.699

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued									Chemicals and allied products								
	Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$69.44	39.7	$1.749	$69.17	39.3	$1.760	$62.66	38.7	$1.619	$58.63	41.0	$1.430	$63.90	40.6	$1.574	$60.83	39.5	$1.540
1950: Average	72.34	39.9	1.813	73.04	40.0	1.826	65.18	39.1	1.667	62.67	41.5	1.510	67.89	40.9	1.660	65.69	40.6	1.618
1950: November	73.42	40.1	1.831	74.89	40.9	1.831	66.59	39.9	1.669	65.52	42.0	1.560	71.91	41.4	1.737	69.34	41.2	1.683
December	75.00	41.0	1.844	74.95	41.0	1.828	67.33	40.1	1.679	66.43	42.1	1.578	72.59	41.6	1.745	69.75	41.2	1.693
1951: January	74.58	40.6	1.837	73.79	39.8	1.854	67.31	39.9	1.687	66.99	42.0	1.595	73.13	41.2	1.775	70.11	41.0	1.710
February	73.24	39.4	1.859	75.33	40.2	1.874	66.81	38.8	1.722	67.17	41.8	1.607	73.79	41.5	1.778	70.26	40.8	1.722
March	75.52	40.3	1.874	74.85	40.2	1.862	68.17	39.2	1.739	67.54	41.9	1.612	73.65	41.4	1.779	71.15	41.2	1.727
April	74.76	40.0	1.869	76.52	40.4	1.894	67.60	39.3	1.720	67.84	41.8	1.623	73.69	41.4	1.780	71.82	41.3	1.739
May	74.60	39.7	1.879	74.79	39.7	1.884	67.69	39.4	1.718	68.14	41.7	1.634	74.53	41.8	1.783	72.07	41.3	1.745
June	74.86	39.8	1.881	75.95	40.1	1.894	67.11	39.2	1.712	68.72	41.7	1.648	75.50	41.9	1.802	72.48	41.3	1.755
July	74.86	39.8	1.881	76.42	40.2	1.901	66.44	38.9	1.708	69.01	41.6	1.659	76.36	42.0	1.818	73.06	41.3	1.769
August	74.77	39.9	1.874	77.09	40.3	1.913	65.96	38.8	1.700	68.18	41.5	1.643	76.03	42.1	1.806	71.67	41.0	1.748
September	76.99	40.5	1.901	77.81	40.4	1.926	67.70	39.2	1.727	68.43	41.7	1.641	76.13	41.6	1.830	72.54	40.8	1.778
October	75.02	39.4	1.904	75.69	39.9	1.897	67.55	39.0	1.732	68.26	41.8	1.633	76.72	41.9	1.831	70.95	40.2	1.765
November	76.38	39.8	1.919	75.70	39.8	1.902	67.01	38.6	1.736	68.80	41.8	1.646	77.12	41.8	1.845	71.05	40.3	1.778

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemical and allied products—Continued

Year and month	Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$60.36	40.4	$1.494	$66.74	39.8	$1.677	$55.20	38.6	$1.430	$56.60	40.4	$1.401	$59.78	41.0	$1.458	$44.72	41.6	$1.075
1950: Average	65.54	41.8	1.568	71.93	40.8	1.763	58.40	39.3	1.486	59.59	40.9	1.457	64.80	42.3	1.532	47.00	41.3	1.138
1950: November	69.20	42.4	1.632	76.63	41.2	1.860	61.10	39.6	1.543	62.00	41.5	1.494	66.79	42.3	1.579	47.31	41.0	1.154
December	70.43	42.3	1.665	76.03	41.3	1.841	61.26	39.7	1.543	62.75	41.5	1.512	66.90	42.1	1.589	48.72	41.8	1.174
1951: January	72.08	42.7	1.688	75.19	40.6	1.852	61.61	39.7	1.552	†61.60	†41.4	†1.488	68.61	42.8	1.603	49.98	42.3	1.181
February	70.72	41.5	1.704	76.97	40.9	1.882	61.39	39.3	1.562	61.90	41.5	1.493	69.05	42.6	1.621	48.42	41.0	1.181
March	71.61	42.0	1.705	77.12	41.0	1.881	62.29	39.5	1.577	62.28	41.6	1.497	69.07	42.4	1.629	50.56	42.7	1.184
April	72.21	42.3	1.707	78.00	41.4	1.884	62.81	39.7	1.582	63.08	41.8	1.509	68.79	42.1	1.634	50.98	42.2	1.208
May	72.20	42.1	1.715	78.87	41.6	1.896	63.08	39.8	1.585	62.17	41.2	1.509	68.83	42.1	1.635	53.29	42.8	1.245
June	72.15	41.9	1.722	78.40	41.2	1.903	62.69	39.6	1.583	62.36	41.3	1.510	68.84	42.0	1.639	52.96	42.0	1.261
July	73.91	42.6	1.735	79.32	41.1	1.930	63.32	39.8	1.592	61.63	40.2	1.533	68.84	41.8	1.647	54.36	42.6	1.276
August	72.36	41.9	1.727	79.12	41.1	1.925	62.53	39.4	1.587	62.00	40.6	1.527	68.35	41.7	1.639	52.67	41.6	1.266
September	74.55	42.5	1.754	78.44	40.6	1.932	63.54	39.1	1.625	61.90	40.3	1.536	67.86	41.0	1.655	54.02	42.4	1.274
October	72.14	41.2	1.751	76.52	40.0	1.913	62.15	38.6	1.610	63.56	40.9	1.554	68.47	41.2	1.662	52.96	42.0	1.261
November	73.27	41.3	1.774	80.39	41.1	1.956	62.98	38.9	1.619	64.00	41.0	1.561	69.14	41.4	1.670	52.96	42.0	1.261

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemicals and allied products—Continued | Products of petroleum and coal

Year and month	Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts		
1949: Average	$51.12	47.2	$1.083	$60.67	40.8	$1.487	$66.54	40.9	$1.627	$72.36	40.4	$1.791	$75.33	40.2	$1.874	$61.07	39.3	$1.554
1950: Average	53.46	45.5	1.175	64.41	41.5	1.552	71.81	41.7	1.722	75.01	40.9	1.834	77.93	40.4	1.929	62.85	39.7	1.583
1950: November	55.58	46.9	1.185	66.89	41.7	1.604	75.85	42.4	1.789	78.32	41.2	1.901	81.64	40.7	2.006	63.60	40.0	1.590
December	56.72	46.8	1.212	68.78	42.1	1.633	77.82	42.9	1.814	78.32	41.2	1.901	81.03	40.7	1.991	67.84	40.2	1.686
1951: January	56.90	46.0	1.237	69.13	42.0	1.646	76.83	42.4	1.812	79.58	41.0	1.941	82.95	40.7	2.038	68.82	40.2	1.712
February	56.35	44.8	1.258	70.05	42.3	1.656	79.35	43.2	1.837	78.44	40.6	1.932	81.28	40.2	2.022	69.63	40.2	1.732
March	55.28	43.9	1.282	69.96	42.3	1.654	79.64	43.0	1.852	78.93	40.6	1.944	81.89	40.2	2.037	68.08	39.4	1.728
April	58.39	44.4	1.315	68.68	41.8	1.642	78.87	41.3	1.837	81.33	41.2	1.974	84.87	40.9	2.075	68.96	40.0	1.724
May	59.22	43.9	1.349	68.02	41.5	1.639	74.05	40.6	1.824	81.31	40.9	1.988	84.77	40.8	2.093	69.12	40.0	1.728
June	60.43	44.3	1.364	68.14	41.4	1.645	73.48	40.8	1.850	81.20	40.7	1.995	84.76	40.4	2.098	70.42	40.1	1.756
July	61.59	44.5	1.384	68.68	41.4	1.659	76.40	40.9	1.868	84.06	41.8	2.011	87.94	41.6	2.114	70.88	40.5	1.750
August	59.81	44.4	1.347	68.19	41.3	1.651	75.91	40.9	1.856	80.55	40.6	1.984	83.70	40.2	2.082	68.77	39.8	1.741
September	58.43	47.7	1.225	69.22	41.4	1.672	76.86	41.1	1.870	83.21	41.4	2.010	86.60	41.1	2.107	70.62	39.9	1.770
October	58.94	49.2	1.198	69.93	41.5	1.685	77.60	41.1	1.888	81.40	40.8	1.995	84.35	40.3	2.093	69.25	39.8	1.740
November	59.27	48.7	1.217	70.55	41.6	1.696	79.92	41.8	1.912	80.60	40.4	1.995	84.18	40.2	2.094	68.93	39.8	1.745

Manufacturing—Continued

Products of petroleum and coal—Con. | Rubber products | Leather and leather products

Year and month	Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
1949: Average	$61.18	42.9	$1.426	$57.79	38.3	$1.509	$63.26	38.4	$1.738	$48.94	38.6	$1.268	$54.38	40.1	$1.355	$41.61	36.6	$1.137
1950: Average	66.78	44.7	1.494	64.42	40.9	1.575	72.48	39.8	1.821	52.21	40.1	1.302	59.76	42.2	1.416	44.56	37.6	1.185
1950: November	69.15	44.9	1.540	68.52	41.5	1.603	73.70	40.1	1.838	54.52	42.0	1.298	62.71	42.6	1.472	45.94	37.5	1.225
December	69.67	44.6	1.562	68.76	41.6	1.653	76.21	39.9	1.910	59.34	42.6	1.393	64.29	42.8	1.502	47.26	38.3	1.234
1951: January	68.68	43.7	1.558	66.78	40.4	1.653	73.69	38.4	1.919	57.53	41.6	1.383	63.06	41.9	1.505	48.30	38.7	1.248
February	67.68	43.3	1.563	63.37	38.9	1.629	66.95	35.5	1.886	55.87	40.6	1.376	61.95	41.3	1.500	49.43	39.2	1.261
March	68.97	43.9	1.571	65.88	40.0	1.647	71.40	37.6	1.899	58.17	41.4	1.405	63.13	41.7	1.514	48.73	38.4	1.269
April	69.10	43.9	1.574	65.96	40.0	1.649	70.15	37.0	1.896	59.82	42.1	1.421	63.81	41.9	1.523	46.65	36.5	1.278
May	69.73	44.3	1.574	68.55	41.3	1.660	75.92	39.4	1.927	61.48	42.9	1.433	64.09	42.5	1.508	45.38	35.4	1.282
June	67.69	43.2	1.567	71.27	41.9	1.701	82.44	41.7	1.977	59.98	42.3	1.418	64.47	42.0	1.535	46.90	36.7	1.278
July	69.09	43.7	1.581	70.81	41.0	1.727	83.67	41.4	2.021	54.68	39.0	1.402	63.29	41.1	1.540	47.12	37.1	1.270
August	70.68	44.4	1.592	69.53	40.7	1.708	82.07	41.2	1.992	57.04	40.8	1.398	61.42	40.3	1.524	46.19	36.4	1.268
September	72.44	44.8	1.617	70.18	40.9	1.716	81.64	40.9	1.996	55.94	40.1	1.395	63.06	41.0	1.538	45.92	35.9	1.279
October	72.76	44.8	1.624	68.00	40.0	1.700	77.93	39.6	1.968	56.20	40.0	1.405	62.01	40.4	1.535	45.42	35.4	1.283
November	67.72	42.7	1.586	69.51	40.6	1.712	80.47	40.6	1.982	56.68	40.2	1.410	62.30	40.8	1.527	45.92	35.6	1.290

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Leather and leather products—Continued									Stone, clay, and glass products								
	Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$54.11	38.9	$1.391	$39.35	35.9	$1.096	$41.10	37.5	$1.096	$54.45	39.8	$1.368	$56.71	39.0	$1.454	$53.80	39.3	$1.369
1950: Average	57.21	39.7	1.441	41.99	36.9	1.138	44.85	38.5	1.165	59.20	41.2	1.437	61.58	40.3	1.528	56.36	39.8	1.416
1950: November	59.79	40.4	1.480	42.23	36.0	1.173	47.96	39.7	1.208	63.66	42.3	1.505	67.03	41.3	1.623	59.94	40.5	1.480
December	61.17	40.7	1.503	44.02	37.4	1.177	48.06	39.3	1.223	63.60	42.2	1.507	65.89	41.0	1.607	60.29	40.9	1.474
1951: January	61.58	40.7	1.513	45.88	38.3	1.198	47.89	38.9	1.231	63.48	41.6	1.526	66.10	40.6	1.628	60.95	40.5	1.505
February	62.32	40.6	1.540	46.99	38.8	1.211	48.82	39.4	1.239	63.15	41.3	1.529	65.04	40.3	1.614	58.82	39.5	1.489
March	60.71	39.6	1.533	46.43	37.9	1.225	48.52	39.0	1.244	64.53	41.9	1.540	66.17	41.0	1.614	59.84	40.0	1.496
April	60.49	39.1	1.547	43.65	35.4	1.233	47.27	38.0	1.244	63.09	42.1	1.498	66.91	41.3	1.620	61.32	41.1	1.492
May	59.71	38.6	1.547	41.70	33.9	1.230	47.43	37.7	1.258	65.11	41.9	1.554	65.81	40.4	1.629	60.53	40.3	1.502
June	60.30	38.8	1.554	43.79	35.6	1.230	48.24	38.5	1.253	65.25	41.8	1.561	65.97	40.4	1.633	59.89	39.9	1.501
July	59.44	38.5	1.544	44.39	36.3	1.223	47.85	38.4	1.246	65.04	41.4	1.571	67.14	40.4	1.662	61.44	40.5	1.517
August	58.94	38.1	1.547	43.29	35.4	1.223	47.88	38.3	1.250	64.74	41.5	1.560	63.19	39.2	1.612	58.45	39.1	1.495
September	58.94	38.3	1.539	42.73	34.6	1.235	48.04	38.1	1.261	65.74	41.5	1.584	65.40	39.3	1.664	59.40	38.4	1.547
October	60.30	38.8	1.554	41.81	33.8	1.237	47.56	37.9	1.255	66.00	41.8	1.579	65.31	39.7	1.645	60.70	39.7	1.529
November	59.98	38.3	1.566	41.84	33.8	1.238	48.98	38.6	1.269	64.95	40.9	1.588	65.39	39.2	1.668	62.34	40.4	1.543

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products			Brick and hollow tile			Sewer pipe			Pottery and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$50.30	38.6	$1.303	$57.49	41.6	$1.382	$49.73	39.0	$1.275	$49.57	41.8	$1.186	$48.61	39.2	$1.240	$48.85	36.4	$1.342
1950: Average	53.71	39.7	1.353	60.13	41.7	1.442	54.19	40.5	1.338	53.75	42.9	1.253	52.17	39.7	1.314	52.16	37.5	1.391
1950: November	61.45	41.4	1.477	62.10	42.1	1.475	57.86	41.3	1.401	57.51	43.7	1.316	54.14	39.2	1.381	57.47	39.8	1.444
December	58.84	41.0	1.435	62.43	41.9	1.490	58.25	41.4	1.407	57.16	43.5	1.314	53.98	39.2	1.377	56.84	38.8	1.465
1951: January	57.10	39.9	1.431	62.45	41.3	1.512	59.00	41.2	1.432	55.88	42.3	1.321	56.50	40.3	1.402	57.05	38.6	1.478
February	57.14	39.9	1.432	62.93	41.7	1.509	57.65	40.4	1.427	54.24	41.5	1.307	54.86	39.3	1.396	57.69	38.9	1.483
March	58.55	41.0	1.428	64.08	42.1	1.522	59.93	41.3	1.451	57.34	42.6	1.346	56.00	39.8	1.407	58.64	39.3	1.492
April	57.96	40.9	1.417	64.08	41.8	1.533	60.78	41.6	1.461	58.94	43.4	1.358	57.31	40.3	1.422	58.65	39.1	1.500
May	56.25	39.5	1.424	65.35	42.0	1.556	61.68	42.1	1.465	60.02	44.0	1.364	58.90	41.1	1.433	57.26	38.1	1.503
June	56.34	39.4	1.430	65.71	41.8	1.572	61.51	41.9	1.468	59.25	43.6	1.359	57.47	40.3	1.426	57.04	37.8	1.509
July	60.16	40.9	1.471	65.78	41.4	1.589	60.96	41.5	1.469	58.49	43.2	1.354	55.57	38.7	1.436	55.37	36.5	1.517
August	56.56	39.5	1.432	66.72	42.2	1.581	61.63	41.9	1.471	58.71	43.2	1.359	59.30	40.7	1.457	57.04	37.4	1.525
September	58.23	39.8	1.463	67.01	41.8	1.603	61.98	41.4	1.497	58.58	42.7	1.372	59.41	39.5	1.504	56.96	37.3	1.527
October	56.60	39.2	1.444	66.39	42.1	1.577	63.26	42.2	1.499	59.86	43.6	1.373	62.14	41.1	1.512	57.80	37.8	1.529
November	55.86	38.0	1.470	65.39	41.7	1.568	61.51	41.2	1.493	57.16	42.0	1.361	60.66	40.2	1.509	58.21	37.8	1.540

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued									Primary metal industries								
	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$57.77	43.8	$1.319	$59.31	43.8	$1.354	$54.72	39.2	$1.396	$60.78	38.3	$1.587	$63.04	38.3	$1.646	$55.09	37.2	$1.481
1950: Average	62.64	45.0	1.392	61.15	43.9	1.393	60.94	41.4	1.472	67.24	40.8	1.648	67.47	39.9	1.691	65.32	41.9	1.559
1950: November	65.57	45.6	1.438	63.64	44.1	1.443	66.55	43.1	1.544	70.14	41.8	1.678	69.03	40.8	1.692	69.23	43.0	1.610
December	66.23	45.8	1.466	65.19	44.9	1.452	67.03	43.3	1.548	74.36	42.3	1.758	75.21	41.1	1.830	72.37	44.1	1.641
1951: January	64.68	44.3	1.460	63.32	43.4	1.459	67.25	43.0	1.564	74.42	41.6	1.789	76.41	40.6	1.882	71.66	43.3	1.655
February	65.37	44.2	1.479	63.19	42.9	1.473	66.96	42.3	1.583	73.12	41.1	1.779	74.16	40.0	1.854	71.48	42.8	1.670
March	66.74	45.0	1.483	65.61	44.3	1.481	67.76	42.3	1.602	75.11	41.8	1.797	77.35	41.3	1.873	73.31	43.3	1.693
April	67.80	45.5	1.490	66.14	44.6	1.483	67.85	42.3	1.604	75.70	42.1	1.798	77.92	41.6	1.873	72.93	43.1	1.692
May	68.26	45.6	1.497	67.51	45.4	1.487	68.72	42.5	1.617	75.02	41.7	1.799	76.90	41.1	1.871	72.46	42.8	1.693
June	69.13	45.9	1.506	67.80	45.5	1.490	68.29	42.0	1.626	76.03	41.8	1.819	78.70	41.4	1.901	72.08	42.5	1.696
July	69.14	45.7	1.513	69.07	46.2	1.495	67.32	41.4	1.626	74.76	41.1	1.819	77.64	40.8	1.903	70.22	41.6	1.688
August	70.34	46.4	1.516	69.49	45.9	1.514	67.93	41.7	1.629	73.70	40.9	1.802	75.25	40.2	1.872	70.85	41.9	1.691
September	70.71	46.4	1.524	69.89	46.1	1.516	68.35	41.7	1.639	75.79	41.3	1.835	78.72	41.0	1.920	71.82	42.1	1.706
October	70.96	46.2	1.536	69.97	46.0	1.521	68.30	41.7	1.638	75.41	41.5	1.817	76.80	40.9	1.880	72.38	42.3	1.711
November	69.26	45.0	1.539	68.72	45.0	1.527	67.40	40.7	1.656	75.57	41.5	1.821	77.73	41.3	1.882	71.82	41.9	1.714

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$54.38	37.5	$1.450	$54.30	35.7	$1.521	$56.73	37.3	$1.521	$60.36	40.4	$1.494	$58.99	40.1	$1.471	$61.95	41.3	$1.500
1950: Average	65.06	42.3	1.538	65.46	41.3	1.585	65.43	41.1	1.592	63.71	41.0	1.554	62.37	40.9	1.525	63.97	40.9	1.564
1950: November	69.18	43.4	1.594	69.28	42.5	1.630	69.17	42.2	1.639	67.73	41.0	1.652	66.30	40.9	1.621	68.84	41.0	1.679
December	71.97	44.4	1.621	72.03	43.6	1.652	72.31	43.3	1.670	69.47	41.7	1.666	67.97	41.6	1.634	70.01	41.7	1.679
1951: January	70.63	43.6	1.620	71.52	42.7	1.675	73.19	42.8	1.710	70.67	41.5	1.703	69.93	41.5	1.685	69.41	41.0	1.693
February	69.90	42.7	1.637	70.89	42.5	1.668	74.48	43.2	1.724	69.18	41.3	1.675	68.06	41.2	1.652	69.21	41.0	1.688
March	72.17	43.4	1.663	73.40	43.1	1.703	74.61	43.1	1.731	69.14	41.3	1.674	68.72	41.5	1.656	69.66	41.1	1.695
April	70.88	42.8	1.656	74.73	43.4	1.722	75.65	43.4	1.743	70.18	41.9	1.675	70.01	42.2	1.659	71.19	41.8	1.703
May	70.75	42.7	1.657	73.23	42.5	1.723	74.90	42.8	1.750	70.18	41.8	1.679	69.35	41.8	1.659	71.06	41.7	1.704
June	70.47	42.5	1.658	71.20	41.3	1.724	76.29	43.3	1.762	70.73	41.9	1.688	69.72	41.7	1.672	72.63	42.4	1.713
July	68.15	41.3	1.650	69.37	40.9	1.696	74.45	42.3	1.760	69.90	40.9	1.709	68.26	40.2	1.698	72.93	42.4	1.720
August	68.81	41.5	1.658	71.39	41.6	1.716	74.99	42.9	1.748	70.46	41.4	1.702	69.84	41.4	1.687	71.39	41.6	1.716
September	68.93	41.4	1.665	71.84	41.5	1.731	76.33	43.2	1.767	68.64	40.4	1.699	67.31	39.9	1.687	71.05	41.5	1.712
October	69.89	41.7	1.676	71.64	41.1	1.743	75.98	42.9	1.771	70.64	41.7	1.694	69.93	41.6	1.681	72.24	42.1	1.716
November	69.55	41.4	1.680	70.74	40.4	1.751	75.27	42.5	1.771	69.91	41.1	1.701	69.13	41.1	1.682	71.70	41.3	1.736

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$58.05	38.7	$1.500	$59.29	38.5	$1.540	$56.21	38.9	$1.445	60.92	39.0	$1.562	$63.34	39.1	$1.620	$63.18	38.2	$1.654
1950: Average	66.75	41.9	1.593	70.24	42.7	1.645	59.99	40.1	1.496	67.65	41.5	1.630	71.27	41.9	1.701	74.09	41.6	1.781
1950: November	69.18	41.7	1.659	71.48	41.8	1.710	64.43	40.6	1.587	72.80	42.8	1.701	76.65	43.8	1.750	82.86	44.1	1.879
December	72.46	43.0	1.685	76.08	43.9	1.733	66.01	40.9	1.614	75.47	43.6	1.731	77.60	43.4	1.788	81.11	43.4	1.869
1951: January	67.98	40.9	1.662	68.87	40.8	1.688	64.68	40.1	1.613	72.33	42.1	1.718	77.94	42.8	1.821	82.34	43.2	1.906
February	68.30	40.8	1.674	69.52	40.7	1.708	64.96	40.1	1.620	72.70	42.0	1.731	76.83	42.1	1.825	81.49	42.6	1.913
March	68.21	40.7	1.676	70.05	40.8	1.717	64.08	39.7	1.614	73.12	42.0	1.741	78.17	42.3	1.848	83.87	43.5	1.928
April	68.09	40.6	1.677	70.14	40.9	1.715	62.83	39.0	1.611	73.52	42.3	1.738	79.22	42.8	1.851	85.78	43.9	1.954
May	67.91	40.4	1.681	69.15	40.3	1.716	63.99	39.4	1.624	73.85	42.2	1.750	78.90	42.6	1.852	84.41	43.4	1.945
June	69.37	40.9	1.696	72.22	41.6	1.736	63.29	38.9	1.627	73.57	41.8	1.760	80.31	42.9	1.872	85.91	43.7	1.966
July	68.76	40.4	1.702	71.92	41.5	1.733	62.33	37.8	1.649	71.43	40.7	1.755	78.32	42.2	1.856	82.15	42.3	1.942
August	67.15	39.9	1.683	69.53	40.4	1.721	62.17	38.4	1.619	72.73	41.3	1.761	78.51	42.3	1.856	83.22	42.7	1.949
September	67.64	40.0	1.691	69.41	40.4	1.718	63.36	38.4	1.650	74.76	42.0	1.780	79.21	42.0	1.886	84.14	42.6	1.975
October	68.57	40.5	1.693	70.16	40.6	1.728	64.39	39.6	1.626	75.43	42.0	1.796	80.28	42.5	1.889	86.65	43.5	1.992
November	68.77	40.5	1.698	69.13	40.1	1.724	66.34	40.4	1.642	74.35	41.4	1.796	79.93	42.2	1.894	85.41	42.9	1.991

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Primary metal industries—Con.			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)														
	Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$63.66	39.2	$1.624	$57.82	39.6	$1.460	$56.24	40.4	$1.392	$54.82	39.3	$1.395	$50.84	40.0	$1.271	$54.54	38.6	$1.413
1950: Average	73.79	42.9	1.720	63.42	41.4	1.532	60.90	41.6	1.464	61.01	41.5	1.470	55.54	41.7	1.332	61.31	41.2	1.488
1950: November	78.80	45.0	1.751	66.20	41.9	1.580	58.85	40.2	1.464	64.09	42.0	1.526	60.56	43.1	1.405	67.31	42.9	1.569
December	80.36	44.4	1.810	68.26	42.4	1.610	63.07	42.1	1.498	67.12	43.0	1.561	62.57	43.6	1.435	68.89	43.3	1.584
1951: January	81.95	44.2	1.854	67.80	41.8	1.622	63.26	41.0	1.543	65.44	42.0	1.558	60.99	42.5	1.435	68.51	42.9	1.597
February	79.42	43.0	1.847	66.18	41.7	1.585	63.36	40.2	1.576	66.25	42.2	1.570	61.72	42.8	1.442	69.74	43.1	1.618
March	79.15	42.6	1.858	69.55	42.1	1.652	64.07	40.4	1.586	66.49	42.0	1.583	60.40	42.0	1.438	70.58	43.3	1.630
April	80.46	43.4	1.854	69.51	42.0	1.655	63.95	40.4	1.583	66.40	42.0	1.581	61.21	42.3	1.447	70.42	43.2	1.630
May	79.35	42.8	1.854	69.18	41.8	1.655	64.83	40.8	1.589	66.33	41.9	1.583	60.11	41.8	1.438	70.31	42.8	1.639
June	80.44	42.9	1.875	69.43	41.8	1.661	64.95	40.8	1.592	67.13	41.8	1.606	60.55	41.5	1.459	70.39	43.0	1.637
July	81.00	43.5	1.862	67.98	41.0	1.658	66.68	41.6	1.603	65.47	41.1	1.593	58.65	40.7	1.441	68.50	42.1	1.627
August	79.09	42.8	1.848	68.68	41.3	1.663	69.69	42.7	1.632	65.84	41.2	1.598	59.18	40.7	1.454	69.32	42.5	1.631
September	80.06	42.7	1.875	70.14	41.7	1.682	72.11	43.1	1.673	66.41	41.2	1.612	60.53	41.3	1.466	69.09	42.0	1.645
October	79.33	42.4	1.871	70.43	41.7	1.689	68.77	41.5	1.657	66.82	41.3	1.618	60.00	40.9	1.467	69.96	42.3	1.654
November	80.07	42.5	1.884	70.18	41.5	1.691	66.38	40.6	1.635	66.70	41.2	1.619	60.22	40.8	1.476	68.60	41.4	1.657

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$56.28	39.3	$1.432	$57.04	38.7	$1.474	$59.79	38.5	$1.553	$55.45	38.8	$1.429	$59.90	40.5	$1.479	$60.91	41.1	$1.482
1950: Average	62.65	41.6	1.506	63.91	41.1	1.555	67.64	41.6	1.626	61.20	40.8	1.500	63.29	41.1	1.540	63.23	41.3	1.531
1950: November	63.97	41.3	1.549	67.27	41.6	1.617	72.85	42.6	1.710	63.67	41.0	1.553	66.25	42.2	1.570	65.80	42.1	1.563
December	68.09	42.8	1.591	68.88	42.1	1.636	74.13	43.1	1.720	65.49	41.5	1.578	67.87	42.0	1.616	67.55	41.7	1.620
1951: January	65.41	41.4	1.580	68.85	41.4	1.663	74.07	42.4	1.747	65.28	40.7	1.604	69.17	42.2	1.639	68.64	41.7	1.646
February	66.14	41.6	1.590	69.60	41.5	1.677	75.40	42.6	1.770	66.13	41.0	1.613	69.43	42.0	1.653	68.64	41.4	1.658
March	66.41	41.4	1.604	70.89	41.9	1.692	76.75	42.9	1.789	67.52	41.5	1.627	70.51	42.4	1.663	69.47	41.7	1.666
April	66.41	41.4	1.604	70.22	41.5	1.692	76.35	42.7	1.788	66.67	41.0	1.626	71.86	42.7	1.683	71.02	42.0	1.691
May	66.24	41.4	1.600	69.67	41.2	1.691	75.45	42.2	1.788	65.73	40.6	1.619	71.57	42.7	1.676	71.33	42.5	1.683
June	67.56	41.4	1.632	69.50	41.2	1.687	76.01	42.8	1.776	64.80	40.1	1.616	71.44	42.6	1.677	72.20	42.8	1.687
July	66.14	40.8	1.621	67.40	39.6	1.702	74.13	41.0	1.808	62.34	38.6	1.615	69.93	41.7	1.677	70.17	41.4	1.695
August	66.30	40.9	1.621	67.23	39.9	1.685	70.92	39.8	1.782	64.24	39.9	1.610	71.95	42.7	1.685	72.89	42.8	1.703
September	66.67	40.8	1.634	69.89	40.8	1.713	75.84	41.4	1.832	65.61	40.4	1.624	73.44	43.1	1.704	73.66	43.1	1.709
October	67.53	41.2	1.639	70.61	41.1	1.718	74.97	40.9	1.833	66.75	40.8	1.636	73.06	42.8	1.707	73.14	42.6	1.717
November	67.81	41.4	1.638	69.41	40.4	1.718	72.21	39.5	1.828	66.95	40.7	1.645	74.05	43.1	1.718	73.08	43.4	1.730

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products			Machinery (except electrical)		
																Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
1949: Average	$59.78	40.2	$1.487	$57.60	39.7	$1.451	$58.54	39.5	$1.482	$60.30	39.7	$1.519	$58.38	39.5	$1.478	$60.44	39.5	$1.530
1950: Average	62.16	40.6	1.531	62.14	41.1	1.512	64.22	41.3	1.555	66.15	41.5	1.594	64.76	41.7	1.553	67.21	41.8	1.608
1950: November	65.92	42.2	1.562	64.96	41.8	1.554	66.77	41.5	1.609	68.64	41.6	1.650	67.85	42.3	1.604	72.03	43.0	1.675
December	68.15	42.2	1.615	66.81	42.1	1.587	68.71	42.1	1.632	70.64	42.2	1.674	70.01	42.9	1.632	74.20	43.7	1.698
1951: January	66.02	41.6	1.635	66.70	41.3	1.615	67.93	41.6	1.633	69.51	41.5	1.675	68.75	42.0	1.637	74.47	43.4	1.716
February	69.14	41.8	1.654	68.83	42.1	1.635	67.86	41.2	1.647	69.76	41.3	1.689	68.84	41.9	1.643	75.08	43.5	1.726
March	70.18	42.3	1.659	69.01	41.9	1.647	69.56	41.6	1.672	71.47	41.6	1.718	71.05	42.8	1.660	76.43	43.8	1.745
April	71.48	42.7	1.674	71.30	42.8	1.666	68.14	40.8	1.670	70.23	41.0	1.713	71.47	43.0	1.662	76.78	43.9	1.749
May	70.89	42.5	1.668	70.52	42.2	1.671	67.43	40.4	1.669	68.92	40.4	1.706	70.76	42.5	1.665	76.30	43.6	1.750
June	70.72	42.4	1.668	69.76	41.7	1.673	68.67	40.8	1.683	71.07	41.2	1.725	70.89	42.6	1.664	76.65	43.5	1.762
July	70.09	42.3	1.657	68.59	41.0	1.673	66.74	39.4	1.694	68.69	39.5	1.739	69.47	41.6	1.670	75.42	43.0	1.754
August	71.56	42.8	1.672	70.05	41.6	1.684	67.06	39.8	1.685	68.76	39.7	1.732	69.22	41.6	1.664	75.94	43.0	1.766
September	74.38	43.7	1.702	70.68	41.6	1.699	68.67	40.3	1.704	70.73	40.3	1.755	70.27	42.0	1.673	77.24	43.2	1.788
October	73.43	43.4	1.692	73.19	42.5	1.722	69.49	40.4	1.720	71.43	40.4	1.768	71.49	42.4	1.686	77.90	43.4	1.795
November	73.61	43.3	1.700	72.36	41.9	1.727	69.95	40.6	1.723	71.69	40.5	1.770	70.35	41.8	1.683	77.49	43.1	1.798

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery		
1949: Average	$63.13	38.9	$1.623	$61.11	39.3	$1.555	$61.86	39.2	$1.578	$59.93	39.3	$1.525	$58.74	39.8	$1.476	$61.11	39.5	$1.547
1950: Average	69.43	40.7	1.706	64.60	40.1	1.611	66.09	40.3	1.640	62.57	39.8	1.572	65.97	42.4	1.556	71.54	43.2	1.656
1950: November	74.57	42.2	1.767	67.51	40.4	1.671	69.50	41.1	1.691	64.89	39.4	1.642	70.31	43.4	1.620	78.23	45.3	1.727
December	78.29	43.4	1.804	70.79	41.4	1.710	73.68	42.1	1.750	66.78	40.5	1.649	71.70	43.8	1.637	80.58	46.1	1.748
1951: January	77.81	42.8	1.818	71.84	41.1	1.748	74.70	41.8	1.787	68.06	40.2	1.693	73.06	43.8	1.668	81.31	46.2	1.760
February	77.81	42.8	1.818	71.28	40.8	1.747	73.50	41.2	1.784	68.47	40.3	1.699	74.18	44.1	1.682	82.99	46.7	1.777
March	80.56	43.5	1.852	73.06	41.0	1.782	74.52	40.9	1.822	71.23	41.1	1.733	74.13	44.1	1.681	83.69	46.7	1.792
April	80.44	43.6	1.845	73.69	41.1	1.793	75.74	41.3	1.834	71.25	40.9	1.742	75.62	44.8	1.688	84.87	47.1	1.802
May	79.38	43.0	1.846	73.29	40.9	1.792	75.73	41.2	1.838	70.39	40.5	1.738	75.63	44.7	1.692	85.07	47.0	1.810
June	79.91	43.1	1.854	74.21	41.0	1.810	75.73	41.0	1.847	72.54	41.1	1.765	74.61	44.2	1.688	85.08	46.8	1.818
July	77.05	41.9	1.839	73.36	40.8	1.798	75.13	40.9	1.837	71.66	40.9	1.752	73.63	43.7	1.685	83.57	46.3	1.805
August	78.91	42.4	1.861	72.41	39.7	1.824	74.85	38.6	1.939	70.64	40.6	1.740	74.94	44.5	1.684	85.23	46.5	1.833
September	78.79	42.0	1.876	74.52	40.0	1.863	77.73	39.6	1.963	72.18	40.3	1.791	75.60	44.6	1.695	86.77	46.5	1.866
October	79.74	42.3	1.885	74.20	40.7	1.823	76.47	41.0	1.865	71.69	40.3	1.779	75.61	44.5	1.699	89.63	47.4	1.891
November	78.50	41.8	1.878	73.50	40.1	1.833	76.02	40.8	1.878	69.80	39.3	1.776	76.74	44.8	1.713	87.05	46.4	1.876

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)			General industrial machinery			Office and store machines and devices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$59.15	39.3	$1.505	$61.85	39.8	$1.554	$64.16	39.7	$1.616	$60.57	40.3	$1.503	$59.53	39.5	$1.507	$62.53	39.5	$1.583
1950 Average	69.72	43.2	1.614	70.54	42.7	1.652	74.69	43.5	1.717	65.74	41.9	1.569	66.33	41.9	1.583	66.95	41.1	1.629
1950: November	77.51	45.7	1.696	73.69	43.4	1.698	81.26	45.6	1.782	70.86	43.1	1.644	72.23	43.8	1.649	71.11	42.2	1.685
December	80.86	46.9	1.724	76.51	44.2	1.731	82.30	45.9	1.793	73.25	44.1	1.661	74.49	44.5	1.674	73.27	42.9	1.708
1951: January	81.78	47.3	1.729	76.91	43.5	1.768	82.62	45.8	1.804	73.80	43.9	1.681	74.32	44.0	1.689	71.82	42.1	1.706
February	82.65	47.5	1.740	79.83	44.6	1.790	84.17	46.4	1.814	74.59	43.9	1.699	75.19	44.1	1.705	72.46	42.4	1.709
March	82.90	47.4	1.749	80.28	44.7	1.796	85.69	46.8	1.831	75.15	44.1	1.704	75.71	44.2	1.713	72.97	42.3	1.725
April	84.13	47.8	1.760	82.58	45.7	1.807	86.76	47.1	1.842	76.01	44.5	1.708	77.15	44.7	1.726	73.01	42.2	1.730
May	84.38	47.7	1.769	82.17	45.6	1.802	87.05	46.8	1.860	74.55	43.8	1.702	77.59	44.8	1.732	73.08	42.0	1.740
June	83.99	47.4	1.772	82.08	45.4	1.808	88.27	47.0	1.878	75.37	44.0	1.713	78.00	44.8	1.741	73.46	42.0	1.749
July	81.84	46.9	1.745	80.95	44.8	1.807	86.25	46.0	1.875	74.00	43.4	1.705	75.04	43.4	1.729	72.57	41.4	1.753
August	84.64	47.1	1.797	81.00	44.9	1.804	87.46	46.4	1.885	73.14	43.0	1.701	76.56	44.0	1.740	73.67	41.6	1.771
September	84.91	46.5	1.826	83.68	45.6	1.835	90.81	47.2	1.924	74.56	43.3	1.722	78.15	44.2	1.768	74.38	41.6	1.788
October	90.19	48.1	1.875	86.43	47.0	1.839	91.67	47.4	1.934	74.09	42.9	1.727	77.32	43.7	1.774	75.00	41.9	1.790
November	87.35	47.6	1.835	82.62	44.9	1.840	90.93	46.8	1.943	74.47	42.9	1.736	78.54	44.0	1.785	75.07	41.8	1.796

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			Ball and roller bearings		
1949: Average	$67.87	39.9	$1.701	$56.04	39.0	$1.437	$60.66	39.7	$1.528	$59.98	39.0	$1.538	$57.59	38.6	$1.492	$57.53	38.1	$1.510
1950: Average	71.70	40.9	1.753	62.08	41.5	1.496	67.26	41.7	1.613	66.42	41.1	1.616	66.15	42.0	1.575	68.55	42.5	1.613
1950: November	73.80	41.3	1.789	69.61	44.0	1.582	70.26	41.6	1.689	68.45	40.5	1.690	71.30	43.5	1.639	74.90	44.4	1.687
December	77.42	42.4	1.826	69.07	43.8	1.577	69.76	41.4	1.685	66.29	39.6	1.674	73.78	44.1	1.673	77.29	44.7	1.729
1951: January	75.90	41.5	1.829	67.47	42.7	1.580	68.45	40.5	1.690	65.69	39.1	1.680	74.58	44.0	1.695	78.00	44.7	1.745
February	76.90	42.0	1.831	68.23	43.1	1.583	70.88	41.4	1.712	68.59	40.3	1.702	73.26	43.4	1.688	73.23	42.7	1.715
March	77.75	41.8	1.860	68.44	43.1	1.588	73.98	42.2	1.753	73.82	41.8	1.766	74.60	43.7	1.707	77.92	44.3	1.759
April	77.48	41.7	1.858	68.03	43.0	1.582	71.56	41.2	1.737	68.87	39.9	1.726	75.07	43.9	1.710	77.31	44.1	1.753
May	77.81	41.5	1.875	68.54	43.0	1.594	69.28	40.3	1.719	67.23	39.2	1.715	74.64	43.7	1.708	76.78	43.8	1.752
June	78.19	41.5	1.884	68.35	42.8	1.597	69.67	39.9	1.746	67.34	38.6	1.742	74.22	43.0	1.726	78.17	43.6	1.793
July	77.87	40.9	1.904	67.20	42.0	1.600	70.04	40.0	1.751	69.24	39.5	1.753	72.85	42.5	1.714	75.97	42.8	1.775
August	79.22	41.5	1.909	67.49	42.0	1.607	69.54	39.6	1.756	68.72	39.2	1.753	73.49	42.7	1.721	77.39	43.6	1.775
September	80.48	41.4	1.944	67.45	42.0	1.606	71.32	40.5	1.761	70.26	39.9	1.761	74.13	42.8	1.732	76.46	43.1	1.774
October	80.81	41.4	1.952	68.42	42.6	1.606	71.53	40.3	1.775	70.01	39.6	1.768	74.95	43.1	1.739	77.20	43.3	1.783
November	81.49	41.6	1.959	68.51	42.5	1.612	71.64	40.2	1.782	70.29	39.4	1.784	73.95	42.5	1.740	75.32	42.1	1.789

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery														
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Communication equipment		
1949: Average	$58.70	39.0	$1.505	$56.96	39.5	$1.442	$59.61	39.5	$1.509	$61.30	39.7	$1.544	$59.16	39.1	$1.513	$53.56	39.5	$1.356
1950: Average	65.18	41.7	1.563	60.83	41.1	1.480	63.75	41.1	1.551	64.90	41.1	1.579	66.22	41.7	1.588	56.20	40.9	1.374
1950: November	69.54	42.9	1.621	64.33	41.8	1.539	68.45	42.3	1.619	69.13	42.1	1.642	67.89	41.5	1.636	58.83	41.2	1.428
December	72.63	44.1	1.647	65.15	41.9	1.555	69.03	42.3	1.632	69.68	42.1	1.655	69.85	41.9	1.667	59.76	41.5	1.440
1951: January	73.59	43.7	1.684	64.42	41.4	1.556	68.38	41.9	1.632	69.60	41.8	1.665	66.22	40.5	1.635	60.22	41.3	1.458
February	74.69	44.3	1.686	64.80	41.3	1.569	68.72	41.7	1.648	69.60	41.6	1.673	65.36	39.9	1.638	60.61	41.2	1.471
March	72.83	43.3	1.682	65.34	41.3	1.582	70.18	42.1	1.667	71.40	42.1	1.696	66.97	40.2	1.666	60.58	41.1	1.474
April	73.69	43.4	1.698	65.58	41.3	1.588	70.06	42.0	1.668	71.23	42.0	1.696	67.97	40.7	1.670	60.60	41.0	1.478
May	74.13	43.4	1.708	66.57	41.5	1.604	71.57	42.4	1.688	73.10	42.6	1.716	68.00	40.5	1.679	61.05	41.0	1.489
June	72.80	42.6	1.709	67.15	41.5	1.618	71.91	42.4	1.696	73.53	42.6	1.726	67.58	39.8	1.698	62.05	41.2	1.506
July	71.91	42.2	1.704	66.13	40.4	1.637	70.87	41.3	1.716	72.18	41.2	1.752	70.02	40.9	1.712	60.34	39.7	1.520
August	72.38	42.4	1.707	66.34	40.8	1.626	72.11	42.0	1.717	73.58	41.9	1.756	68.88	40.0	1.722	60.34	40.2	1.501
September	74.06	42.6	1.739	68.06	41.5	1.640	73.01	42.3	1.726	74.48	42.2	1.765	70.08	40.3	1.739	62.75	41.2	1.523
October	74.60	42.7	1.747	68.27	41.4	1.649	73.35	42.3	1.734	75.18	42.5	1.769	70.01	40.1	1.746	63.38	41.1	1.542
November	75.34	43.0	1.752	68.76	41.6	1.653	73.78	42.4	1.740	75.84	42.7	1.776	69.78	39.3	1.750	64.23	41.6	1.544

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone and telegraph equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles			Aircraft and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$50.68	39.5	$1.283	$61.43	39.3	$1.563	$56.52	39.5	$1.431	$64.95	39.2	$1.657	$65.97	38.9	$1.696	$63.62	40.6	$1.567
1950: Average	53.85	40.7	1.323	65.84	40.1	1.642	61.58	41.0	1.502	71.18	41.0	1.736	73.25	41.2	1.778	68.39	41.6	1.644
1950: November	56.32	40.9	1.377	70.39	40.9	1.721	66.18	42.1	1.572	71.78	40.1	1.790	72.76	39.5	1.842	71.78	42.4	1.693
December	56.96	41.1	1.386	71.93	41.6	1.729	67.14	42.2	1.591	75.18	41.4	1.816	76.28	40.9	1.865	75.08	43.3	1.734
1951: January	57.32	40.8	1.405	71.31	41.1	1.735	64.80	41.3	1.569	72.06	39.9	1.806	71.48	38.7	1.847	76.78	43.7	1.757
February	57.31	40.5	1.415	72.97	41.6	1.754	65.38	41.3	1.583	74.05	40.8	1.815	74.29	39.9	1.862	75.86	43.3	1.752
March	57.13	40.4	1.414	75.79	42.6	1.779	65.07	40.9	1.591	75.73	41.2	1.838	76.13	40.3	1.889	77.35	43.9	1.762
April	56.74	40.1	1.415	77.33	43.3	1.786	65.52	41.0	1.598	74.81	40.9	1.829	74.52	39.7	1.877	77.13	44.0	1.753
May	57.41	40.2	1.428	76.85	43.2	1.779	65.44	40.8	1.604	74.97	40.9	1.833	74.90	39.8	1.882	77.22	43.9	1.759
June	58.42	40.4	1.446	76.28	43.0	1.774	66.62	41.2	1.617	75.14	40.4	1.860	74.88	38.9	1.925	77.31	43.8	1.765
July	57.35	39.2	1.463	76.27	42.8	1.782	64.55	39.6	1.630	74.33	39.9	1.863	73.30	37.9	1.934	77.48	43.7	1.773
August	57.26	39.9	1.435	76.24	43.1	1.769	64.28	40.0	1.607	76.36	40.9	1.867	76.31	39.5	1.932	77.48	43.6	1.777
September	59.40	40.8	1.456	78.76	44.2	1.782	66.10	40.7	1.624	77.43	41.1	1.884	77.53	39.8	1.948	79.28	43.9	1.806
October	60.39	41.0	1.473	80.71	44.2	1.826	66.22	40.7	1.627	76.95	40.8	1.886	77.42	39.7	1.950	77.22	42.9	1.800
November	60.96	41.8	1.469	81.75	44.0	1.858	67.04	40.9	1.639	76.96	40.7	1.891	76.91	39.4	1.952	78.68	43.4	1.813

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing			Shipbuilding and repairing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$62.69	40.8	$1.548	$65.24	40.7	$1.603	$66.83	41.0	$1.630	$63.08	40.4	$1.611	$61.67	38.0	$1.623	$61.88	37.8	$1.637
1950: Average	67.15	41.4	1.622	71.40	42.1	1.696	73.90	42.4	1.743	70.81	41.7	1.698	63.28	38.4	1.648	63.83	38.2	1.671
1950: November	68.72	41.5	1.656	80.82	45.0	1.796	80.67	43.3	1.863	75.91	43.6	1.741	64.47	38.7	1.666	65.08	38.6	1.686
December	72.08	42.0	1.692	83.01	44.8	1.853	88.54	45.9	1.929	79.57	44.6	1.784	66.67	39.9	1.671	67.34	39.8	1.692
1951: January	74.52	43.2	1.725	82.94	45.1	1.839	87.11	45.3	1.923	80.06	44.8	1.787	64.24	38.7	1.660	64.73	38.6	1.677
February	73.49	42.7	1.721	83.49	45.3	1.843	90.01	46.3	1.944	78.10	44.1	1.771	68.80	40.4	1.703	69.41	40.4	1.718
March	75.04	43.5	1.725	86.19	45.7	1.886	90.42	46.3	1.953	79.34	44.2	1.795	68.78	40.2	1.711	69.33	40.1	1.729
April	74.43	43.5	1.711	86.80	46.0	1.887	90.38	46.9	1.927	79.25	44.1	1.797	68.31	39.9	1.712	68.92	39.7	1.736
May	74.69	43.3	1.725	86.67	46.2	1.876	87.68	46.0	1.906	78.45	43.9	1.787	68.46	39.8	1.720	68.96	39.7	1.737
June	75.00	43.3	1.732	88.06	46.3	1.902	90.77	47.3	1.919	77.43	43.5	1.780	70.42	40.1	1.756	71.04	40.0	1.776
July	75.78	43.4	1.746	86.24	45.7	1.887	92.16	48.1	1.916	76.00	42.6	1.784	71.59	40.4	1.772	72.40	40.4	1.792
August	75.86	43.3	1.752	84.00	44.8	1.875	90.49	47.5	1.905	75.84	42.7	1.776	71.96	40.2	1.790	72.66	40.1	1.812
September	77.65	43.7	1.777	85.61	44.8	1.911	87.33	45.2	1.932	78.29	43.4	1.804	71.52	40.0	1.788	72.10	39.9	1.807
October	76.20	43.1	1.768	81.00	42.3	1.915	86.33	44.8	1.927	80.15	43.7	1.834	73.85	40.4	1.828	74.58	40.4	1.846
November	77.43	43.4	1.784	85.51	44.4	1.926	87.67	45.1	1.944	78.75	43.2	1.823	72.35	39.0	1.855	73.34	39.2	1.871

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Transportation equipment—Continued															Instruments and related products		
	Boat building and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street-cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$54.84	40.5	$1.354	$63.54	39.2	$1.621	$65.47	39.3	$1.666	$61.70	38.9	$1.586	$57.60	39.7	$1.451	$55.28	39.6	$1.396
1950: Average	55.99	40.6	1.379	60.33	39.6	1.675	70.00	40.3	1.737	62.47	38.9	1.606	64.44	41.9	1.538	60.81	41.2	1.476
1950: November	56.54	40.1	1.410	69.51	40.2	1.729	73.53	40.4	1.820	65.36	40.1	1.630	70.73	44.4	1.593	65.47	42.4	1.544
December	58.06	40.8	1.423	72.52	40.9	1.773	76.39	40.7	1.877	67.98	41.0	1.658	71.96	44.5	1.617	66.75	42.6	1.567
1951: January	58.99	40.4	1.458	72.41	41.0	1.766	75.96	40.6	1.871	67.90	41.1	1.652	69.14	41.7	1.656	65.79	41.8	1.574
February	57.72	39.6	1.480	71.16	40.8	1.744	75.35	41.7	1.807	66.97	39.7	1.687	67.48	42.2	1.599	67.06	42.2	1.589
March	59.49	39.9	1.491	75.13	41.1	1.828	82.40	42.3	1.948	68.06	40.2	1.693	69.08	43.2	1.599	67.64	42.3	1.599
April	59.80	40.6	1.473	77.36	41.5	1.864	83.27	42.1	1.978	70.74	40.7	1.738	64.70	41.0	1.578	68.55	42.5	1.613
May	59.64	40.0	1.491	76.55	41.2	1.858	80.36	41.4	1.941	72.90	41.0	1.778	65.81	41.0	1.605	68.78	42.3	1.626
June	58.56	39.3	1.490	75.84	40.3	1.877	79.75	40.3	1.979	71.69	40.3	1.779	68.43	42.4	1.614	69.44	42.6	1.630
July	60.80	40.4	1.505	75.82	40.7	1.863	82.43	41.8	1.972	70.98	39.9	1.779	66.85	41.7	1.603	68.18	41.8	1.631
August	60.86	40.2	1.514	77.05	40.7	1.893	82.45	41.6	1.982	71.20	39.6	1.798	67.82	42.1	1.611	68.51	41.9	1.635
September	62.52	40.7	1.536	76.96	40.7	1.891	82.05	41.8	1.963	71.68	39.6	1.810	68.91	42.3	1.629	69.93	42.2	1.657
October	62.35	40.2	1.551	77.61	41.0	1.893	83.39	42.2	1.976	71.66	39.9	1.796	71.29	43.1	1.654	70.22	42.3	1.660
November	63.08	39.7	1.589	77.23	40.8	1.893	82.19	42.0	1.957	71.04	39.4	1.803	71.77	43.0	1.669	70.68	42.4	1.667

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Instruments and related products—Continued

Year and month	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries: Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$47.04	39.6	$1.188	$59.91	39.7	$1.509	$49.53	39.0	$1.270	$57.01	39.7	$1.436	$50.23	39.9	$1.259
1950: Average	50.88	40.7	1.250	65.59	41.2	1.592	53.25	39.8	1.338	63.01	41.7	1.511	54.04	41.0	1.318
1950: November	54.50	41.6	1.310	69.60	41.8	1.665	59.47	42.0	1.416	67.57	42.9	1.575	57.01	42.2	1.351
December	55.70	42.1	1.323	70.85	42.2	1.679	59.40	41.6	1.428	69.18	43.1	1.605	57.80	41.7	1.379
1951: January	55.47	41.8	1.327	70.56	41.8	1.688	55.61	38.7	1.437	68.43	42.5	1.610	57.37	41.3	1.389
February	55.66	41.6	1.338	72.76	42.3	1.720	58.77	41.1	1.430	69.11	42.5	1.626	58.41	41.6	1.404
March	55.61	41.3	1.340	71.99	42.1	1.710	60.40	41.8	1.445	70.03	42.6	1.644	58.18	41.5	1.402
April	56.23	41.5	1.355	73.24	41.9	1.748	60.49	41.6	1.454	71.12	43.1	1.650	58.03	41.3	1.405
May	55.60	40.7	1.366	73.77	42.2	1.748	61.07	41.8	1.461	71.10	42.7	1.663	57.39	40.7	1.410
June	56.07	40.9	1.371	72.82	41.8	1.742	59.78	41.0	1.458	72.73	43.5	1.672	57.85	40.8	1.418
July	55.41	40.3	1.375	73.04	41.5	1.760	57.66	40.1	1.438	71.06	42.5	1.672	56.46	39.9	1.415
August	55.23	40.2	1.374	71.93	41.6	1.729	59.70	41.0	1.456	71.57	42.5	1.684	56.82	40.1	1.417
September	56.19	40.6	1.384	72.90	41.8	1.744	59.98	40.8	1.470	73.53	43.0	1.710	57.61	40.4	1.426
October	55.97	40.5	1.382	73.23	41.8	1.752	59.79	40.5	1.474	74.00	43.2	1.713	57.96	40.5	1.431
November	55.52	40.2	1.381	74.40	42.2	1.763	60.64	41.0	1.479	74.13	43.1	1.720	58.44	40.5	1.443

Manufacturing—Continued

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued

Year and month	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$55.06	41.4	$1.330	$51.33	40.8	$1.258	$58.30	42.0	$1.388	$47.00	39.1	$1.202	$46.06	39.3	$1.172
1950: Average	59.45	42.8	1.389	54.25	41.6	1.304	64.08	43.8	1.463	50.98	40.4	1.262	49.52	40.0	1.238
1950: November	65.19	44.9	1.452	58.37	43.4	1.345	71.56	46.2	1.549	53.90	41.4	1.302	52.66	41.3	1.275
December	63.52	43.9	1.447	58.14	43.0	1.352	68.48	44.7	1.532	53.49	40.4	1.324	53.41	41.4	1.290
1951: January	62.29	43.2	1.442	58.32	43.2	1.350	66.27	43.2	1.534	53.20	40.0	1.330	53.58	40.9	1.310
February	64.08	43.5	1.473	59.79	43.2	1.384	68.20	43.8	1.557	54.10	39.9	1.356	54.24	41.5	1.307
March	62.93	42.9	1.467	58.73	42.9	1.369	66.95	43.0	1.557	54.06	39.9	1.355	53.44	40.7	1.313
April	62.46	42.4	1.473	57.93	42.1	1.376	66.40	42.7	1.555	53.48	39.7	1.347	53.13	40.1	1.325
May	61.45	41.3	1.488	56.58	41.0	1.380	65.49	41.5	1.578	52.10	39.0	1.336	53.45	39.8	1.343
June	61.23	40.9	1.497	56.61	40.7	1.391	64.90	41.0	1.583	52.68	39.2	1.344	54.40	40.0	1.360
July	58.59	39.4	1.487	54.43	39.3	1.385	61.94	39.4	1.572	52.13	38.7	1.347	53.44	39.5	1.353
August	59.25	39.5	1.500	55.28	39.6	1.396	62.69	39.4	1.591	52.72	39.2	1.345	52.63	38.9	1.353
September	61.53	40.8	1.508	57.25	41.1	1.393	65.28	40.6	1.608	53.54	39.6	1.352	53.35	39.9	1.337
October	62.06	40.8	1.521	59.27	41.3	1.435	64.68	40.3	1.605	53.76	39.8	1.351	53.60	39.7	1.350
November	63.06	41.3	1.534	61.47	42.1	1.460	65.89	41.0	1.607	54.23	39.3	1.380	53.53	39.1	1.369

Year and month	Manufacturing—Con.			Transportation and public utilities								
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.			Class I railroads [4]			Local railways and bus lines [5]			Communication		
	Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries									Telephones [6]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$51.20	40.0	$1.280	$61.73	43.5	$1.419	$64.61	44.9	$1.439	$51.78	38.5	$1.345
1950: Average	54.91	41.1	1.336	63.20	40.8	1.549	66.96	45.0	1.488	54.38	38.9	1.398
1950: November	57.30	42.1	1.361	64.63	41.4	1.561	68.26	45.6	1.497	54.04	38.0	1.422
December	58.25	41.7	1.397	63.00	40.0	1.575	69.96	46.3	1.511	56.30	39.1	1.440
1951: January	58.37	41.4	1.410	67.86	42.2	1.608	70.23	45.9	1.530	56.41	38.9	1.450
February	59.34	41.7	1.423	69.50	41.2	1.687	70.66	46.0	1.536	57.58	39.2	1.469
March	59.54	41.9	1.421	71.48	42.0	1.702	70.42	45.7	1.541	56.52	38.9	1.453
April	59.34	41.7	1.423	70.99	40.8	1.740	70.92	45.9	1.545	56.12	38.7	1.450
May	58.83	41.2	1.428	71.80	41.1	1.747	72.17	46.5	1.552	56.59	39.0	1.451
June	59.22	41.3	1.434	73.05	41.2	1.773	72.77	46.8	1.555	58.12	39.4	1.475
July	57.85	40.4	1.432	72.14	40.3	1.790	73.19	46.5	1.574	59.30	39.8	1.490
August	58.22	40.6	1.434	74.66	42.3	1.765	72.72	46.2	1.574	58.84	39.2	1.501
September	58.89	40.7	1.447	71.27	39.2	1.818	73.11	46.1	1.586	59.97	39.4	1.522
October	59.22	40.9	1.448	74.61	42.2	1.768	72.73	46.1	1.586	59.98	39.1	1.534
November	59.51	40.9	1.455	----	----	----	73.14	46.0	1.590	60.84	39.2	1.552

Year and month	Switchboard operating employees [7]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	----	----	----
1950: Average	$46.65	37.5	$1.244
1950: November	44.93	36.0	1.248
December	47.37	37.3	1.270
1951: January	47.78	37.3	1.281
February	49.09	37.7	1.302
March	47.80	37.4	1.278
April	47.45	37.3	1.272
May	47.42	37.4	1.268
June	49.26	38.1	1.293
July	50.77	38.7	1.312
August	50.03	37.9	1.320
September	51.23	38.2	1.341
October	51.45	37.8	1.361
November	52.83	37.9	1.394

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Communication						Other public utilities								
	Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees [4]			Telegraph [5]			Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	.....	.....	.....	$62.85	44.7	$1.406	$63.99	41.5	$1.542	$64.91	41.5	$1.564	.....	.....	.....
1950: Average	$73.30	42.1	$1.741	64.19	44.7	1.436	66.60	41.6	1.601	67.81	41.6	1.630	$63.37	41.5	$1.527
1950: November	74.37	41.5	1.792	64.25	44.4	1.447	68.68	41.8	1.643	69.97	41.6	1.682	66.20	42.3	1.565
December	77.72	42.8	1.816	65.05	44.8	1.452	70.14	42.0	1.670	71.31	41.7	1.710	66.73	42.1	1.585
1951: January	77.13	42.4	1.819	64.57	44.5	1.451	70.27	41.8	1.681	71.18	41.7	1.707	68.15	42.2	1.615
February	79.74	43.1	1.850	64.86	44.7	1.451	71.36	42.0	1.699	72.50	42.1	1.722	70.04	42.5	1.648
March	78.47	42.6	1.842	64.63	44.6	1.449	70.14	41.5	1.690	71.72	41.7	1.720	67.19	41.5	1.619
April	77.69	42.2	1.841	64.40	44.6	1.444	70.38	41.5	1.696	71.51	41.6	1.719	66.71	41.1	1.623
May	79.49	42.9	1.853	65.97	45.4	1.453	70.72	41.5	1.704	71.97	41.6	1.730	66.91	41.1	1.628
June	81.20	43.1	1.884	65.44	45.1	1.451	71.06	41.7	1.704	72.40	41.8	1.732	66.99	41.1	1.630
July	82.78	43.0	1.925	71.23	44.8	1.590	71.82	42.0	1.710	73.25	42.1	1.740	67.44	41.4	1.629
August	82.58	42.9	1.925	70.47	44.6	1.580	71.73	41.9	1.712	72.96	42.1	1.733	67.48	41.3	1.634
September	83.83	43.1	1.945	72.33	44.4	1.629	72.88	42.2	1.727	73.34	42.1	1.742	69.35	41.8	1.659
October	83.50	42.6	1.960	72.34	44.3	1.633	73.17	42.2	1.734	72.90	41.8	1.744	71.86	42.7	1.683
November	83.71	42.6	1.965	72.13	44.2	1.632	73.29	42.0	1.745	73.52	41.7	1.763	71.95	42.4	1.697

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Con.			Trade								
	Other public utilities—Con.						Retail trade					
	Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores		
				Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	.....	.....	.....	$57.55	40.7	$1.414	$45.93	40.4	$1.137	$34.87	36.7	$0.950
1950: Average	$67.02	41.6	$1.611	60.36	40.7	1.483	47.63	40.5	1.176	35.95	36.8	.977
1950: November	68.68	41.8	1.643	61.98	40.8	1.519	47.92	40.0	1.198	35.24	36.0	.979
December	71.02	42.4	1.675	63.49	41.2	1.541	48.31	40.7	1.187	37.02	38.2	.969
1951: January	70.64	41.8	1.690	63.44	40.8	1.555	49.85	40.3	1.237	38.02	36.7	1.036
February	70.80	41.6	1.702	63.62	40.6	1.567	49.56	40.1	1.236	37.43	36.3	1.031
March	69.92	41.2	1.697	63.62	40.6	1.567	48.95	39.7	1.233	36.44	35.8	1.018
April	71.43	41.7	1.713	63.95	40.6	1.575	49.84	39.9	1.249	36.98	35.9	1.030
May	71.47	41.6	1.718	63.78	40.6	1.571	49.83	39.8	1.252	36.71	35.5	1.034
June	71.94	41.9	1.717	64.35	40.7	1.581	50.74	40.4	1.256	37.70	36.5	1.033
July	72.80	42.2	1.725	64.55	40.7	1.586	51.49	40.8	1.262	38.51	37.1	1.038
August	73.04	42.1	1.735	64.51	40.7	1.585	51.37	40.8	1.259	38.01	36.9	1.030
September	74.50	42.5	1.753	65.64	40.9	1.605	50.80	40.0	1.270	37.19	35.9	1.036
October	74.41	42.4	1.755	65.69	40.9	1.606	50.30	39.7	1.267	36.63	35.6	1.029
November	73.71	42.0	1.755	65.85	40.9	1.610	49.79	39.3	1.267	36.12	34.8	1.038

Year and month	Trade—Continued											
	Retail trade—Continued									Other retail trade		
	Department stores and general mail-order houses			Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$39.31	37.8	$1.040	$49.93	40.2	$1.242	$58.92	45.6	$1.292	$40.66	36.7	$1.108
1950: Average	41.56	38.2	1.088	51.79	40.4	1.282	61.65	45.7	1.349	40.70	36.5	1.115
1950: November	41.24	37.8	1.091	52.40	40.0	1.310	63.07	45.8	1.377	40.65	36.1	1.126
December	45.05	40.7	1.107	52.91	40.3	1.313	63.53	46.0	1.381	42.17	36.7	1.149
1951: January	44.58	38.2	1.167	53.15	39.9	1.332	64.48	45.7	1.411	42.81	36.5	1.173
February	43.70	37.8	1.156	52.69	39.5	1.334	65.16	45.5	1.432	41.40	36.0	1.150
March	43.05	37.6	1.145	52.62	39.3	1.339	65.29	45.4	1.438	40.75	35.4	1.151
April	43.39	37.5	1.157	53.18	39.6	1.343	66.34	45.5	1.458	41.09	35.7	1.151
May	43.49	37.3	1.166	53.44	39.7	1.346	66.22	45.2	1.465	41.44	35.6	1.164
June	44.23	38.0	1.164	54.72	40.5	1.351	67.03	45.6	1.470	42.25	36.2	1.167
July	44.81	38.1	1.176	55.44	41.1	1.349	66.91	45.3	1.477	42.71	36.5	1.170
August	44.27	37.9	1.168	55.23	41.0	1.347	67.18	45.3	1.483	42.47	36.8	1.154
September	44.29	37.6	1.178	54.24	40.0	1.356	67.94	45.2	1.503	42.45	36.1	1.176
October	43.68	37.3	1.171	53.86	39.6	1.360	67.09	45.3	1.481	42.22	35.6	1.186
November	43.11	36.2	1.191	54.04	39.5	1.368	66.69	45.0	1.482	41.84	35.4	1.182

Year and month	Trade—Continued					
	Other retail trade					
	Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware-supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$53.30	43.4	$1.228	$51.84	43.6	$1.189
1950: Average	56.12	43.5	1.290	54.62	43.8	1.247
1950: November	57.90	43.5	1.331	55.98	43.6	1.284
December	60.18	43.8	1.374	56.97	44.3	1.286
1951: January	58.99	43.5	1.356	56.68	43.5	1.303
February	58.31	43.1	1.353	56.76	43.2	1.314
March	58.49	43.2	1.354	56.72	43.1	1.316
April	59.18	43.1	1.373	58.12	43.6	1.333
May	59.38	43.0	1.381	58.60	43.8	1.338
June	59.13	43.0	1.375	58.91	43.8	1.345
July	59.62	43.2	1.380	59.67	44.2	1.350
August	59.47	43.0	1.383	59.48	43.9	1.355
September	60.07	43.0	1.397	59.69	43.7	1.366
October	60.27	42.9	1.405	60.46	44.0	1.374
November	59.88	42.8	1.399	59.45	43.3	1.373

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Finance [10]			Service									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round [11]			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			Motion-picture production and distribution [10]
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1949: Average	$43.64	$68.32	$56.47	$32.84	44.2	$0.743	$34.98	41.5	$0.843	$40.71	41.2	$0.988	$92.17
1950: Average	46.44	81.48	58.49	33.85	43.9	.771	35.47	41.2	.861	41.69	41.2	1.012	92.79
1950: November	48.18	85.62	59.27	34.74	43.7	.795	35.86	40.8	.879	42.23	41.2	1.025	95.68
December	48.66	87.24	60.60	35.16	43.9	.801	36.38	41.2	.883	42.29	41.1	1.029	98.39
1951: January	49.28	89.87	61.71	34.89	43.4	.804	36.70	41.0	.895	43.35	41.4	1.047	†92.94
February	49.55	90.95	61.26	35.04	43.2	.811	36.25	40.5	.895	41.78	40.1	1.042	80.74
March	49.70	85.96	60.96	34.68	43.3	.801	36.85	40.9	.901	44.14	42.0	1.051	84.56
April	50.08	84.12	60.83	34.90	43.3	.806	37.32	41.1	.908	44.90	42.4	1.059	94.94
May	50.11	81.78	61.01	35.02	43.4	.807	37.96	41.4	.917	45.90	43.1	1.065	83.63
June	50.05	80.97	61.71	35.24	43.4	.812	38.06	41.5	.917	45.45	42.6	1.067	83.55
July	50.50	77.67	62.09	35.46	43.4	.817	37.83	41.3	.916	44.26	41.6	1.064	84.13
August	50.28	79.14	61.01	35.29	43.3	.815	37.38	40.9	.914	42.56	40.3	1.056	83.32
September	50.36	81.78	60.91	35.78	42.9	.834	37.87	41.3	.917	44.72	41.6	1.078	83.98
October	50.51	84.65	60.04	35.99	43.2	.833	37.78	41.2	.917	44.36	41.5	1.069	85.25
November	50.94	84.11	59.90	36.24	43.4	.835	37.84	41.0	.923	43.77	40.6	1.078	83.81

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For the mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify which industry series are desired. Data for the *three* current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[2] Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; leather and leather products.

[4] Data relate to hourly rated employees reported by individual railroads (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual averages include any retroactive payments made, which are excluded from monthly averages.

[5] Data include privately and municipally operated local railways and bus lines.

[6] Through May 1949 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1949 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. Data for June comparable with the earlier series are $51.47, 38.5 hours, and $1.337.

[7] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1950 such employees made up 46 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[8] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1950 such employees made up 25 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[9] Data relate mainly to land-line employees, excluding employees compensated on a commission basis, general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

[10] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[11] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

†New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

Drugs and Medicines—January 1951; comparable January data for old series are $63.48, 41.3 hours and $1.537.

Motion picture production and distribution—January 1951; comparable January data for old series are $97.01.

TABLE C–2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1939: Average	$23.86	$23.86	$23.88	$23.88	$17.69	$17.69
1941: Average	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95
1946: Average	43.82	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.30	21.59
1948: Average	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79
1949: Average	54.92	32.07	63.28	36.96	34.98	20.43
1950: Average	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51
1950: November	62.23	35.07	73.27	41.29	35.86	20.21
December	63.88	35.51	77.77	43.23	36.38	20.22
1951: January	$63.76	$34.92	$76.63	$41.97	$36.70	$20.10
February	63.84	34.82	75.67	40.92	36.25	19.60
March	64.57	34.79	74.66	40.22	36.85	19.85
April	64.70	34.84	75.63	40.72	37.32	20.10
May	64.55	34.61	73.86	39.60	37.96	20.35
June	65.08	34.93	77.67	41.69	38.06	20.43
July	64.24	34.42	73.71	39.50	37.83	20.27
August	64.32	34.47	77.23	41.38	37.38	20.03
September	65.49	34.89	81.61	43.47	37.87	20.17
October [2]	65.41	34.69	80.74	42.83	37.78	20.04
November [2]	65.81	34.08	80.46	42.41	37.84	19.94

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by the Consumers' Price Index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. Data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary

TABLE C–3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January	$36.64	111.7	$35.41	$25.06	$36.37	$26.00
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.76	45.17	35.27
July	45.43	190.5	37.80	28.99	43.57	33.42
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.77	42.78	31.85
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62
1940: Average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75
1941: Average	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67
1942: Average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.08	36.28	30.93
1943: Average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.94	41.39	33.26
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.28	44.06	34.84
1945: Average	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.58	42.74	33.04
1946: Average	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.88	43.20	30.78
1947: Average	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.63	48.24	30.04
1948: Average	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.43	53.17	30.75
1949: Average	54.92	230.2	48.09	28.09	53.83	31.44
1950: Average	59.33	248.7	51.09	29.54	57.21	33.08
1950: November	$62.23	260.8	$52.35	$29.50	$59.40	$33.47
December	63.58	267.7	53.67	29.84	60.75	33.77
1951: January	63.78	267.2	53.49	29.29	60.56	33.17
February	63.84	267.6	53.55	28.96	60.62	32.78
March	64.57	270.6	54.13	29.16	61.21	32.98
April	64.70	271.2	54.23	29.20	61.31	33.01
May	64.55	270.5	54.11	29.01	61.19	32.81
June	65.08	272.8	54.53	29.27	61.62	33.07
July	64.24	269.2	53.87	28.87	60.94	32.65
August	64.32	269.6	53.93	28.90	61.01	32.69
September	65.49	274.5	54.85	29.22	61.95	33.00
October	65.41	274.1	54.79	29.06	61.89	32.83
November [2]	65.81	275.8	54.01	28.47	61.92	32.63

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

NOTE: Net spendable earnings figures for November 1951 reflect the increased income tax rates provided by the Revenue Act of 1951.

TABLE C–4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: Average	$0.729	$0.702	110.9	$0.808	$0.770	$0.640	$0.625
1942: Average	.853	.808	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average	1.023	.963	152.1	1.111	[3] 1.042	.904	[3] .858
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.186	1.122	1.015	.981
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337
1950: November	$1.514	$1.456	230.0	$1.587	$1.521	$1.419	$1.372
December	1.543	1.479	233.6	1.619	1.545	1.443	1.393
1951: January	1.555	1.497	236.5	1.630	1.565	1.456	1.409
February	1.561	1.504	237.6	1.639	1.573	1.458	1.414
March	1.571	1.511	238.7	1.654	1.582	1.460	1.415
April	1.578	1.518	239.8	1.659	1.587	1.465	1.422
May	1.586	1.528	241.4	1.665	1.596	1.474	1.432
June	1.599	1.540	243.3	1.681	1.611	1.484	1.441
July	1.598	1.546	244.2	1.682	1.622	1.488	1.444
August	1.596	1.542	243.6	1.684	1.619	1.481	1.441
September	1.513	1.554	245.5	1.707	1.638	1.489	1.444
October	1.615	1.557	246.0	1.706	1.636	1.491	1.450
November [4]	1.625	1.568	247.7	1.711	1.644	1.506	1.463

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[3] Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

[4] Preliminary.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D–1: Consumers' Price Index [1] for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous [2]
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	59.1	59.9
1914: Average	71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	62.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	60.7	61.9
1915: Average	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	63.6	63.6
1916: Average	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	70.9	66.3
1917: Average	91.6	116.9	94.1	93.2	72.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	82.8	65.1
1918: Average	107.5	134.4	127.5	94.9	84.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	100.4	77.8
1919: Average	123.8	149.8	168.7	102.7	91.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	134.1	87.6
1920: Average	143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	164.6	100.5
1921: Average	127.7	128.3	154.8	138.6	114.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	138.5	104.3
1922: Average	119.7	119.9	125.6	142.7	113.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	117.5	101.2
1923: Average	121.9	124.0	125.9	146.4	115.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	126.1	100.8
1924: Average	122.2	122.8	124.9	151.6	113.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	124.0	101.4
1925: Average	125.4	132.9	122.4	152.2	115.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	121.5	102.2
1926: Average	126.4	137.4	120.6	150.7	117.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	118.8	102.6
1927: Average	124.0	132.3	118.3	148.3	115.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	115.9	103.2
1928: Average	122.6	130.8	116.5	144.8	113.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	113.1	103.8
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	111.7	104.6
1930: Average	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	108.9	105.1
1931: Average	108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	98.0	104.1
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	85.4	101.7
1933: Average	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	84.2	98.4
1934: Average	95.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	92.8	97.9
1935: Average	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	102.8	98.4	100.0	94.8	98.1
1936: Average	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	100.2	100.8	99.8	100.0	96.3	98.7
1937: Average	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	99.1	101.7	100.0	104.3	101.0
1938: Average	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	99.0	101.0	100.0	103.3	101.5
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.4	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
1942: Average	116.6	123.9	124.2	108.8	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.7	138.0	129.7	108.7	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.7	136.1	138.8	109.1	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.6	139.1	145.9	109.5	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
1946: Average	139.5	159.6	160.2	110.1	112.4	92.3	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
1947: Average	159.6	193.8	185.8	113.6	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
1948: Average	171.9	210.2	198.0	121.2	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
1949: Average	170.2	201.9	190.1	126.4	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
1950: Average	171.9	204.5	187.7	131.0	140.6	96.8	194.1	147.8	190.2	156.5
January 15	168.2	196.0	185.0	129.4	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	155.1
June 15	170.2	203.1	184.6	130.9	139.1	96.8	189.0	147.0	184.8	154.6
December 15	178.8	216.3	195.5	132.9	142.8	96.8	201.7	151.5	203.2	160.6
1951: January 15	181.5	221.9	198.5	133.2	143.3	97.2	202.3	152.0	207.4	162.1
January 15	*181.6*	*221.6*	*199.7*	*136.0*	*144.5*	*97.2*	*201.8*	*152.9*	*208.9*	*163.7*
February 15	183.8	226.0	202.0	134.0	143.9	97.2	204.5	152.8	209.7	163.2
February 15	*184.2*	*226.0*	*205.2*	*136.8*	*145.7*	*97.2*	*204.7*	*153.5*	*211.4*	*164.8*
March 15	184.5	226.2	203.1	134.7	144.2	97.2	205.0	154.4	210.7	164.3
March 15	*184.5*	*225.4*	*204.6*	*137.3*	*146.3*	*97.2*	*205.7*	*154.4*	*212.7*	*166.8*
April 15	184.6	225.7	203.6	135.1	144.0	96.9	205.0	154.4	211.8	164.6
April 15	*184.5*	*224.6*	*205.2*	*137.7*	*146.2*	*97.1*	*205.5*	*154.4*	*214.1*	*166.1*
May 15	185.4	227.4	204.0	135.4	143.6	97.3	202.4	156.0	212.6	165.0
May 15	*185.4*	*226.7*	*205.7*	*138.0*	*144.9*	*97.4*	*201.6*	*156.0*	*214.8*	*166.4*
June 15	185.2	226.9	204.0	135.7	143.6	97.1	202.8	156.0	212.5	164.8
June 15	*185.5*	*227.0*	*205.5*	*138.3*	*145.1*	*97.2*	*202.3*	*156.0*	*214.6*	*166.2*
July 15	185.5	227.7	203.3	136.2	144.0	97.2	203.7	157.6	212.4	165.0
July 15	*185.8*	*227.5*	*204.9*	*138.8*	*145.7*	*97.2*	*203.4*	*157.6*	*214.8*	*166.3*
August 15	185.5	227.0	203.6	136.8	144.2	97.3	204.2	157.8	210.8	165.4
August 15	*185.6*	*226.4*	*205.2*	*139.3*	*146.0*	*97.3*	*204.0*	*157.8*	*212.7*	*166.8*
September 15	186.6	227.3	209.0	137.5	144.4	97.3	204.9	157.8	211.1	166.0
September 15	*186.5*	*226.3*	*210.7*	*140.0*	*146.3*	*97.3*	*204.8*	*157.8*	*212.8*	*167.5*
October 15	187.4	229.2	208.9	138.2	144.6	97.4	205.8	156.3	210.4	166.6
October 15	*187.8*	*229.2*	*211.0*	*140.8*	*146.8*	*97.4*	*206.3*	*156.3*	*212.0*	*168.1*
November 15	188.6	231.4	207.6	138.9	144.8	97.4	206.3	156.3	210.8	168.4
November 15	*189.3*	*232.1*	*209.9*	*141.4*	*147.0*	*97.4*	*206.7*	*156.3*	*212.5*	*169.9*
December 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.5	206.6	156.3	210.2	169.1
December 15	*190.0*	*233.9*	*209.1*	*141.8*	*147.1*	*97.5*	*206.8*	*156.3*	*211.8*	*170.5*

[1] The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities" formerly known as the "Cost-of-living index" measures average changes in retail prices of goods, rents, and services purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities.

U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 609, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913–41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in the following reports: Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945); Report of the Joint Committee on the Consumers' Price Index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, A Joint Committee Print (1949); September 1949 Monthly Labor Review, Construction of Consumers' Price Index (p. 284); April 1951 Monthly Labor Review, Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index (p. 421), and Correction of New Unit Bias in Rent Component of CPI (p. 437).

The Consumers' Price Index has been adjusted to incorporate a correction of the new unit bias in the rent index beginning with indexes for 1940 and adjusted population and commodity weights beginning with indexes for January 1950. These adjustments make a continuous comparable series from 1913 to date. See also General Note below.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

[2] The Miscellaneous group covers transportation (such as automobiles and their upkeep and public transportation fares); medical care (including professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures, radio, television, and tobacco products); personal care (barber and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

[3] Data not available.

NOTE.—The old series of Indexes for 1951 are shown in italics in tables D–1, D–2, and D–5 for reference.

TABLE D–2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,[1] for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

City	Dec. 15, 1951	Nov. 15 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Sept. 15 1951	Aug. 15, 1951	July 15, 1951	June 15, 1951	May 15, 1951	Apr. 15, 1951	Mar. 15 1951	Feb. 15, 1951	Jan. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1950	June 15, 1950	*Dec. 15, 1951*
Average	189.1	188.6	187.4	186.6	185.5	185.5	185.2	185.4	184.6	184.5	183.8	181.5	178.8	170.2	*190.0*
Atlanta, Ga	(2)	196.1	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	187.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Baltimore, Md	193.3	(2)	(2)	190.5	(2)	(2)	189.8	(2)	(2)	188.6	(2)	(2)	183.1	174.7	*198.0*
Birmingham, Ala	196.0	196.3	196.0	191.4	190.5	189.2	189.8	190.1	189.9	190.6	189.8	188.2	183.9	171.6	*197.4*
Boston, Mass	180.9	180.0	179.3	177.8	177.2	176.9	176.5	176.1	175.5	175.8	175.5	173.5	171.2	165.5	*183.5*
Buffalo, N. Y	(2)	(2)	186.9	(2)	(2)	185.5	(2)	(2)	183.3	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	(2) [3]
Chicago, Ill	194.2	194.3	193.5	191.8	190.9	190.9	190.1	189.8	189.1	189.1	188.5	185.4	183.4	175.1	*193.8*
Cincinnati, Ohio	187.9	187.8	187.0	186.8	185.3	185.6	185.0	184.8	184.6	184.4	183.9	182.3	178.4	170.5	*188.5*
Cleveland, Ohio	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	189.1	(2)	(2)	188.2	(2)	(2)	186.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Denver, Colo	(2)	(2)	191.2	(2)	(2)	187.6	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	184.9	(2)	(2)	(2)
Detroit, Mich	191.9	191.5	190.2	189.0	188.5	188.6	188.3	187.4	186.7	187.0	186.2	184.2	181.3	173.5	*193.0*
Houston, Tex	196.0	195.1	194.4	194.1	193.0	192.6	192.3	[3] 192.5	192.5	192.4	191.0	190.1	186.1	175.8	*196.5*
Indianapolis, Ind	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	(2)	187.8	(2)	(2)	[3] 187.5	(2)	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)	(2)
Jacksonville, Fla	195.9	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	190.6	(2)	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)	185.6	176.3	*197.9*
Kansas City, Mo	(2)	(2)	180.4	(2)	(2)	179.7	(2)	(2)	178.5	(2)	(2)	175.6	(2)	(2)	(2)
Los Angeles, Calif	190.4	189.6	187.9	187.2	186.6	186.7	186.1	186.3	185.6	185.6	184.1	181.3	178.5	169.3	*190.5*
Manchester, N. H	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)	182.9	(2)	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)	(2)
Memphis, Tenn	191.4	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	(2)	187.8	(2)	(2)	186.5	(2)	(2)	182.7	172.7	*190.6*
Milwaukee, Wis	(2)	195.3	(2)	(2)	192.3	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	187.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minneapolis, Minn	187.7	(2)	(2)	183.1	(2)	(2)	183.6	(2)	(2)	183.2	(2)	(2)	177.7	169.1	*188.5*
Mobile, Ala	187.3	(2)	(2)	185.6	(2)	(2)	183.5	(2)	(2)	181.9	(2)	(2)	177.1	168.2	*187.8*
New Orleans, La	(2)	190.0	(2)	(2)	188.9	(2)	(2)	188.5	(2)	(2)	187.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New York, N. Y	184.0	184.1	183.0	182.5	180.9	181.2	180.5	181.4	180.6	180.4	180.8	177.8	175.4	167.0	*185.4*
Norfolk, Va	(2)	191.7	(2)	(2)	188.6	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	187.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Philadelphia, Pa	189.2	189.1	186.7	186.1	185.4	185.4	185.6	186.4	185.9	185.6	185.4	181.0	178.1	169.1	*190.2*
Pittsburgh, Pa	191.7	192.0	191.2	190.0	188.8	189.3	187.8	187.8	186.7	186.0	185.6	183.4	180.2	171.8	*192.2*
Portland, Maine	179.9	(2)	(2)	178.6	(2)	(2)	176.4	(2)	(2)	175.7	(2)	(2)	171.3	164.4	*181.5*
Portland, Oreg	(2)	(2)	195.8	(2)	(2)	195.7	(2)	(2)	194.1	(2)	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)	(2)
Richmond, Va	(2)	(2)	183.8	(2)	(2)	181.3	(2)	(2)	181.2	(2)	(2)	179.8	(2)	(2)	(2)
St. Louis, Mo	190.2	(2)	(2)	186.2	(2)	(2)	185.0	(2)	(2)	185.2	(2)	(2)	178.8	168.8	*191.5*
San Francisco, Calif	193.1	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	188.7	(2)	(2)	181.5	172.4	*195.8*
Savannah, Ga	(2)	(2)	198.8	(2)	(2)	196.5	(2)	(2)	196.5	(2)	(2)	189.2	(2)	(2)	(2)
Scranton, Pa	(2)	185.4	(2)	(2)	182.5	(2)	(2)	182.4	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Seattle, Wash	(2)	194.6	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	191.4	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Washington, D. C	(2)	184.7	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)	179.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Indexes are computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

[3] Corrected.

TABLE D–3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities [1]

[1935–39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Dec. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Dec. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951
Average	232.2	231.4	206.8	207.6	139.2	138.9	144.9	144.8	97.5	97.4	210.2	210.8	169.1	168.4
Atlanta, Ga	230.7	232.1	(1)	221.0	(2)	149.5	160.8	160.9	85.8	85.9	(1)	219.4	(1)	179.5
Baltimore, Md	242.5	242.4	199.2	(1)	140.9	(2)	149.2	149.2	115.4	115.4	211.0	(1)	169.7	(1)
Birmingham, Ala	222.7	224.3	219.7	220.8	(2)	200.3	138.2	138.2	79.6	79.6	201.7	201.8	168.9	168.1
Boston, Mass	219.3	218.4	193.9	194.4	131.8	(2)	162.5	162.0	118.2	118.1	200.9	202.4	163.7	162.9
Buffalo, N. Y	226.7	227.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	154.0	154.0	110.0	110.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, Ill	238.1	237.8	209.4	210.5	153.9	(2)	138.2	138.2	83.5	83.5	197.7	197.9	171.3	172.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	230.4	232.0	202.9	203.4	128.2	(2)	151.2	150.5	101.1	100.1	196.2	196.6	169.9	168.9
Cleveland, Ohio	238.5	239.0	(1)	205.0	(2)	147.5	150.5	150.5	105.6	105.6	(1)	190.1	(1)	167.7
Denver, Colo	239.2	236.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	113.8	113.8	69.7	69.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Detroit, Mich	234.5	233.5	199.1	199.3	(2)	(2)	155.3	155.4	90.0	90.1	225.7	225.5	181.3	181.
Houston, Tex	241.2	237.8	221.4	222.0	(2)	169.9	98.5	98.5	82.0	81.9	205.7	205.7	173.5	173.1
Indianapolis, Ind	227.0	227.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	161.9	161.8	84.5	84.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla	235.0	234.8	201.2	(1)	156.7	(2)	143.0	142.5	84.8	84.8	212.1	(1)	180.6	(1)
Kansas City, Mo	218.0	216.4	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	134.2	132.2	71.6	70.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif	240.7	237.1	197.4	198.6	(2)	164.4	98.7	98.7	93.0	93.0	208.4	208.4	164.6	164.5
Manchester, N. H	220.9	222.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	170.5	168.3	114.8	111.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Memphis, Tenn	238.9	237.7	220.9	(1)	158.8	(2)	141.7	141.7	77.0	77.0	181.5	(1)	168.1	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis	232.6	231.7	(1)	208.7	(2)	168.6	152.3	151.8	99.2	99.2	(1)	215.6	(1)	168.5
Minneapolis, Minn	224.0	221.2	216.3	(1)	148.0	(2)	142.5	141.9	77.7	77.7	202.0	(1)	172.1	(1)
Mobile, Ala	231.4	230.0	208.4	(1)	147.1	(2)	130.5	130.5	84.8	84.8	179.5	(1)	160.8	(1)
New Orleans, La	244.3	241.3	(1)	210.7	(2)	140.0	113.2	113.2	75.1	75.1	(1)	206.0	(1)	153.1
New York, N. Y	230.6	230.9	210.4	211.2	(2)	(2)	144.5	144.6	102.8	102.9	200.3	201.7	168.3	168.0
Norfolk, Va	233.6	231.9	(1)	196.0	(2)	159.1	159.2	159.5	99.6	99.9	(1)	205.6	(1)	167.9
Philadelphia, Pa	228.8	228.6	202.4	202.4	(2)	130.1	150.5	150.5	104.2	104.2	217.5	217.2	171.4	171.3
Pittsburgh, Pa	234.6	235.2	236.5	238.0	(2)	(2)	146.6	146.6	109.2	109.2	214.9	213.9	168.2	168.2
Portland, Maine	216.1	216.4	211.7	(1)	123.5	(2)	160.0	157.5	112.3	107.8	202.1	(1)	162.0	(1)
Portland, Oreg	253.3	251.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	135.1	134.5	93.9	93.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Richmond, Va	218.3	219.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	148.8	148.8	102.2	102.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, Mo	243.9	242.2	207.8	(1)	133.3	(2)	143.5	143.4	88.4	88.4	184.8	(1)	163.5	(1)
San Francisco, Calif	248.4	240.7	201.5	(1)	136.3	(2)	97.5	97.5	85.9	85.9	174.9	(1)	177.9	(1)
Savannah, Ga	241.7	241.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	168.8	168.8	123.9	123.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Scranton, Pa	229.9	229.8	(1)	214.3	(2)	121.8	161.6	161.6	103.5	103.5	(1)	187.1	(1)	155.4
Seattle, Wash	239.9	238.1	(1)	207.5	(2)	156.7	132.2	132.2	92.6	92.6	(1)	213.5	(1)	175.6
Washington, D. C	228.9	228.1	(1)	226.4	(2)	126.1	149.3	149.3	105.3	105.3	(1)	220.4	(1)	170.6

[1] Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities on a staggered schedule.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities on a staggered schedule.

TABLE D–4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables					Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Frozen[2]	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129.4	136.1	169.5	.....	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127.4	141.7	210.8	.....	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131.0	143.8	169.0	.....	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.9	82.3	103.5	.....	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	.....	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	.....	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	.....	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.8	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	.....	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	.....	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	.....	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	.....	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	.....	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	.....	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	214.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	.....	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	.....	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	.....	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	.....	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	.....	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	160.0
1948: Average	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	258.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	.....	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0
1949: Average	201.9	169.7	233.4	229.3	241.3	205.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	186.7	201.2	208.1	.....	218.8	152.9	227.4	220.7	148.4	176.4
1950: Average	204.5	172.7	243.6	242.0	265.7	203.2	257.8	183.3	308.5	184.7	173.6	199.2	.....	206.1	146.0	228.5	312.5	144.3	179.9
January	196.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	158.9	301.9	184.2	152.3	204.8	.....	217.2	143.3	223.9	299.5	135.2	178.9
June	203.1	169.8	246.5	246.7	268.6	209.1	268.1	185.1	295.9	177.8	148.4	209.3	.....	224.3	142.7	222.9	296.5	140.1	174.3
December	216.3	177.7	253.4	253.8	286.3	201.0	269.0	179.3	340.3	194.0	249.4	203.9	100.0	207.3	155.3	248.8	327.5	158.5	184.9
1951: January	221.9	185.4	263.6	265.5	300.9	210.2	273.6	184.3	345.3	202.6	191.5	214.1	100.2	220.0	160.6	253.4	340.6	171.5	185.6
February	226.0	187.1	270.1	271.2	307.0	215.2	279.7	193.2	347.8	204.4	179.8	224.3	100.8	233.4	165.1	256.7	342.7	176.5	186.0
March	226.2	187.5	272.2	271.9	308.0	215.4	280.5	198.9	351.2	204.6	195.2	217.1	101.2	220.7	167.0	257.4	342.6	177.3	186.0
April	225.7	188.3	272.6	272.5	309.5	213.7	284.2	198.5	351.7	204.1	191.2	214.8	100.2	215.9	168.9	257.8	343.5	178.3	185.9
May	227.4	188.2	272.7	272.4	308.7	213.4	280.1	198.9	353.1	203.5	198.4	221.6	99.6	226.5	169.6	256.7	345.3	178.7	185.4
June	226.9	188.4	271.6	273.1	308.8	214.4	282.5	191.3	356.3	203.9	201.2	219.9	98.8	223.5	170.4	254.4	345.2	175.2	186.1
July	227.7	189.0	273.2	274.2	310.3	215.3	282.2	195.3	353.3	205.1	211.5	218.5	98.8	221.8	170.0	250.7	344.8	168.8	188.0
August	227.0	188.7	275.0	276.6	310.1	222.6	292.0	194.4	356.4	205.9	225.8	208.9	98.0	209.1	165.8	248.5	345.2	162.7	188.3
September	227.3	189.4	275.6	277.6	310.7	224.3	292.2	193.1	353.2	206.4	239.3	205.1	97.5	204.3	164.2	245.6	345.0	161.5	188.2
October	229.2	189.4	276.6	281.0	317.0	223.8	293.7	188.7	353.2	207.9	243.4	210.8	97.5	214.4	162.8	240.8	345.8	160.6	187.0
November	231.4	190.2	273.5	278.6	317.3	215.8	295.8	184.0	351.1	210.4	241.8	223.5	95.9	235.0	162.7	238.1	346.6	158.5	186.7
December	232.2	190.4	270.1	274.6	316.9	203.8	300.0	181.9	351.2	213.2	216.7	236.5	95.0	255.4	163.3	238.9	346.8	157.8	186.4

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1949 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 1032 "Retail Prices of Food, 1949," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 7. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

[2] December 1950=100.

TABLE D–5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935-39=100]

City	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Dec. 1950	June 1950	*Dec. 1941*
United States	232.2	231.4	229.2	227.3	227.0	227.7	226.9	227.4	225.7	226.2	226.0	221.9	216.3	203.1	*$83.9*
Atlanta, Ga	230.7	232.1	230.0	232.1	231.4	229.4	228.1	228.7	228.5	224.1	224.0	223.4	217.0	195.4	*$83.4*
Baltimore, Md	242.5	242.4	241.1	238.3	238.0	237.0	238.9	239.0	236.2	236.8	237.1	231.8	226.4	215.6	*$84.2*
Birmingham, Ala	222.7	224.3	224.0	220.1	217.3	214.5	216.4	218.1	218.3	220.5	220.8	219.8	212.3	192.2	*$86.0*
Boston, Mass	219.3	218.4	217.8	213.9	215.5	216.6	214.9	214.4	212.8	213.3	213.8	209.1	204.1	196.1	*$81.8*
Bridgeport, Conn	228.9	227.9	227.4	224.3	225.0	226.0	225.9	225.3	226.0	226.9	224.1	220.9	214.6	204.0	*$80.9*
Buffalo, N. Y	226.7	227.2	224.2	221.5	219.2	222.1	224.3	221.9	218.0	219.6	217.9	215.5	207.5	199.0	*$81.0*
Butte, Mont	233.7	230.2	229.2	228.5	229.0	227.4	225.5	226.6	222.9	223.9	222.5	220.7	215.5	203.0	*$88.2*
Cedar Rapids, Iowa [1]	239.8	240.5	237.8	235.1	236.0	238.5	237.2	236.5	234.8	234.9	230.6	229.2	225.9	208.6	*$84.3*
Charleston, S. C	221.5	218.0	217.9	220.6	221.0	218.9	211.6	211.6	212.2	214.3	213.2	208.9	203.2	188.0	*$81.0*
Chicago, Ill	238.1	237.8	236.2	232.3	233.4	235.3	233.4	233.0	231.1	231.6	232.9	225.1	221.6	208.4	*$80.2*
Cincinnati, Ohio	230.4	232.0	229.7	229.0	228.3	229.2	226.9	227.1	226.0	225.8	226.9	223.7	215.9	205.1	*$81.2*
Cleveland, Ohio	238.5	239.0	237.2	235.3	235.7	236.7	236.3	235.6	231.8	233.3	232.7	227.4	220.9	211.2	*$80.0*
Columbus, Ohio	211.3	211.4	209.6	207.8	207.3	207.6	208.5	207.3	206.1	207.1	206.7	200.7	197.4	183.9	*$74.1*
Dallas, Tex	235.4	236.0	233.8	233.5	230.9	227.0	227.9	228.9	228.7	229.9	228.7	225.9	221.1	201.5	*$86.6*
Denver, Colo	239.2	236.9	234.9	232.4	231.6	230.6	232.6	232.3	229.9	230.5	229.0	227.8	223.6	205.9	*$81.7*
Detroit, Mich	234.5	233.5	230.5	228.4	228.9	229.1	229.4	229.1	227.3	228.8	228.3	223.7	217.2	202.9	*$86.2*
Fall River, Mass	223.8	224.2	223.2	219.7	221.0	222.2	221.3	219.2	219.8	219.2	220.8	216.0	211.4	200.7	*$86.8*
Houston, Tex	241.2	237.8	237.6	239.4	237.2	235.2	235.2	237.1	238.3	238.5	235.6	236.0	227.5	208.1	*$84.9*
Indianapolis, Ind	227.0	227.9	226.3	225.4	224.3	223.3	222.4	223.3	221.6	222.1	220.6	218.6	214.9	198.1	*$89.3*
Jackson, Miss. [1]	229.2	227.4	229.4	227.2	224.8	222.6	221.9	223.2	222.1	226.3	226.4	223.1	216.0	201.0	*$89.7*
Jacksonville, Fla	235.0	234.8	232.5	234.7	233.6	233.8	231.9	230.5	234.3	234.8	231.5	229.0	223.1	205.8	*$86.7*
Kansas City, Mo	218.0	216.4	215.9	212.2	211.8	213.7	212.8	213.6	212.4	211.6	210.5	208.5	203.2	189.2	*$79.1*
Knoxville, Tenn. [1]	256.6	256.2	253.7	254.9	253.1	251.7	249.8	250.3	250.9	253.4	253.1	248.6	243.6	223.1	*$89.8*
Little Rock, Ark	229.9	228.4	224.4	223.0	222.9	223.6	225.2	225.1	224.9	226.8	225.2	222.7	217.1	200.1	*$84.6*
Los Angeles, Calif	240.7	237.1	234.8	233.3	232.3	232.7	230.9	230.9	228.9	229.8	226.9	226.3	218.0	201.6	*$80.7*
Louisville, Ky	219.1	218.6	216.7	215.6	214.8	216.0	215.5	213.7	212.5	214.6	214.5	210.0	203.3	192.0	*$81.7*
Manchester, N. H	220.9	222.5	222.8	219.8	221.9	221.6	221.0	218.4	217.8	217.6	218.9	215.1	210.1	200.6	*$88.5*
Memphis, Tenn	238.9	237.7	238.0	237.4	234.7	232.3	233.0	234.6	232.9	233.8	230.8	227.6	224.0	208.3	*$82.5*
Milwaukee, Wis	232.6	231.7	228.9	227.9	229.2	231.9	229.9	227.5	224.8	226.9	227.4	219.6	216.3	206.6	*$74.9*
Minneapolis, Minn	224.0	221.2	218.9	215.6	217.5	219.0	219.4	218.2	217.6	217.7	217.9	213.8	206.8	194.1	*$84.9*
Mobile, Ala	231.4	230.0	231.7	229.1	227.0	229.5	225.7	224.2	225.7	223.8	222.5	220.4	213.2	200.1	*$83.8*
Newark, N. J	227.2	228.3	226.4	225.3	225.0	225.7	225.8	227.1	224.2	223.2	225.5	220.2	215.3	203.3	*$87.2*
New Haven, Conn	222.2	222.1	222.4	219.9	219.2	221.6	220.5	220.3	218.1	219.3	220.0	214.0	208.7	199.8	*$83.8*
New Orleans, La	244.3	241.3	239.9	240.6	240.8	238.8	238.2	239.5	240.2	242.1	239.8	237.8	228.2	212.9	*$86.1*
New York, N. Y	230.6	230.9	227.8	226.1	225.5	226.5	224.4	226.4	224.9	224.7	227.0	221.0	216.1	203.7	*$81.0*
Norfolk, Va	233.6	231.9	230.0	229.1	229.1	229.1	229.2	229.4	227.9	233.8	231.1	225.2	214.8	205.9	*$85.6*
Omaha, Nebr	227.0	225.1	223.3	219.6	220.0	219.1	219.6	219.3	217.0	216.8	216.4	213.7	209.8	197.2	*$89.6*
Peoria, Ill	242.5	239.5	235.6	235.6	236.9	239.8	241.2	240.6	237.9	238.1	236.5	233.4	226.9	216.8	*$85.4*
Philadelphia, Pa	228.8	228.6	227.1	224.1	223.2	223.6	222.2	223.8	222.3	221.4	222.2	217.7	212.9	201.4	*$89.9*
Pittsburgh, Pa	234.6	235.2	233.5	231.0	232.0	232.9	230.3	230.5	227.8	227.2	227.4	222.4	218.0	207.5	*$85.4*
Portland, Maine	216.1	216.4	215.8	213.2	215.9	217.0	213.9	210.0	209.6	210.5	211.0	207.9	202.9	193.0	*$78.0*
Portland, Oreg	253.3	251.8	246.9	247.9	247.4	251.2	251.5	252.1	248.6	250.3	247.4	243.4	234.9	219.1	*$84.2*
Providence, R. I	234.1	233.3	232.8	228.3	228.9	231.8	229.6	229.1	229.5	228.6	230.8	225.1	219.3	207.9	*$87.8*
Richmond, Va	218.3	219.1	218.4	217.7	215.9	216.5	216.4	216.7	215.9	217.4	218.3	215.6	210.3	195.2	*$91.3*
Rochester, N. Y	227.4	226.3	222.3	220.2	218.9	221.5	222.9	220.9	217.8	218.2	216.2	212.2	206.1	196.4	*$90.8*
St. Louis, Mo	243.9	242.2	239.3	238.8	237.2	237.9	238.2	238.4	237.6	239.4	240.0	234.0	229.7	210.2	*$87.1*
St. Paul, Minn	223.7	221.6	220.7	215.1	216.2	216.5	216.2	215.1	214.4	214.1	212.9	210.5	202.8	192.5	*$83.0*
Salt Lake City, Utah	233.4	232.5	228.5	228.0	227.4	228.3	230.0	228.3	226.9	227.9	225.6	222.2	217.2	202.2	*$90.5*
San Francisco, Calif	248.4	240.7	235.6	234.8	234.4	237.8	237.4	241.2	238.4	241.7	235.3	238.0	229.0	211.1	*$81.5*
Savannah, Ga	241.7	241.7	240.7	241.4	240.0	241.2	239.6	237.6	237.6	232.3	231.5	229.8	223.0	206.3	*$84.0*
Scranton, Pa	229.9	229.8	227.2	225.6	225.9	225.5	225.7	225.2	221.4	222.7	223.7	217.7	212.1	204.2	*$88.7*
Seattle, Wash	239.9	238.1	234.8	234.4	232.7	233.8	233.0	236.6	234.4	234.3	231.7	230.2	225.7	208.6	*$90.6*
Springfield, Ill	242.6	241.4	238.6	238.1	237.9	238.6	238.5	237.6	237.6	237.8	238.2	233.7	231.7	211.5	*$93.5*
Washington, D. C	238.9	238.1	238.0	234.0	232.6	231.9	234.2	234.3	232.2	232.4	233.3	231.2	216.7	201.9	*$93.9*
Wichita, Kans. [1]	248.8	244.1	242.9	241.4	237.8	238.2	234.9	234.0	234.1	237.5	235.9	231.1	230.0	209.4	*$88.9*
Winston-Salem, N. C.	222.8	220.5	220.1	219.3	220.7	220.3	220.6	220.6	220.4	223.7	221.3	217.6	214.1	197.3	*$84.8*

[1] June 1940=100.

TABLE D–6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Dec. 1951	Indexes 1935–39=100													
		Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Dec. 1950	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat, 5 pounds	*Cents* 53.4	203.1	202.3	201.8	201.3	201.1	201.7	202.3	202.4	201.8	200.9	199.0	196.3	192.5	198.5
Corn flakes [1] 13 ounces	22.2	207.7	207.9	206.4	205.8	203.9	199.5	197.8	197.4	196.6	194.3	193.9	192.5	191.7	176.5
Corn meal, pound	9.8	209.0	206.4	204.3	203.6	201.8	200.8	200.4	201.3	203.7	203.7	202.8	200.5	197.8	181.9
Rice [2] do	17.0	94.9	93.1	94.2	99.7	101.3	101.5	101.3	101.6	102.2	101.9	101.5	100.7	101.0	93.1
Rolled oats [3] 20 ounces	18.0	162.9	162.7	162.9	162.2	162.0	161.5	161.3	160.2	159.1	156.6	155.2	154.5	153.4	145.8
Bakery products:															
Bread, white [4] pound	18.8	184.2	183.9	183.9	183.7	183.5	183.4	183.4	182.8	182.7	182.8	183.0	182.2	172.0	163.9
Vanilla cookies [5] 7 ounces	25.2	223.8	223.1	221.5	220.0	215.8	214.9	213.5	213.2	214.9	213.7	211.6	209.8	201.8	191.7
Layer cake [6 7] pound	50.4	109.1	109.8	107.5	107.9	107.1	108.8	106.9	107.3	107.9	108.0	105.8	103.1	100.0	.....
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak do	112.7	333.6	334.6	332.7	323.3	323.2	323.1	322.2	320.9	320.3	318.0	317.6	312.3	297.6	287.9
Rib roast do	88.8	307.2	308.2	306.4	290.6	289.5	290.0	289.5	289.0	294.6	292.8	294.2	288.0	273.3	264.1
Chuck roast do	76.4	338.3	338.5	337.4	327.7	327.1	327.0	327.2	327.1	326.2	324.1	323.2	315.0	298.1	279.2
Frankfurters [8] do	63.6	108.1	108.6	108.9	108.6	108.6	108.4	108.5	108.5	106.2	105.4	105.7	104.4	100.0	.....
Hamburger [8] do	66.7	217.9	217.6	218.7	216.1	215.1	215.9	215.8	216.9	219.7	218.8	217.5	212.1	201.0	181.8
Veal:															
Cutlets do	126.4	322.9	319.5	319.6	320.1	319.8	319.1	317.2	315.4	311.9	308.6	308.0	300.2	286.7	271.2
Pork:															
Chops do	74.6	226.0	248.8	258.7	258.1	254.4	256.9	255.3	254.2	253.4	253.7	253.6	228.1	218[9] 6	243.5
Bacon, sliced do	63.0	168.2	172.7	178.4	178.0	177.8	177.8	177.8	177.6	177.6	178.2	178.0	175.9	171.9	161.9
Ham, whole do	63.8	217.2	218.7	226.5	229.4	229.4	229.0	228.1	226.3	228.0	230.1	229.7	224.9	212.7	215.8
Salt pork do	36.8	174.8	179.2	185.6	186.2	184.9	183.6	184.9	184.9	187.9	188.0	187.5	186.7	184.5	180.5
Lamb:															
Leg do	88.3	304.8	300.3	298.4	298.9	296.7	296.9	297.2	293.8	288.7	285.0	284.1	277.9	273.3	272.4
Poultry do	.....	181.9	184.0	188.7	195.1	194.4	195.3	191.3	198.9	198.5	196.9	193.2	184.3	179.3	185.1
Frying chickens:															
New York dressed [8] do	45.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressed and drawn [8] do	58.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) [8] do	(10)	296.7	295.8	294.7	290.1	292.5	288.1	291.4	287.1	286.4	287.6	283.7	283.0	279.5	268.4
Salmon, pink [8] 16-ounce can	58.8	475.1	477.4	482.1	503.1	508.2	509.2	511.0	511.7	508.1	502.4	501.1	493.7	484.5	344.1
Dairy products:															
Butter pound	87.9	241.2	226.9	224.2	219.7	220.5	221.8	223.8	223.3	219.7	224.0	226.1	228.0	209.7	195.4
Cheese, American process do	59.6	263.3	261.2	258.3	252.4	259.3	260.0	261.3	260.3	265.7	265.7	264.3	254.9	232.4	226.2
Milk, fresh (delivered) quart	23.9	195.0	194.0	191.2	189.7	188.3	187.2	185.1	184.9	183.6	185.4	184.8	183.5	179.0	160.4
Milk, fresh (grocery) [11] do	22.5	197.1	195.8	192.7	191.2	190.5	188.5	186.4	185.9	186.9	187.3	186.7	185.7	180.6	162.0
Ice cream [8] pint	31.1	104.4	104.5	104.9	104.8	105.2	105.1	104.9	104.7	105.2	104.9	105.4	104.2	100.0	.....
Milk, evaporated 14½-ounce can	14.4	202.8	202.8	203.1	203.0	203.7	203.3	203.3	202.8	203.2	202.4	201.0	194.1	183.7	174.2
Eggs: Eggs, fresh dozen	73.6	215.7	241.8	243.4	239.3	225.8	211.5	201.2	198.4	191.2	195.2	179.8	191.5	249.4	148.4
Fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits:															
Strawberries [8] 10 ounces	54.7	93.2	94.9	98.1	95.6	98.8	97.4	97.0	98.7	100.5	101.3	101.3	100.8	100.0	.....
Orange juice [8] 6 ounces	21.7	92.5	95.6	99.2	100.2	101.5	103.2	104.8	105.0	105.1	104.2	102.4	102.0	100.0	.....
Frozen vegetables:															
Peas [8] 12 ounces	24.3	98.9	98.3	98.5	97.8	98.3	98.2	98.0	98.3	98.3	100.1	99.9	99.1	100.0	.....
Fresh fruits:															
Apples pound	10.9	204.3	191.2	178.4	203.0	214.3	240.2	232.9	213.6	205.1	206.0	206.4	204.4	195.3	301.1
Bananas do	16.1	267.7	270.5	269.9	265.6	264.5	268.9	271.7	274.2	273.9	276.2	274.0	266.5	271.0	271.9
Oranges, size 200 dozen	46.8	164.7	175.8	189.3	194.4	188.0	161.8	167.5	163.7	158.0	166.1	173.4	153.3	166.5	172.8
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green pound	22.3	208.0	248.2	188.4	185.4	166.8	149.1	187.3	212.7	205.7	193.3	244.8	303.5	310.6	151.0
Cabbage do	10.0	268.0	217.2	160.5	153.7	151.6	151.0	172.9	191.0	225.6	346.5	425.2	239.6	158.5	174.3
Carrots bunch	15.3	281.8	289.4	235.9	241.1	235.0	229.2	202.6	196.5	192.9	220.4	258.7	206.0	203.8	181.7
Lettuce head	22.6	272.8	252.1	186.4	178.1	180.6	192.6	182.8	229.8	212.1	149.2	189.3	164.3	167.6	167.3
Onions pound	8.6	209.0	196.6	177.0	166.6	176.0	208.7	246.1	235.1	186.7	176.8	173.2	144.0	133.1	187.1
Potatoes 15 pounds	97.0	266.2	247.5	218.2	193.3	206.7	238.1	230.2	202.5	185.0	179.1	177.6	172.3	163.8	219.3
Sweetpotatoes pound	13.7	265.2	254.4	227.1	265.8	308.2	251.8	231.4	201.5	192.4	190.3	189.7	182.5	177.5	209.4
Tomatoes [12] do	33.8	222.4	144.3	142.8	101.5	112.6	170.2	179.4	196.6	193.1	210.1	218.7	254.7	193.6	208.3
Canned fruits:															
Peaches No. 2½ can	34.3	178.3	177.6	177.9	177.0	175.3	174.8	174.9	174.6	174.3	173.8	172.8	172.1	168.2	140.1
Pineapple do	38.5	177.3	177.6	177.8	177.4	177.5	177.6	178.1	178.8	179.7	178.3	178.5	177.5	176.1	172.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn [13] No. 303 can	18.3	168.3	166.7	165.3	165.7	165.4	164.9	164.2	164.4	163.6	162.8	161.8	159.5	154.3	138.4
Tomatoes No. 2 can	17.5	195.4	194.2	194.8	200.7	209.0	228.0	230.4	226.4	223.6	215.9	209.1	191.2	176.3	161.6
Peas No. 303 can	20.9	114.3	114.6	115.5	116.9	117.8	119.2	118.8	118.8	119.3	119.6	119.7	119.5	117.8	114.3
Baby foods [8] 4½–4¾ ounces	9.9	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	102.1	101.9	101.5	101.4	100.8	100.2	100.0	.....
Dried fruits, prunes pound	26.5	261.6	263.1	268.7	274.9	275.1	274.5	272.8	273.1	273.3	272.1	271.4	268.0	264.6	237.8
Dried vegetables, navy beans do	15.8	213.9	211.9	213.1	216.8	220.9	224.4	230.7	233.8	235.5	235.4	234.9	231.8	226.7	202.7
Beverages:															
Coffee do	86.9	345.4	345.5	345.1	345.3	346.3	346.2	346.7	346.5	344.1	342.9	343.5	340.7	331.4	294.9
Cola drink [8] 6-bottle carton	29.1	111.2	110.8	110.2	109.1	108.4	108.0	108.0	108.2	108.5	108.3	107.9	107.8	100.0	.....
Fats and oils:															
Lard pound	23.1	155.5	158.3	167.7	163.1	161.7	159.9	166.2	167.8	173.7	174.4	173.3	166.3	149.5	116.0
Shortening, hydrogenated do	36.5	176.6	177.2	178.4	179.4	181.4	190.4	198.4	201.1	201.1	198.4	197.4	191.2	178.1	155.6
Salad dressing pint	37.0	153.4	152.8	153.0	156.9	158.3	162.5	166.1	164.8	165.8	165.5	164.2	161.4	152.9	142.1
Margarine pound	.....	169.4	170.5	171.2	172.8	174.6	184.2	194.3	197.8	199.9	199.1	199.5	193.9	179.9	161.1
Uncolored [14] do	35.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored [14] do	31.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar 5 pounds	50.6	188.8	189.1	189.8	191.6	191.7	190.8	187.4	186.4	186.7	187.4	187.6	187.3	186.5	175.3
Grape jelly [8] 12 ounces	23.7	99.6	100.0	99.4	99.3	99.4	100.0	101.0	101.0	101.5	100.8	100.5	100.3	100.0	.....

[1] Specification changed to 13 ounces in December 1950.
[2] July 1947=100.
[3] February 1943=100.
[4] Average price based on 52 cities; index, on 56 cities.
[5] Specification changed to 7 ounces in September 1951.
[6] December 1950=100.
[7] Priced in 46 cities.
[8] Priced in 28 cities.
[9] 1938–39=100.
[10] Average price not computed.
[11] Specification revised in November 1950.
[12] October 1949=100.
[13] No. 303 can of corn introduced in May 1951 in place of No. 2 can.
[14] Priced in 9 cities beginning October 1951, 12 cities September 1951, 13 cities August 1951, 16 cities April through July 1951, 18 cities January through March 1951, and 19 cities August through December 1950. Priced in 56 cities before that date.
[15] Priced in 37 cities August through December 1950, 38 cities January through March 1951, 40 cities April through July 1951, 43 cities August 1951, 44 cities September 1951, and 47 cities beginning October 1951.

TABLE D–7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	56.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	178.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	89.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.8
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.6	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.8	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
1950: Average	161.5	170.4	166.2	191.9	148.0	133.2	173.6	206.0	122.7	153.2	120.9	172.4	156.0	156.8	159.2	153.2
December	175.3	187.4	179.0	218.7	171.4	135.7	184.9	221.4	139.6	170.2	140.5	187.1	178.1	169.0	172.4	166.7
1951: January	180.1	194.2	182.2	234.8	178.2	136.4	187.5	226.1	144.5	174.7	142.4	192.6	185.0	173.1	176.7	170.3
February	183.6	202.6	187.6	238.2	181.1	138.1	188.1	228.1	147.3	175.4	142.7	199.1	187.1	175.5	179.2	171.8
March	184.0	203.8	186.6	236.2	183.2	138.6	188.8	228.5	146.4	178.8	142.5	199.4	187.5	175.8	179.3	172.4
April	183.6	202.5	185.8	233.3	182.8	138.1	189.0	228.5	147.9	180.1	142.7	197.7	187.1	176.1	179.2	172.3
May	182.9	199.6	187.3	232.6	182.1	137.5	188.8	227.8	145.7	180.0	141.7	195.5	186.4	176.2	179.0	171.6
June	181.7	198.6	186.3	230.6	177.7	137.8	188.2	225.6	142.3	179.5	141.7	194.7	180.0	175.5	177.8	170.5
July	179.4	194.0	186.0	221.9	173.2	137.9	187.9	223.7	139.4	178.8	138.8	189.9	174.0	175.1	176.0	168.6
August	178.0	190.6	187.3	213.7	167.5	138.1	188.1	222.5	140.1	175.3	138.2	187.5	170.0	174.4	174.9	167.2
September	177.6	189.2	188.0	212.1	163.2	138.8	189.1	223.0	140.8	172.4	138.5	187.0	168.8	174.2	174.8	167.0
October	178.1	192.3	189.4	208.3	157.7	138.9	191.2	223.6	141.1	171.7	•139.2	•188.9	168.3	174.3	174.8	•166.6
November	178.3	•195.1	188.8	•196.6	•159.4	139.1	191.5	•224.5	138.7	172.0	•141.3	189.6	168.7	174.1	•174.3	166.9
December	177.8	193.6	187.3	192.3	160.5	139.2	191.7	224.0	137.9	172.0	141.6	188.8	167.9	173.9	174.1	166.9

[1] BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 1-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

For a detailed description of the method of calculation see U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 993, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series.

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. The weekly wholesale price indexes are available in summary form since 1947.

• Corrected.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1951												1950	1946	1939
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	June	Aug.
All commodities	177.8	178.3	178.1	177.6	178.0	179.4	181.7	182.9	183.6	184.0	183.6	180.1	175.3	112.9	75.0
Farm products	193.6	*195.1	192.3	189.2	190.6	194.0	198.6	199.6	202.5	203.8	202.6	194.2	187.4	140.1	61.0
Grains	197.6	195.1	187.3	181.6	180.4	178.0	178.6	185.6	189.1	188.0	192.0	186.6	180.9	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry	209.8	212.4	225.2	227.8	233.1	233.9	235.8	234.8	240.9	241.2	238.2	222.2	204.9	137.4	66.0
Livestock	236.6	240.3	255.2	257.1	262.8	263.4	265.1	263.6	269.9	270.4	268.0	250.6	231.8	143.4	67.7
Poultry	80.2	76.7	79.3	86.0	89.4	91.5	94.4	96.5	102.1	101.1	94.3	84.7	74.5	(2)	(2)
Other farm products	181.5	183.5	172.6	166.9	166.7	173.1	180.4	181.0	181.7	184.3	182.8	178.2	177.4	137.5	60.1
Eggs	131.6	169.8	167.5	162.3	154.7	137.3	137.1	128.6	125.1	124.7	117.0	116.5	149.5	97.3	47.5
Foods	187.3	188.8	189.4	188.0	187.3	186.0	186.3	187.3	185.8	186.6	187.6	182.2	179.0	112.9	67.2
Dairy products	183.2	178.7	173.8	170.3	169.0	167.5	163.4	164.9	166.6	170.3	173.0	171.5	164.4	127.3	67.9
Cereal products	163.5	163.8	161.3	160.4	161.9	162.3	162.3	163.6	164.5	164.5	166.3	163.0	157.6	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables	161.3	151.6	143.3	141.9	142.6	144.3	146.3	146.5	140.0	139.9	142.4	136.1	138.0	136.1	58.5
Meats, poultry, fish	246.2	251.8	260.8	258.4	256.9	254.6	255.2	257.2	255.1	254.5	255.2	242.7	233.7	110.1	73.7
Meats	266.1	273.1	283.5	280.2	278.5	275.2	275.4	276.3	274.1	273.7	274.8	261.5	251.9	116.6	78.1
Poultry	93.4	91.9	94.3	97.9	97.9	101.1	104.3	113.5	112.5	108.7	107.1	98.2	92.3	(2)	(2)
Other foods	152.3	160.0	161.7	162.5	161.2	158.5	160.8	160.7	158.8	160.0	159.0	157.7	161.5	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products	192.3	*196.6	208.3	212.1	213.7	221.9	230.6	232.6	233.3	236.2	238.2	234.8	218.7	122.4	92.7
Shoes	208.6	210.9	215.8	221.8	222.1	222.4	223.3	223.8	223.5	222.0	224.6	219.4	209.3	139.5	100.8
Hides and skins	174.0	182.2	220.9	225.3	222.1	250.7	284.3	293.8	297.8	313.0	317.8	318.2	277.5	121.5	77.2
Leather	175.7	*183.5	194.5	195.5	203.8	216.8	227.5	228.2	228.7	229.2	229.1	224.8	213.8	110.7	84.0
Other leather products	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	188.2	188.0	188.0	173.9	115.2	97.1
Textile products	160.5	*159.4	157.7	163.2	167.5	173.2	177.7	182.1	182.8	183.2	181.1	178.2	171.4	109.2	67.8
Clothing	160.4	160.4	163.8	164.7	165.0	164.8	164.0	164.0	163.9	163.9	163.9	161.6	155.4	120.2	81.5
Cotton goods	202.6	*198.8	*193.6	196.5	206.0	218.8	228.7	234.1	236.2	239.9	240.5	239.2	236.6	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear	107.4	107.5	108.0	110.0	110.1	111.2	112.9	113.4	113.5	113.5	113.8	115.2	113.7	75.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.0	30.2	28.5
Silk	77.6	76.3	75.8	72.6	68.7	71.1	73.2	76.3	85.2	90.8	90.8	88.1	75.0	(2)	44.3
Woolen and worsted	176.7	177.8	169.9	196.7	207.4	218.2	225.3	244.5	243.7	240.2	227.3	217.4	195.6	112.7	75.5
Other textile products	234.1	229.9	229.6	229.6	232.2	239.6	250.1	247.0	249.2	246.1	243.8	238.1	229.6	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials	139.2	139.1	138.9	138.8	138.1	137.9	137.8	137.5	138.1	138.6	138.1	136.4	135.7	87.8	72.6
Anthracite	157.6	157.3	157.0	157.0	154.9	153.5	152.5	151.0	152.8	156.1	156.5	145.8	145.7	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal	198.3	198.0	197.6	196.9	194.9	194.6	195.5	195.2	195.6	197.1	197.5	193.2	193.2	132.8	96.0
Coke	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.5	234.1	232.8	232.7	133.5	104.2
Electricity	(2)	(2)	64.9	65.4	64.5	65.4	64.7	64.7	64.8	65.1	66.4	65.4	65.7	67.2	75.8
Gas	(2)	97.7	94.6	94.7	94.1	93.8	92.9	92.9	93.3	93.8	92.2	90.0	90.2	79.6	86.7
Petroleum and products	120.4	120.6	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.4	120.0	119.7	120.0	120.3	119.4	119.4	118.0	64.0	51.7
Metals and metal products	191.7	191.5	191.2	189.1	188.1	187.9	188.2	188.8	189.0	188.8	188.1	187.5	184.9	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment	159.0	159.2	159.1	158.9	158.9	158.9	159.1	159.1	159.1	159.1	159.0	156.2	155.7	104.5	93.5
Farm machinery	160.9	161.0	161.0	160.9	160.9	160.9	161.1	161.1	161.1	161.1	161.0	158.4	158.2	104.9	94.7
Iron and steel	186.1	186.1	186.0	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.6	185.7	185.7	182.1	110.1	95.1
Steel mill products	186.5	186.5	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.1	183.2	112.2	98.6
Semi-finished	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	108.9	96.0
Finished	185.3	185.3	185.0	185.0	185.0	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	181.6	112.8	99.0
Motor vehicles	192.0	191.8	191.3	187.4	185.0	184.6	184.3	184.1	184.1	184.1	179.0	178.8	178.4	135.5	92.5
Passenger cars	202.2	202.2	201.7	196.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	187.1	187.1	187.1	142.8	95.6
Trucks	148.5	147.5	147.0	147.0	147.0	145.2	144.0	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	142.2	140.6	104.3	77.4
Nonferrous metals	181.1	180.8	180.4	176.4	175.3	175.6	178.2	182.8	184.1	183.5	191.1	187.9	182.5	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating	184.3	184.1	184.2	184.4	184.6	183.6	183.5	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.6	106.0	79.3
Plumbing	137.3	137.8	138.0	138.4	138.8	138.8	139.1	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.3	(2)	(2)
Building materials	224.0	*224.5	223.6	223.0	222.5	223.7	225.6	227.8	228.5	228.5	228.1	226.1	221.4	129.9	89.6
Brick and tile	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.5	179.4	180.8	180.8	180.8	180.8	180.8	180.7	179.1	121.3	90.5
Cement	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.1	147.1	147.2	141.2	102.6	91.3
Lumber	344.1	*345.0	344.4	343.3	342.8	347.1	352.3	358.8	361.0	361.2	359.8	356.8	348.4	176.0	90.1
Paint, paint materials	164.1	164.4	161.3	159.8	158.0	159.1	161.6	163.7	164.7	164.4	164.0	162.1	154.9	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint	154.4	154.4	154.2	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.3	153.3	152.1	147.3	99.3	92.9
Paint materials	177.8	178.4	172.2	169.2	165.5	167.7	173.0	177.5	179.6	179.8	178.9	176.2	166.2	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating	184.3	184.1	184.2	184.4	184.6	183.6	183.5	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.6	106.0	79.3
Plumbing	137.3	137.8	138.0	138.4	138.8	138.8	139.1	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.3	(2)	(2)
Structural steel	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	120.1	107.3
Other bldg. materials	198.1	198.9	198.4	198.4	198.2	198.1	198.1	198.2	198.3	198.2	198.2	195.8	193.8	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products	137.9	138.7	141.1	140.8	140.1	139.4	142.3	145.7	147.9	146.4	147.3	144.5	139.6	96.4	74.2
Chemicals	144.5	144.7	144.7	144.7	144.4	143.1	144.1	145.2	145.0	138.2	139.0	138.1	136.1	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials	169.0	169.1	184.1	184.1	184.6	184.7	185.3	185.2	184.5	185.1	185.2	184.4	175.1	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials	123.2	122.4	120.2	118.5	117.8	119.0	115.1	117.1	117.8	118.1	118.1	118.1	115.6	82.7	68.5
Mixed fertilizers	111.5	111.3	111.3	111.3	109.3	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.9	108.9	108.9	107.4	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats	126.1	132.0	142.6	141.9	139.8	139.3	161.2	181.0	198.7	214.6	217.3	200.4	180.9	102.1	40.6
Housefurnishing goods	172.0	172.0	171.7	172.4	175.3	178.8	179.5	180.0	180.1	178.8	175.4	174.7	170.2	110.4	85.6
Furnishings	182.1	182.0	181.8	183.1	188.2	194.6	196.3	195.9	195.9	193.4	186.9	186.2	180.6	114.5	90.0
Furniture	161.5	161.5	161.1	161.2	161.6	161.9	161.5	162.9	163.1	163.2	163.2	162.7	159.2	108.5	81.1
Miscellaneous	141.6	*141.3	*139.2	138.5	138.2	138.8	141.7	141.7	142.7	142.5	142.7	142.4	140.5	98.5	73.3
Tires and tubes	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	32.9	82.9	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.5	65.7	59.5
Cattle feed	274.0	267.5	245.1	231.2	225.9	240.3	245.0	244.9	261.9	236.5	229.6	226.3	224.4	197.8	68.4
Paper and pulp	200.9	201.1	200.5	199.7	198.7	197.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.3	196.5	196.5	189.0	115.6	80.0
Paperboard	219.2	220.2	220.6	221.0	221.0	221.0	221.1	221.0	221.0	221.0	221.0	221.1	214.0	115.6	66.2
Paper	183.9	183.9	182.9	181.6	180.2	178.1	173.5	173.5	173.5	173.8	174.2	174.2	173.3	107.3	83.9
Wood pulp	253.4	253.4	253.4	253.4	253.4	253.4	273.8	273.8	273.8	272.5	272.5	272.1	222.6	154.1	69.6
Rubber, crude	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	135.1	135.1	137.5	145.4	147.3	148.4	146.1	46.2	34.9
Other miscellaneous	137.8	*137.8	*136.4	135.5	135.7	136.3	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.8	137.6	137.1	136.6	101.0	81.3
Soaps and detergents	138.6	140.2	140.2	140.2	142.8	147.9	153.6	154.1	154.1	155.3	162.5	157.8	152.3	101.3	78.9

[1] See footnote 1, table D–7. [2] Not available. [3] Index based on old series not available. Revised series first used in index in May 1950. * Corrected. ' Revised.
† Revised indexes for dates prior to August 1949 available upon request.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1945	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1950: October	550	801	197,000	330,000	2,590,000	.32
November	329	605	200,000	308,000	2,050,000	.27
December	218	423	61,100	114,000	912,000	.12
1951: January [2]	438	588	238,000	261,000	1,280,000	.16
February [2]	345	544	199,000	330,000	1,900,000	.28
March [2]	355	535	131,000	241,000	1,730,000	.22
April [2]	363	534	162,000	263,000	1,910,000	.25
May [2]	432	611	164,000	247,000	1,820,000	.23
June [2]	389	600	189,000	287,000	1,790,000	.23
July [2]	440	630	276,000	377,000	1,880,000	.24
August [2]	490	690	210,000	300,000	2,000,000	.31
September [2]	430	660	200,000	320,000	2,420,000	.34
October [2]	470	670	240,000	360,000	2,750,000	.32
November [2]	300	550	70,000	190,000	1,600,000	.21
December [2]	200	500	55,000	100,000	900,000	.12

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Data for 1951 are not final although revisions have been made on basis of most current information available.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for New Construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1952	1951												1951 [2]	1950
	Jan [2]	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Total	Total
Total new construction [3]	$2,127	$2,222	$2,495	$2,709	$2,827	$2,843	$2,797	$2,737	$2,584	$2,388	$2,198	$1,969	$2,094	$29,863	$27,902
Private construction	1,460	1,521	1,692	1,805	1,899	1,916	1,915	1,879	1,787	1,691	1,614	1,518	1,586	20,823	20,789
Residential building (nonfarm)	720	809	913	945	954	954	968	959	922	898	862	827	902	10,915	12,600
New dwelling units	650	715	815	840	845	845	860	855	825	810	785	750	830	9,775	11,525
Additions and alterations	57	80	86	91	93	92	91	88	81	72	61	60	55	950	900
Nonhousekeeping [4]	13	14	14	14	16	17	17	16	16	16	16	17	17	190	175
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [5]	392	320	343	393	451	459	465	463	442	409	400	384	378	4,907	3,777
Industrial	179	147	155	178	202	198	190	178	168	152	143	135	129	1,975	1,062
Commercial	90	69	75	83	100	108	120	131	136	125	128	121	122	1,312	1,288
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	38	31	32	36	45	48	48	48	47	45	45	46	47	518	402
Stores, restaurants and garages	52	38	43	47	55	60	72	83	89	80	83	75	75	794	886
Other nonresidential building	123	104	113	132	149	153	155	154	144	132	129	128	127	1,620	1,427
Religious	31	22	26	32	42	43	42	41	38	35	35	35	37	429	409
Educational	28	25	26	32	32	32	30	29	26	26	26	27	28	339	294
Social and recreational	9	7	8	9	12	13	14	15	15	15	16	18	19	161	247
Hospital and institutional [6]	32	32	34	36	37	38	39	38	37	34	32	31	30	418	344
Miscellaneous	23	17	19	23	26	27	30	31	28	22	20	17	13	273	133
Farm construction	80	81	92	108	130	140	134	126	113	95	83	76	72	1,250	1,170
Public utilities	262	305	336	353	358	357	343	326	305	283	264	226	229	3,685	3,130
Railroad	30	34	38	38	35	34	33	31	31	29	26	20	26	375	315
Telephone and telegraph	29	32	35	37	40	43	43	42	42	40	39	33	34	460	440
Other public utilities	203	239	263	278	283	280	267	253	232	214	199	173	169	2,850	2,375
All other private [7]	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	66	112
Public construction	667	701	803	904	928	927	882	858	797	697	584	451	508	9,040	7,113
Residential building [8]	67	66	69	67	63	55	49	48	45	42	37	30	29	600	345
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	267	260	269	280	302	312	308	305	298	283	255	212	225	3,318	2,402
Industrial	83	86	85	92	93	95	89	80	74	67	52	31	36	880	224
Educational	128	116	118	125	134	134	132	130	128	125	120	112	112	1,486	1,163
Hospital and institutional	32	34	38	40	39	42	43	47	48	45	43	37	40	496	476
Other nonresidential	24	24	28	32	36	41	44	48	48	46	40	32	37	456	539
Military and naval facilities [9]	140	149	148	137	122	108	88	75	68	56	41	29	24	1,045	177
Highways	75	95	170	240	275	280	260	250	215	160	110	65	95	2,225	2,350
Sewer and water	45	43	54	58	60	62	64	65	65	62	58	52	55	703	671
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [10]	10	11	14	20	21	23	23	23	22	17	15	9	12	210	186
Conservation and development	59	68	74	77	78	80	82	84	76	69	61	49	62	860	886
All other public [11]	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	5	6	79	96

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F–3 and F–4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F–2.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Includes major additions and alterations.

[4] Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

[5] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[6] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

[7] Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

[8] Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

[9] Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

[10] Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

[11] Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F–2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction [1]

Period	Value (in thousands)															
	Total new construction [2]	Airports [3]	Building									Conservation and development			Highways	All other [4]
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential							Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control		
					Total	Educational [5]	Hospitals and institutional			Administrative and general [6]	Other nonresidential					
							Total	Veterans	Other							
1935	$1,478,073	(7)	$442,782	$7,833	$434,949	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	$438,725	$158,027	$280,698	$381,037	$215,529
1936	1,533,439	(7)	561,394	63,465	497,929	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	189,710	73,797	115,913	511,685	270,650
1937	990,410	(7)	344,567	17,239	327,328	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	133,010	59,051	73,959	360,865	151,968
1938	1,609,208	(7)	676,542	31,809	644,733	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	303,874	175,382	128,492	372,238	256,554
1939	1,586,604	$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	225,423	115,612	109,811	385,701	331,505
1940	2,316,467	137,112	1,537,910	244,671	1,293,239	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	197,589	69,028	128,561	384,048	79,808
1941	5,931,536	499,427	4,422,131	322,243	4,099,883	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	199,684	41,880	157,804	446,903	363,391
1942	7,871,986	579,176	6,226,878	565,247	5,661,631	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	217,795	150,708	67,087	347,998	500,149
1943	2,877,044	243,443	2,068,337	405,537	1,662,800	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	155,737	101,270	54,467	161,852	247,675
1944	1,861,449	110,872	1,438,849	117,504	1,321,345	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	112,415	66,679	45,736	111,805	87,508
1945	1,092,181	41,219	806,917	60,535	746,382	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	72,150	30,765	41,385	100,969	70,926
1946	1,502,701	15,068	617,132	452,204	164,928	$14,664	$14,281	$9,032	$5,249	$9,713	$126,270	290,163	149,870	140,293	534,653	45,685
1947	1,473,910	25,075	454,593	60,694	393,899	47,750	101,902	96,140	5,852	32,550	211,607	307,695	75,483	232,212	659,645	26,902
1948	1,906,466	55,577	543,118	47,198	495,920	1,424	263,296	168,616	94,680	29,926	201,274	494,871	147,732	347,139	767,460	45,440
1949	2,174,203	49,317	880,101	46,800	833,301	1,041	355,541	123,967	231,574	88,856	387,863	497,557	184,803	312,754	690,469	86,759
1950	2,706,650	54,461	1,278,263	13,445	1,262,818	3,123	389,848	118,565	271,283	58,255	811,592	435,253	195,845	239,408	835,606	103,067
1950: January	129,514	4,827	48,467	213	48,254	144	28,528	19,407	9,121	13,261	6,321	26,147	17,993	8,154	41,027	9,046
February	119,057	2,533	38,020	127	37,893	138	32,081	17,354	14,727	1,259	4,415	29,953	7,087	22,866	42,357	6,194
March	233,791	8,616	51,294	1,059	50,235	20	23,100	14,534	8,566	3,459	23,656	103,559	69,840	33,719	61,032	9,290
April	169,416	7,341	66,516	3,453	63,063	70	40,184	21,969	18,215	2,585	20,224	20,572	2,782	17,790	63,462	11,525
May	224,363	4,196	89,921	1,605	88,316	0	32,572	13,688	18,884	2,537	23,207	68,100	7,726	60,374	80,934	11,212
June	367,371	5,345	155,460	5,847	149,613	1,923	68,384	7,766	60,618	25,880	53,426	80,602	43,720	36,882	111,416	14,548
July	162,239	5,852	59,664	634	59,030	616	43,914	8,007	35,907	2,217	12,283	13,938	10,600	3,338	77,973	4,812
August	178,355	5,247	66,961	60	66,901	174	28,741	1,450	27,291	1,949	36,137	15,910	8,364	7,546	83,316	6,921
September	181,316	2,862	82,757	1,284	81,473	0	35,717	12,957	22,760	1,580	44,176	16,046	9,549	6,497	73,883	5,768
October	240,426	4,060	145,796	200	145,596	19	19,797	643	19,154	1,234	124,546	19,630	13,471	6,159	55,632	15,308
November	150,223	2,576	30,588	233	30,355	2	21,388	676	20,712	1,853	7,112	32,538	1,753	30,785	81,142	3,379
December	550,579	1,006	472,819	730	472,089	17	15,442	114	15,328	841	[9] 456,089	8,258	2,960	5,298	63,432	5,064
1951: January	414,191	9,412	105,651	846	104,805	96	14,818	110	14,708	728	89,163	213,044	[10]206,077	6,967	75,551	10,533
February	207,755	10,773	92,825	916	91,909	41	15,388	701	14,687	10,096	66,384	30,333	10,125	20,208	59,067	14,757
March	431,085	6,330	279,681	39	279,642	179	42,943	19,141	23,802	8,773	227,747	45,613	15,346	30,267	71,238	28,223
April	287,254	16,691	95,964	3,008	92,956	1,217	28,357	18,970	9,387	2,880	60,502	101,498	10,803	90,695	58,066	15,035
May	600,833	36,724	445,815	1,791	444,024	128	13,946	592	13,354	2,149	[9] 427,801	43,667	9,308	34,359	59,206	15,421
June	315,269	84,911	227,221	451	226,770	430	23,862	2,375	21,487	6,486	195,972	29,848	9,214	20,634	97,843	75,446
July	259,553	37,475	107,629	282	107,347	0	5,941	989	4,952	1,102	100,304	16,266	12,275	3,991	75,767	22,416
August	215,384	15,491	89,357	64	89,293	4,715	9,135	2,370	6,765	2,807	72,636	10,141	2,389	7,752	89,536	10,859
September	240,331	13,566	90,917	210	90,707	10,480	23,595	803	22,792	15,656	40,976	47,384	6,409	40,975	67,358	21,106
October [11]	159,165	5,539	49,784	46	49,738	9,216	7,832	78	7,754	1,676	31,014	19,413	6,244	13,169	65,040	19,379
November [12]	149,818	9,118	36,154	112	36,042	3,243	(8)	(8)	(8)	829	31,970	28,449	2,017	26,432	69,176	6,921

[1] Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

[2] Includes major additions and alterations.

[3] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

[4] Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program (Public Law 815-81st Congress), which provides aid for school-building in areas affected by Federal Government activities.

[5] Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses. Includes contract awards for construction at United Nations Headquarters in New York City, the principal awards having been for the Secretariat Building (January 1949: $23,810,000), for the Meeting Hall (January 1950: $11,238,000), and for the General Assembly Building (June 1950: $10,704,000).

[6] Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

[7] Included in "All other."

[8] Unavailable.

[9] Includes primarily construction projects for the Atomic Energy Commission.

[10] Includes primarily steam-electric generating projects for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

[11] Revised.

[12] Preliminary.

TABLE F–3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building [1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
		New residential building								Privately financed				
		Housekeeping					Nonhousekeeping [2]	New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs					
	Total all classes [2]	Privately financed dwelling units				Publicly financed dwelling units				Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]	Publicly financed
		Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]									
1942	$2,707,573	$598,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283	$296,933	$22,910	$1,510,688	$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	93,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,563,348	2,895,374	2,361,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,489	882,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	5,833
1948	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114
1949	7,396,274	3,724,924	2,845,399	132,365	747,160	285,627	39,785	2,408,445	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1950	10,408,292	5,803,912	4,845,104	179,214	779,594	301,961	84,508	3,127,769	1,090,142	796,143	623,330	33,302	139,511	34,363
1950: November	707,673	341,335	297,465	11,192	32,678	29,261	5,546	250,616	80,915	44,588	35,244	2,056	6,288	2,940
December	781,384	345,278	291,219	9,297	44,762	76,095	4,919	280,717	74,375	44,697	31,810	1,747	8,140	9,289
1951: January	788,917	379,178	329,624	14,109	35,445	9,966	3,123	270,314	97,236	48,780	39,346	2,813	6,627	972
February	885,683	330,520	294,756	10,955	24,809	10,201	1,252	174,050	69,660	39,749	32,992	2,103	4,654	1,039
March	770,269	406,763	356,550	14,580	35,633	5,966	3,082	263,920	90,538	50,698	41,206	2,816	6,646	579
April	777,318	420,085	374,674	19,005	26,406	33,305	3,346	234,024	86,558	50,494	42,816	2,857	4,821	3,343
May	813,218	457,664	393,080	14,466	50,118	7,027	1,477	239,332	107,718	54,626	43,957	2,514	8,155	836
June	986,643	388,187	335,958	15,587	36,642	298,421	1,454	202,036	96,545	47,057	37,860	2,629	6,568	35,007
July	703,258	342,532	292,861	13,816	35,855	30,000	3,685	224,381	102,660	41,657	33,291	2,396	5,970	3,275
August	764,711	385,139	333,986	15,389	35,764	15,838	4,100	258,318	101,316	47,182	38,036	2,669	6,477	1,706
September	829,803	435,460	379,283	18,170	38,007	15,333	7,684	276,757	94,659	50,449	40,328	2,995	7,126	1,752
October [5]	652,458	344,289	306,132	14,374	23,783	9,788	4,880	198,342	96,159	42,170	35,575	2,477	4,118	1,017
November [6]	529,995	293,544	234,951	10,292	18,301	21,296	2,370	177,663	65,122	32,664	27,766	1,762	3,134	2,308

[1] Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban is defined according to the 1940 Census, and includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 and a small number of places, usually minor civil divisions, classified as urban under special rule.

[2] Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

[3] Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

[5] Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

[6] Revised.

[7] Preliminary.

TABLE F–4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,[1] by General Type and by Geographic Division [2]

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1951											1950		1950	1949
	Nov.[3]	Oct.[4]	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Total	Total
All types	$177,663	$198,342	$276,757	$258,318	$224,381	$302,036	$239,332	$234,024	$263,920	$174,050	$270,314	$280,717	$250,616	$3,127,700	$2,408,445
New England	13,871	12,297	14,405	30,839	16,471	12,881	16,920	29,751	14,093	12,916	10,479	16,463	13,675	193,386	115,582
Middle Atlantic	31,194	31,585	53,360	46,158	25,785	24,580	33,578	26,901	55,334	20,989	41,909	36,916	47,556	516,883	429,042
East North Central	61,165	56,067	70,940	64,015	54,828	66,075	70,433	52,623	85,212	40,620	63,558	42,105	46,313	675,555	492,384
West North Central	9,537	17,711	31,787	16,628	18,084	14,894	16,272	22,682	12,235	11,643	20,627	17,797	21,094	262,737	203,409
South Atlantic	16,808	20,368	42,089	23,606	20,886	16,582	25,040	17,949	27,202	17,949	37,526	37,650	25,316	375,803	311,540
East South Central	5,307	4,999	7,775	5,198	5,436	5,992	9,651	17,617	11,823	6,087	11,347	10,826	7,905	144,084	133,377
West South Central	13,225	20,678	21,605	27,025	23,019	26,943	20,266	19,743	25,156	25,949	35,967	60,882	28,016	388,201	270,407
Mountain	4,931	9,238	11,282	12,677	8,100	6,957	5,283	14,554	4,840	6,543	9,636	8,610	8,929	112,268	104,112
Pacific	21,625	25,399	43,173	32,172	51,772	27,462	41,889	32,213	27,956	31,354	29,265	48,468	51,845	459,155	348,592
Industrial buildings [5]	37,999	39,906	34,229	45,151	43,267	43,123	42,921	37,655	45,989	24,995	36,678	26,646	27,228	296,803	203,690
New England	4,362	3,003	859	4,600	1,843	2,667	4,877	1,497	4,232	1,678	1,415	1,062	1,653	13,909	6,450
Middle Atlantic	10,000	11,546	6,634	9,380	8,528	8,722	8,133	8,200	8,308	4,194	11,703	3,705	2,586	58,679	40,386
East North Central	36,426	12,981	12,049	22,165	15,333	19,177	15,159	14,970	21,309	9,987	8,566	8,074	9,619	110,829	77,037
West North Central	1,156	1,169	3,887	1,526	3,980	1,252	1,961	2,349	1,768	2,861	2,266	1,696	5,149	23,369	15,689
South Atlantic	1,530	1,016	2,950	1,008	2,865	2,229	1,853	1,682	1,688	677	3,108	1,495	963	17,019	19,173
East South Central	117	982	1,590	1,048	887	1,129	3,316	1,209	459	375	1,832	1,972	1,456	13,355	8,736
West South Central	975	3,246	1,048	1,475	949	2,482	522	2,631	2,231	1,172	2,612	993	1,677	17,800	6,859
Mountain	749	308	382	214	304	1,044	955	550	373	481	440	789	190	5,469	4,370
Pacific	2,654	5,655	4,830	3,735	8,578	4,421	6,135	4,567	5,621	3,570	4,673	4,950	3,936	39,284	24,999
Commercial buildings [6]	41,175	47,144	91,442	57,280	61,124	52,846	55,727	62,308	69,317	53,922	103,244	119,091	95,985	1,122,583	782,810
New England	1,315	1,693	2,535	5,947	7,071	1,984	2,042	2,231	1,789	4,945	3,783	7,244	2,115	53,675	36,668
Middle Atlantic	8,731	6,631	12,609	10,734	5,266	8,049	9,004	9,448	9,645	6,506	17,727	14,622	28,391	212,645	127,040
East North Central	6,476	9,375	16,487	10,822	13,344	11,324	15,708	8,689	31,163	7,277	18,072	15,107	15,971	201,314	147,620
West North Central	3,776	2,934	4,977	2,424	2,946	4,116	2,932	5,635	2,960	3,239	5,809	6,873	5,045	94,104	52,907
South Atlantic	4,853	9,346	17,484	7,244	5,468	5,098	5,999	5,083	7,445	7,255	17,325	17,467	8,553	139,990	106,037
East South Central	1,738	1,801	3,078	2,073	2,244	1,797	1,054	12,315	983	1,644	7,065	4,208	2,226	46,076	36,020
West South Central	4,132	5,499	10,946	7,341	6,120	8,418	5,640	7,778	6,827	9,609	16,115	35,996	15,383	175,129	101,025
Mountain	1,480	2,143	4,398	1,034	4,675	1,854	1,309	2,674	1,238	1,132	2,424	3,014	3,620	47,481	25,589
Pacific	8,674	7,722	18,928	9,661	13,990	10,206	12,048	8,455	7,267	12,315	14,924	14,560	14,682	152,169	119,895
Community buildings [7]	54,671	77,323	110,265	111,538	86,240	71,989	99,126	104,474	124,661	70,913	94,835	98,545	85,024	1,200,078	1,018,637
New England	6,783	5,130	8,063	18,528	6,883	4,870	8,872	22,790	4,789	5,773	4,556	6,630	9,025	107,541	43,770
Middle Atlantic	10,361	9,957	10,375	12,660	8,299	5,532	11,460	6,907	34,325	8,151	10,470	7,959	12,862	169,036	179,453
East North Central	14,273	22,567	29,619	20,141	14,919	21,840	23,667	21,547	28,233	18,721	26,000	14,077	16,401	275,029	201,808
West North Central	2,949	9,754	17,829	9,307	8,333	7,050	9,257	11,561	5,668	3,818	11,277	6,796	6,673	105,603	100,282
South Atlantic	5,966	7,873	17,564	13,126	9,225	7,009	13,588	8,939	16,446	8,967	13,753	15,096	13,191	179,635	103,666
East South Central	1,668	1,475	1,899	1,713	1,718	1,966	4,928	3,245	10,040	3,688	1,653	3,036	3,860	62,529	71,114
West South Central	4,387	8,950	6,549	14,687	12,899	12,280	10,030	7,004	13,038	11,239	8,360	17,552	9,257	146,688	135,620
Mountain	1,689	4,625	5,111	9,735	1,683	2,360	1,673	8,946	2,515	3,721	5,895	3,756	4,164	43,296	59,923
Pacific	6,595	5,992	13,256	11,641	22,481	9,082	15,651	13,535	9,607	6,835	12,871	23,643	9,593	170,721	122,991
Public buildings [8]	3,007	4,108	5,856	16,062	9,613	5,608	10,876	2,962	2,680	6,741	13,972	9,226	19,225	134,894	153,103
New England	0	23	889	200	114	842	0	0	410	49	38	809	0	2,584	4,893
Middle Atlantic	0	226	213	11,076	325	159	1,410	102	307	1,195	662	2,495	247	40,178	36,154
East North Central	743	130	897	375	3,714	109	5,338	524	241	160	3,997	527	642	9,513	8,157
West North Central	8	0	777	244	163	132	0	12	0	219	48	1,621	0	4,896	9,870
South Atlantic	172	40	2,666	47	1,580	865	1,748	392	381	165	653	826	92	15,008	50,313
East South Central	0	57	37	0	100	0	12	0	66	0	0	356	35	9,279	6,257
West South Central	1,928	653	18	685	64	2,016	305	0	620	709	6,195	303	178	8,268	5,041
Mountain	8	1,240	0	326	0	614	122	1,165	102	99	451	695	29	3,240	5,436
Pacific	148	1,739	359	3,109	3,553	1,171	1,941	766	553	4,115	1,928	1,584	18,001	41,928	27,322
Public works and utility buildings [9]	7,507	9,713	9,455	8,809	6,341	12,878	11,368	10,629	8,777	7,308	9,507	17,939	7,119	106,164	148,375
New England	106	361	1,002	624	42	1,814	380	2,476	1,367	100	323	279	119	6,478	16,012
Middle Atlantic	647	1,024	1,354	348	1,633	335	1,570	679	1,554	313	66	5,358	1,322	16,868	27,651
East North Central	707	3,900	3,722	3,309	1,861	7,683	3,580	1,095	1,259	1,502	4,576	3,260	206	26,585	22,302
West North Central	534	1,002	1,825	889	758	806	307	1,534	247	1,014	750	323	1,534	9,314	11,387
South Atlantic	3,555	1,212	127	324	175	674	917	656	465	299	842	1,766	340	7,658	23,281
East South Central	8	161	250	0	92	331	26	549	10	181	11	647	7	3,316	7,223
West South Central	845	842	512	1,727	560	762	421	829	1,289	1,896	903	4,310	254	13,646	11,944
Mountain	440	0	240	240	126	18	370	68	0	485	38	0	125	2,702	2,566
Pacific	664	1,151	426	1,348	1,094	455	3,798	2,749	2,586	1,498	1,998	1,996	3,211	19,597	26,059
All other buildings [10]	13,335	20,148	25,507	19,478	17,796	15,590	19,314	15,996	12,496	10,171	12,081	9,270	16,036	207,247	131,821
New England	1,305	1,086	1,037	941	717	705	750	757	1,506	371	364	439	763	9,109	7,819
Middle Atlantic	1,456	2,201	2,174	1,961	1,732	1,781	2,002	1,565	1,195	630	1,280	777	2,148	22,177	18,339
East North Central	2,540	7,054	8,166	7,203	5,657	5,940	6,982	5,708	3,007	2,913	2,348	1,080	3,474	52,285	35,460
West North Central	1,113	2,852	2,492	2,238	1,905	1,538	1,814	1,592	1,592	491	477	488	2,603	25,451	18,634
South Atlantic	732	881	1,296	1,857	1,574	1,007	935	1,195	837	687	1,785	1,000	2,177	16,493	9,070
East South Central	1,776	523	922	363	396	439	315	298	265	198	786	597	321	9,529	4,027
West South Central	958	1,488	2,532	1,110	2,428	986	3,347	1,500	1,151	1,265	1,782	1,818	1,267	26,670	9,918
Mountain	565	923	1,151	1,128	1,313	1,078	853	1,151	612	655	388	356	801	10,077	6,228
Pacific	2,891	3,140	5,735	2,677	2,074	2,128	2,316	2,140	2,331	3,061	2,871	2,735	2,423	35,456	27,326

[1] Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] For scope and source of urban estimated, see table F–3, footnote 1.

[3] Preliminary.

[4] Revised.

[5] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[6] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[7] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[8] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

[9] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[10] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other building not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F–5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	0
1933 [3]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 [4]	706,100	434,500	271,300	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	$295,130
1944 [5]	141,300	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,900	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1950 [6]	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,595	11,418,371	370,224
1950: First quarter	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,425	2,138,565	23,860
January	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	589,997	581,497	8,500
February	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,753	632,690	5,063
March	117,300	68,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,675	924,378	10,297
Second quarter	426,800	247,000	179,800	420,400	241,200	179,200	6,400	5,800	600	3,564,856	3,511,204	53,652
April	133,400	78,800	54,600	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,726	1,075,644	18,082
May	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,700	82,200	63,500	3,400	3,300	100	1,232,976	1,204,978	27,998
June	144,300	82,700	61,600	143,400	82,000	61,400	900	700	200	1,238,154	1,230,582	7,572
Third quarter	406,900	238,200	168,700	393,600	225,200	168,400	13,300	13,000	300	3,564,953	3,446,722	118,231
July	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,700	79,500	60,200	4,700	4,700	(7)	1,253,340	1,210,745	42,595
August	141,900	83,600	58,300	137,800	79,600	58,200	4,100	4,000	100	1,266,198	1,230,238	35,960
September	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,100	66,100	50,000	4,500	4,300	200	1,045,415	1,005,739	39,676
Fourth quarter	283,400	174,800	108,600	262,100	153,600	108,500	21,300	21,200	100	2,496,361	2,321,880	174,481
October	102,500	59,400	43,100	100,800	57,700	43,100	1,700	1,700	(7)	915,895	902,190	13,705
November	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	(7)	762,635	724,876	37,749
December	93,600	62,300	31,300	78,600	47,400	31,200	15,000	14,900	100	817,841	694,814	123,027
1951: First quarter	260,300	147,800	112,500	248,800	137,000	111,800	11,500	10,800	700	2,293,974	2,191,489	102,485
January	85,900	49,600	36,300	82,200	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	755,600	721,014	34,586
February	80,600	47,000	33,600	76,500	43,100	33,400	4,100	3,900	200	716,629	681,607	35,022
March	93,800	51,200	42,600	90,100	47,500	42,600	3,700	3,700	(7)	821,745	788,868	32,877
Second quarter	329,700	192,300	137,400	280,100	148,400	131,700	49,600	43,900	5,700	2,974,723	2,549,238	425,485
April	96,200	51,900	44,300	92,300	48,300	44,000	3,900	3,600	300	866,298	828,339	37,959
May	101,000	55,400	45,600	97,600	52,300	45,300	3,400	3,100	300	922,661	895,309	27,352
June	132,500	85,000	47,500	90,200	47,800	42,400	42,300	37,200	5,100	1,185,764	825,590	360,174
Third quarter [8]	276,000	141,200	134,800	270,400	135,700	134,700	5,600	5,500	100	2,527,033	2,472,196	54,837
July	90,500	45,900	44,600	86,800	42,300	44,500	3,700	3,600	100	827,173	791,783	35,390
August	89,100	45,900	43,200	88,300	45,100	43,200	800	800	0	804,317	795,624	8,693
September [9]	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,300	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,100	(7)	895,543	884,789	10,754
Fourth quarter												
October	86,000	(8)	(8)	84,900	(8)	(8)	1,100	(8)	(8)	760,148	749,875	10,273
November [10]	76,000	(8)	(8)	73,700	(8)	(8)	2,300	(8)	(8)	665,962	644,660	21,302

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F–3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Depression, low year.

[4] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[5] Last full year under wartime control.

[6] Housing peak year.

[7] Less than 50 units.

[8] Revised.

[9] Not available.

[10] Preliminary.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952

New Publications—Bureau of Labor Statistics

Bulletins

No. 1030: Developments in Consumers' Cooperatives in 1950. 22 pages. 15 cents.
No. 1032: Retail Prices of Food, 1949. 20 pages. 15 cents.
No. 1035: Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1950. 24 pages. 20 cents.
No. 1040: Hourly Earnings by Industry, Selected Wage Areas, January 1950 to January 1951. 34 pages. 20 cents.
No. 1042: Occupational Wage Survey, Portland, Oregon, June 1951. 27 pages. 20 cents.
No. 1046: Productivity Trends in Selected Industries, Indexes Through 1950. 83 pages. 45 cents.

Sale copies of BLS Bulletins are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Send check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States, to the Superintendent of Documents. Currency sent at sender's risk.

Processed Documents

Wage Chronology No. 3, United States Steel Corp., 1937—[kept to date.] 11 pages. (Series 4, No. 3.)
Stoppages in the Bituminous Coal Mining Industry. 8 pages.
Work Injuries Rise in 1950. 9 pages.
Manpower Report No. 3, The Nation's Scientific and Technical Manpower, December 1950. (Reissue with some new information, November 1951.) 19 pages.
Productivity Trends in the Clay Construction Products Industries, 1939 to 1950. 12 pages.
Earnings in the Footwear Industry, August 1951. 3 pages.
Earnings in Wood Furniture Manufacturing, August 1951. 3 pages.
Union Wage Scales in the Baking Industry for Year Ending July 1, 1951. 3 pages.
Union Wage Scales in Building Trades for Year Ending July 1, 1951. 3 pages.
Union Wage Scales in Local City Truck Driving for Year Ending July 1, 1951. 2 pages.
Work Injuries in Warehousing Operations, 1950. 2 pages.

Single copies of processed publications are supplied without cost as long as supplies permit. Write to Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C. Do not send money.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (October 9, 1950)